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Asvina 23, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, October 15, 1982/*Asvina* 23, 1904 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: At last you are here. Five minutes have passed. Why this daily routine?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Last night we were sitting upto 10 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, you were recuperating.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only those who were present last night, have come today.

Advertisements regarding foreign made Watches

*185. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has very often seen advertisements in various newspapers about foreign-made watches like Seiko, Rado, Casio etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on the import and sale of foreign-made watches in the country;

(c) whether such advertisements lure the people to purchase foreign-made watches clandestinely;

(d) the reason for which foreign manufacturers are allowed to advertise their products in Indian newspapers; and

(e) what is the reaction of Government thereto and what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) Government are aware of advertisements for foreign-made wrist watches appearing from time to time in Indian newspapers. The import of assembled wrist watches as consumer goods into the country is banned under the Import Policy and as such the question of the sale does not normally arise.

Government have enquired into the matter, and the insertion such advertisements in Indian newspapers by foreign manufacturers has not been found to be in contravention of the law.

Inasmuch as these advertisements create an awareness in the country of the various foreign-made watches, such advertisements can have the effect of stimulating, to some extent, the demand for the watches advertised. However, it is a matter of subjective judgment whether they lure the people to purchase the foreign-made watches clandestinely.

Government have been taking steps to increase the indigenous production of wrist watches and to improve their quality with a view to satisfying the consumer demand and reducing the pressures for smuggling of watches. At the same time, the Customs authorities remain vigilant to prevent smuggling of wrist watches into the country.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The statement laid on the Table in answer to my question does not satisfy me and probably will not satisfy anybody. This is a very important question. In this country, the import of watches is banned, as the Minister has admitted. In spite of that ban there are advertisements coming daily in the newspapers and weeklies about foreign made watches. The Minister has said in his statement that the question of sale of such watches does not normally arise. This is a very peculiar statement. What does this 'normally' mean? The Minister has said that such advertisements in Indian newspapers by foreign manufacturers have not been found to be in contravention of the law. In view of the fact that the import of watches is banned and that smuggling goes on, on a large scale, what is the thinking of the Minister about such advertisement which are luring the people to purchase foreign made watches?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am afraid, the hon. Member has not read very carefully some of these advertisements. In fact, I have brought here some press clippings. So far as these advertisement are concerned, you will find that it is nowhere mentioned. "I will give you a foreign watch." They are creating an image for their products. As far as normal business practice is concerned, everybody is entitled to do it. I have checked up how these advertisements are inserted in the newspapers. They are inserted, either by the advertising agencies or by these big companies through their foreign offices. A normal transaction is taking place and there is no violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, so far as the advertisement fee is concerned. Then, in the text of the advertisement, nowhere is it being mentiond from which dealer in India you will get the foreign watch. The is just an information which they are providing. In fact, some of the newspapers have said that this is only for information. The advertisement does not say "I am selling it" or "I am disposing of it; it says it is only for information.

How and under what law can I prevent a person from advertising "I am producing a good article"? Some of these are meant for the tourists who are going abroad. In one advertisement it has been mentioned specifically. If I put a restriction, it must be a reasonable restriction, which must stand the scrutiny of article 19, the fundamental rights of freedom of speech and expression. There is no such law, and there cannot be any law, which can prevent one from advertising in the newspapers "I am producing a very good article" or "very good commodity" and that you can purchase it when you go abroad. The advertisement speake only of this and it does not talk of importing watches.

But, at the same time, smuggling is taking place and it may be used as a cover. But, definitely, it would not be possible for me to disclose what line of action I will take as a result of these advertisement. If I disclose them, then the whole purpose of investigation and taking action to prevent it would be frustrated.

Therefore, what I mentioned is the general position that it is not possible to stop the advertisement. But sometimes we may get a clue from these advertisements; sometimes we may not get it. But, so far as the advertisement fee is concerned, we have checked it up and found that there is no violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Whether the advertisement is creating, according to the assessment of the hon. Member, a craze for foreign goods and an attempt to get smuggled goods, it is the job of the intelligence people and they will be doing it. It will not be possible for me to go into the details of their activities.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: While the hon. Minister has tried to explain that there are legal and constitutional difficulties, it is a highly debatable matter. However, it is a fact that there is no law for the present. It may be that some newspapers mention that they are for foreign purchasers. But I have seen some advertisements, where they do not mention it that way; may be, some are mentioning it, as the hon. Minister stated. But the larger question before this House and

before the Minister is this. When the import of certain items is banned, cannot Parliament enact a law whereby such advertisements, for whatever goods they may be, whose imports are banned, are not allowed? I do not think that this may be contravention of the provisions of the law. Therefore, in view of the large-scale smuggling of goods, particularly in the field of watches, especially when the Indian watches can certainly compete with other watches and HMT is doing very well, may I request the hon. Minister to consider this matter in detail and see that this sort of advertisements, for goods the import, of which is banned, are not allowed by passing the necessary enactment by Parliament?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am afraid, I do not know what I am going to prevent. In the advertisement they are not saying "I am selling foreign watches to you ; purchase it from me or my dealer or from my show-room".

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: It is an allurement to purchase foreign watches and it encourages smuggling, which is banned.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is a subjective assessment. Therefore, I cannot take any decision on a subjective judgement. Where in the advertisement are they saying "I am selling foreign watches; you purchase it from me"?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है; "भारत में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के रूप में संयोजित कलाई घड़ियों के आयात पर आयात नीति के तहत पाबन्दी है और इस लिए सानान्यतया उनकी बिक्री का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।" क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली में आम तौर पर और पालिका बाजार में खासकर, जो सरकार का बाजार है,—मुझे नहीं मालूम कि मंत्री महोदय को कभी वहां जाने का मौका मिला है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो वहां जाते हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं जाता रहता हूं। अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहें, तो हम उन्हें भी ले जायेंगे। वहां पर वह देखेंगे कि विदेशी घड़ियों से लेकर टेप रिकार्डर, स्टीरियो, कैमरे आदि विदेशी चीजें खुले आम बिकने के लिए मौजूद हैं। म जानना चाहूंगा कि स्मगल किए हुए विदेशी सामान की बिक्री पर पाबन्दी होने के बावजूद ये चीजें एक ऐसी जगह पर खुले आम बिक रही हैं, जहां सरकारी नियंत्रण है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जानकारी लेंगे और आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना चाहेंगे।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir I am afraid the hon. Member is a little confused. In those markets, the foreign goods are being sold through NCCF. As the hon. Members know, when we confiscate and seize the foreign articles like watches, cameras and calculators, the system is that those goods are disposed of through NCCF and naturally, the NCCF would like to have retail butlets like super Bazar and others. Otherwise is no Government organisation it is possible to dispose of them. For instance, nearly 5 crores worth of watches are confiscated. Rs. 11 crores worth of watches are presently either seized or confiscated and we dispose of them regularly. All the confiscated goods except gold are disposed of through certain channels, mainly through cooperative channels. We dispose of sertain articles directly through military and paramilitary organisations. So, I do not know whether he is referring to that so far as Palika Bazar is concerned. But at the same time, I do admit that in certain areas smuggled goods are available because smuggling is taking place. It is not

that I am saying that smuggling has been stopped and that is why we are taking all these preventive measures.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्धनों को उचित मूल्यों पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं सप्लाई करने के लिये दिशा-निर्देश

*187. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह देखने के लिये कोई दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को गेहूं, चावल, चीनी, जनता कपड़ा तथा मिट्टी के तेल आदि की उचित मूल्यों पर समय पर सप्लाई हो; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The thrust of the public distribution system, as devised by Government, is to see that essential commodities like food-grains, sugar, kerosene, controlled cloth, etc. are made available at reasonable rates to the various sections of the society, particularly its weaker sections. The latter include those who are living below the poverty line in rural areas.

Various steps have been taken to implement the public distribution system, specially in the rural areas. These have been communicated during discussions held between the Central Government and representatives of the State Governments, and also in guidelines sent to the latter from time to time over the last few years.

As per the latest information available, there are about 2.77 lakh fair price shops functioning in the country out of which an overwhelming majority, i.e. about 2.16 lakh fair-price shops, have been opened in the rural areas for selling essential commodities. The New 20-Point Programme seeks to expand the public distribution system through opening of more fair-price shops, and the State Governments have been advised to open new shops particularly in those areas which may have been relatively under-served or unserved by the public distribution system till now. These include rural, hilly and remote areas.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय कहना चाहिए कि यह एक लाजवाब जवाब है। प्रश्न कहीं है और उत्तर कहीं है। जब की मैं प्रश्न करता हूं, तो मुझे जो जवाब मिलते हैं, वे लाजवाब होते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लाजबाव आदमी को लाजवाब उत्तर ही मिलेंगे।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I wanted to say that you have said it.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सवाल के पार्ट (बी) का मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब नहीं दिया है – जो उत्तर चाहिए था, वह मुझे नहीं मिला है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में 48 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं। सरकार ने 2.77 लाख सस्ते दाम की दुकाने खोल रखी हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि आवश्यक वस्तुएं उचित दाम पर वीकर सेक्शन्ज को दी जा रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कुल कितना गेहूं, चावल, शूगर, मिट्टी का तेल और जनता का कपड़ा देती है। क्या सरकार ने कभी यह हिसाब लगाया है कि वह इन दुकानों पर जो चीजें देती हैं, वे गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों सहित सब लोगों को बराबर मिलती हैं ?

This is new 20 point Programme;

"It has been stressed in this connection that number of fair price shops should be increased to 3.5 lakhs by March, 1983 as against 2.98 lakhs estimated at present. This is to include opening of retail outlets in far flung and inaccessible areas., shops for catering to the needs of industrial workers and students' hostels and mobile shops for meeting the requirements of vulnerable sections of the society."

The State Governments have been requested that action taken under this Section should be intimated to the Ministry of Civil Supplies in the first week of every succeeding month. The information received from the State....

1979 में कुछ योजनायें बनी और कागजी योजनाएं जो हैं वह बहुत काम करती हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इसके आधार पर मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि 25 जनवरी, 1982 के बाद आजतक गावों के दूरांचल में कितनी दूकानें खोल दी गई हैं ?

नागर विमानन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

यह कहना कि देश के विभिन्न राशन शाप्स में, जिनकी संख्या आज 2 लाख 77 हजार है, कितना सामान पहुंचा और कितना किसको दिया गया, यह आकड़े न हम आज दे सकते हैं और न कल दे सकते हैं। यह सम्भव नहीं है। (व्यवधान) मैं लोकसभा को विश्वास में लेकर स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं, घुमा-फिराकर जवाब देना नहीं चाहता जिससे कि और प्रश्न पैदा हों। ये सात-आठ आइटमस जो एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज में हैं, जैसे चावल और गेहूं और चीनी यह तो कृषि मंत्रालय एलाट करता है विभिन्न राज्यों को, कोयला कोल मंत्रालय से आता है और किरोसिन तेल पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय से आता है। ये सभी मंत्रालय इसके आंकड़े आपके समक्ष रखते हैं। यह तमाम सामान विभिन्न राज्यों की मांग पर ध्यान करके उनको दिया जाता है और उसका बटवारा करना, यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है। हमारा काम तो एलाटमेन्ट और जो वे बटवारा करते हैं उसके बीच में समय-समय पर उनसे मिलकर या उनको लिखकर उनको निर्देश देना और उनसे प्रार्थना करना है (क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों से हम रिक्वेस्ट ही कर सकते हैं, उनको मजबूर नहीं कर सकते हैं)। कि किस आधार से उसका बटवारा किया जाए। डागा जी ने एक बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट प्रश्न यह पूछा है कि यह एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज़ जो हम देते हैं यह गरीबों या गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जो लोग हैं, उनको पहुंचता है या नहीं। तो इसके लिए ही हमने राज्य सरकारों से कहा है कि जहां दो हजार की आबादी पर एक दूकान रखी जाए वहां इस बात का भी खयाल रखा जाए कि दूरदराज देहाती क्षेत्रों में जहां गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के लोग रहते हैं, हरिजन, टाईबल्स रहते हैं या जहां पर इण्डस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स रहते हैं वहां पर अगर वे चाहें तो दो हजार से कम की आबादी पर भी दूकान खोल सकते हैं, हमने उनसे यह भी प्रार्थना की है कि जो धनावर्ड एरियाज हैं वहां भी इसको करें। इस प्रकार से हम उनको गाइड करते हैं और हम यह समझते हैं कि जितना भी अन्न पहुंचता है वह अधिकांश देहात के लोगों तक भी पहुंचता है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि मार्च, 1983 तक 3 लाख 5 हजार दूकानें खोल दी जायेंगी।

आपने दुकानों के फिगर्स दिये हैं, जो आपके सिविल सप्लाईज डिपार्टमेंट ने आपको दिये हैं वे दिये हैं जिनके मुताबिक 2 लाख 93 हजार दुकानें हैं। प्रतिमास आपके विभाग ने हरेक स्टेट को खबर भेजा कि गांवों में इतनी इतनी दूकानें खोल दें। इसका कम्पलाएंस हुआ या नहीं यह आपने कहां बताया है? आपने यह लिखा है:—

"The State Governments have been requested that the action taken in this regard should be intimated to the Ministry of Civil Supplies in the first week of every succeeding month."

आप जो यह फरमा रहे हैं कि तीन लाख इतनी दुकानें खोल देंगे तो आज तक इस साल में आपने कितनी दुकानें खोली हैं? यह इत्तिला क्यों नहीं आयी है और यह इत्तिला कब तक आ जायेगी? यह किताब है, इसमें लिखा है:— Implementation of 20-Point Programme, Government of India, Ministry of Civil Supplies.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न ठीक है और जो मने कहा है वह भी ठीक है। हमने यह निर्णय किया है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम अधिक दुकानें खोलेंगे। जनवरी, 1980 में हमारे पास 2 लाख 35 हजार दुकानें थीं वहां जनवरी, 80 से लेकर 18 सितम्बर, 1982 तक हमारे पास 2 लाख 77 हजार दुकानें हैं। हमने यह निर्णय किया है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन की संख्या में काफी बढ़तरी करें। हमने फरवरी में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है कि जो एरियाज अनसर्वड या अण्डरसर्वड हैं उन एरियाज में आप पहले दुकानें खोलें। मैंने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें भी यह कहा है कि रूरल एरियाज में जो अनकवर्ड और इनएक्सेसिबल एरियाज हैं उनमें पहले दुकानें खोलने का हमने निर्णय किया है और राज्य सरकारों को कहा है कि आप अपने यहां टार्गेट बना लीजिये। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने कहा कि हमें टार्गेट बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, हमारे पास जो दुकानें हैं उनसे हम चलायेंगे। कुछ ने टारगेट बनाये हैं और उन्होंने वायदा किया है कि हर महीने वे इनकी पूर्ति करते जायेंगे। म इसे व्यक्तिगत तौर पर लेता हूं। मैंने आते ही और मेरे सचिव ने भी राज्य सरकारों को लिखा कि कहां कहां कैसे आपने इस काम को किया है वह हमें भेजिये। ये आंकड़े ज्यों ज्यों मिलते जायेंगे वैसे वैसे मैं सदन के पटल पर रखूंगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, गल्ला भारत सरकार देती है और उसको राज्य सरकारें बांटती हैं। हम लोग देहातों म घूमते रहते हैं आप भी घूमते होंगे। थे देखता हूं कि आम तौर से देहातों में गल्ला नहीं रहता है। वहां गल्ला रहता है या नहीं, क्या आप इस बात की जांच कराने को तयार हैं? जो गल्ला भारत सरकार देती है और जिन के लिये देती है, उनको वह पहुंच पाता है या नहीं इसकी जांच आप करेंगे?

दूसरे जो निगरानी समितियां बनायी गयी हैं, क्या उनमें दुकानदारों को भी सदस्य बनाने की व्यवस्था आपने की है? यदि नहीं तो दुकानदारों को इस तरह की समितियों में पटना में और बिहार में क्यों रखा गया है?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि जो गल्ला दिया जाता है, विभिन्न राज्यों में उन तक पहुंचता है या नहीं, इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये।

लेकिन जांच राज्य सरकारें ही कर सकती हैं। समय समय पर जब इस प्रकार की शिकायतें हमारे पास आती हैं तो हम उनके बारे में राज्य सरकारों को बताते हैं। मैंने स्वयं भी दुकानों को देखा है और उनके बारे में राज्य सरकारों को बताया है और उन्हें फौरन लिखा भी है। यह ठीक है कि यह गल्ला सभी के पास पहुंचे लेकिन गल्ला पहुंचाने का काम राज्य सरकारों का है। आप लोग घूमते हैं। आप जहां कहीं भी कठिनाई देखें या कोई कमी पायें तो या तो राज्य सरकार को लिखें या मुझ को लिखें। हम लोग जरूर कोशिश करेंगे कि उस बारे में जांच हो और उसको देखा जाय।

दूसरी बात निगरानी समितियों में दुकानदार रखे जायें या नहीं मैं नहीं जानता कि बिहार सरकार ने ये क्यों रखे हैं? आपने यह प्रश्न उठाया है, यह मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में 5 लाख, 76 हजार 936 गांव हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रूरल एरियाज में दो लाख 16 हजार फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं और मंत्री महोदय यह भी दावा करते हैं कि जो गांव हैं और जो वहां गरीब लोग हैं, आदिवासी लोग हैं, उन तक गल्ला पहुंच भी जाता है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि 5 लाख 76 हजार 9 सौ 36 गांवों में मात्र 2 लाख 16 हजार राशन शाप्स हैं। कहीं सड़कें नहीं हैं और कहीं तीन-तीन नदियों पार करके जाना पड़ता है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि गरीब को कहां से राशन मिल सकता है। तो क्या आप गांव स्तर तक फेयर प्राइस शाप्स उपलब्ध कराने जा रहे हैं।

दूसरा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप बिहार की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये, दिल्ली में दुकानों पर तेल नहीं मिलता है। तेल मिलता है या नहीं क्या कभी आपने छापा मारा है। क्या आप ने कभी देखा है कि तेल मिल रहा है या नहीं? मैं पूरी जवाब देही के साथ कह रहा हूं कि दिल्ली में तेल नहीं मिलता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि यह तो संभव नहीं है कि प्रत्येक गांव में दुकान खोली जाए। सिर्फ दुकान खोल देना ही काफी नहीं है, उन दुकानों में सामान भी पहुंचाया जाए और वे दुकानें आर्थिक दृष्टि से चलने लायक हों। मैंने बताया है कि दो हजार की आबादी पर हमने व्यवस्था की हैं और उससे हमारे जो दो लाख 77 हजार फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं, उसके हिसाब से सब कवर हो जाता है। कहीं तीन-तीन नदियां पार कर के जाना पड़ता है, जैसा कि आपने बताया है, इस तरह की कठिनाइयां भी हैं, जिससे सामान पहुंचाने में कठिनाई होती है। कहीं सड़कें नहीं हैं। सड़क निर्माण के लिए तो औरों से कहिए, हम अपनी तरफ से यह कर सकते हैं कि जो गल्ला राज्य सरकारों को दिया जाता है वह जरूरतमंदों तक पहुंचे। जहां तक छापा मारने की बात है, पासवान जी आप छापा मारिये, जहां आप बताएंगे कि तेल नहीं है, वहां हम आपके साथ पूरा सहयोग करेंगे।

Study of Falklands and Middle East-wars

*190. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts had been asked to go into the various aspects of the two wars in Falklands and Middle-East;

(b) if so, the outcome of the study made; and

(c) whether readjustments have been made in our procurements?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Studies into the various aspects of the wars in South Atlantic and West Asia have been undertaken on the available information. These studies are part of the continuous process of our defence preparedness. Our defence strategy will be based on all relevant information including the results of such studies.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most intelligent Minister has given a very evasive reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Only an intelligent man can give an evasive reply!

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: In the last session, in reply to the Question of Mr. K. Mallanna and some other hon. Member who had asked a supplementary, the Minister had said that the experts had been asked to go into the various aspects of two wars. The hon. Member from the Opposition had referred to the "devastating performance of the Exocet missiles in the Falklands war and the destruction at the rate of 40 Syrian Mig-23 planes by one F-6 armed with electronic rockets". To that, the Minister had said, "I have no information. I have asked my Defence experts to look into the matter and give the information." Now also the information has not been given.

Secondly, after studying the Falklands war and other wars, in regard to our islands like Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep which are situated at the strategic points, what preventive measures or what investigation has been done by the Defence experts to combat any such apprehension and what are the details thereof?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: As regards the first question, even now I do not have the information. We find that a number of claims and counter-claims are made by respective parties. While some parties claim that they destroyed the Opposition weapons, the other party says that they have been of no effect whatsoever. It is not possible for a third party like ours, situated so many thousands of miles away, to get the correct information. All that we can do is to study the functioning of various equipmens and various missiles and various weapons for our own benefit. We are not to pass judgment on the validity of the strategy adopted by various countries, nor are we to pronounce judgement on the strategy adopted by various countries. It is only for the purpose of learning some lessons for our own benefit. But we find that the reports are so conflicting that we have not been able to draw any lessons so far. But our own studies are continuing.

So far as the second point is concerned, even without resort to any war, Government have taken adequate precaution to take care of all our Island Territories, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as well as the Lakshadweep. If any particular information is required, the Hon. Member may see me. It may not be in public interest to disclose all the information that we have in respect of this.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I am not going into the details. If we study the wars in the three areas of Falklands, the Iran-Iraq war and Middle-East and now the type of war which is there outside which is most sophisticated and modern and which is based on scientific research and everything, we can know that the main importance is of Intelligence. I would like to know whether our Defence Minister—he has in the past replied that "We have no information. After getting the information from the newspapers and other things, that only we know—" is taking steps to see that the Intelligence Agency is taking all measures to get the modern design parameters which are entrusted in different wars.

I would also like to know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that Pakistan started manufacturing long-range high altitude rockets and acquiring sophisticated facilities for launching them in their future plans. The Minister of External Affairs has answered in the Rajya Sabha that "To combat all these things, Government has got all the information and the Defence Department is taking all precautions to combat the situation." What your comment on this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Hon. Member is invited to become a member of my Consultative Committee. We can share a little more information in the Consultative Committee.

So far as the weaponry is concerned, it is true that today a lot of sophistication has been introduced particularly in the matter of jamming of radars and making them ineffective. This is one of the things we have learnt in the Israeli-Lebanon war. Even before that, we have had the information about the development in the jamming of radars and so on. We are ourselves doing research in this field in our own Research and Development area.

The next point is with regard to Pakistan. We are keeping a close watch on the developments of Pakistan and we are matching almost everyone of the equipment which they are getting.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Even after 36 years of independence of this country, still we are continuing as Members of the Commonwealth of Nations. So far as I am concerned, I must say that it is not good. It is not necessary for us as a democratic and sovereign country, to be a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, whether as a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations, our Government have lost or incurred any loss financial, physical, military or anything.

MR. SPFAKER: What is the question?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Has Government lost anything, financial or military or something or anything else in any aspect from the Government's pocket?

That is what I want to know.

SHRI R. Venkataraman: What is the loss?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The hon. Member is terribly upset because of our membership of the Commonwealth.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari.

India's trade with Czechoslovakia.

;191 SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's trade with Dzechoslovakia at present constitutes only one per cent of the total global trade of that country;

(b) what measures Government propose to take to raise the level of trade with Czechoslovakia; and

(c) whethtr any study had been made about possiblities for stepping up our exports to Czechoslovakia, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to statistics obtained from Czechoslovak sources, Czechoslovakia, with India in 1981 constituted only 0.52 per cent of that country's global trade in that year.

(b) Efforts are continuously being made to raise the level of India's trade with Czechoslovakia. According to provisional estimates, the two-way trade more than doubled from Rs. 73.6 crores in 1980 to about Rs. 161 crores in 1981. India has a favourable trade balance with Czechoslovakia consistantly for the last 5 years.

(c) No specific study as such has been undertaken by the Government recently but the question of increasing out exports to Czechoslovakia is constantly engaging its attention.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि भारत के साथ चैकोस्लोवाकिया का व्यापार इस वर्ष में देश के विश्व व्यापार का केवल 0.52 प्रतिशत है और इसको बढ़ाने के लिए आश्वासन

दिया है और प्रयास कर रहे हैं और उसमें वृद्धि है। इसके साथ यह भी बताया है कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ हमारे निर्यातों में वृद्धि करने का प्रयास है, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष अध्ययन नहीं है। 1963 में दोनों देशों के बीच 47 करोड़ रु० का व्यापार था और अब दस साल के बाद आज हम 66 करोड़ रु० का व्यापार करते हैं। उद्देश्य यह है कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया एक यूरोपीय खंड देश है। औद्योगिक दृष्टि से और मानवतावादी लोकतंत्र से विकास पर विश्वास करने वाला देश है। आज कोई भी राष्ट्र व्यापारिक संबंध नहीं रखता है, वह राजनीतिक संबंधों में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। वह अरब राष्ट्र से संबंध बढ़ाकर फलों का रस, तिलहन, काटन, टैक्सटाइल व वनस्पति तेल का आयात कर रहा है। ये चीजें हमारे राष्ट्र में उत्पादित होती हैं, तो क्यों नहीं हम उस राष्ट्र से इनका व्यापार बढ़ाते? क्या आप इन चीजों के निर्यात के बारे में सोच रहे हैं?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा चैकोस्लोवाकिया से 66 करोड़ रुपये का व्यापार है, ऐसा कहा गया है। 1980 में 74 करोड़ रुपये का था। यही व्यापार दोनों देश के बीच 1981 में 161 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है। दुगने से भी ज्यादा हो गया है। जितना हम पहले करते थे, उससे दुगना हो गया है। हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि यह प्रयास तीन-साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ का हो जाय। जिस ढंग से बढ़ रहा है, वह हमें 42 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ता हुआ नजर आता है। इन आंकड़ों को देखा जाय तो यह व्यापार समतापूर्वक है, ऐसा कहा जा सकता है। दूसरा सवाल यह है कि उनको कपास भेजें या न भेजें। हम तो उनको कपड़ा भेजने का सोच रहे हैं। कपास भेजने की बात हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। कपास प्राइमरी कामोडिटी है और कपड़ा अलग है। वे आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता कपड़े के धंधे से अलग होते जा रहे हैं। इस लिये हमें वहां भेजने का मौका मिलता है। उनका कहना यह है कि जितना आप हमसे खरीदेंगे, उतना वे हमसे खरीदेंगे। व्यापार हमारे फेवर में है। हम उनसे ज्यादा खरीद और वे हमारे से ज्यादा खरीद। हम देखते हैं कि सात चीजें ऐसी हैं, जो हम खरीद सकते हैं और बहुत सारी चीजें वहां मिलती नहीं है। आज की स्थिति इस प्रकार है।

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, म यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हम तो उनसे ज्यादा चीजें आयात करते हैं, लेकिन हमें आयात के स्थान पर निर्यात बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश में जो छोटे कुटीर उद्योग चलते हैं, जिससे हम हम उनसे व्यापार बढ़ायें। इससे हमारे कुटीर उद्योग और छोटे उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है और उनकी मांग हम पूरी कर सकते हैं। मैं उनसे एक छोटा सा सवाल पूछना चाहती हूं। अगस्त महीने में प्राग में जो मीटिंग हुई थी. . . उसमें क्या भारत ने चैकोस्लोवाकिया को कोई गैर-परम्परागत वस्तुओं के निर्यात करने के लिए बातचीत की थी? और इसके लिए क्या आप कोई अध्ययन समिति वहां भेजना चाहते हैं?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : व्यापार तो जो चैकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ है वह हमारे फेवर में है, हम निर्यात अधिक करते हैं और आयात कम करते हैं। और जो अगस्त में जोइंट कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें जब चर्चा हुई तो देखने की कोशिश की कि कौन सी चीजें उन्हें भेज रहे हैं, और कौन सी हमें भेजनी चाहियें और भेज सकते हैं। तो उन्होंने माना है कि हम जो आज तक चीजें भेज रहे हैं उसको छोड़ कर भी अगर कोई अलग प्रकार की चीजें हैं वह हम भेजें। उनका कहना है कि हमारी जो फिनिश्ड गुड्स हैं जो कारखानों

में बनती हैं वह चीजें भेजें, और हमारा इंजीनियरिंग सेक्शन अच्छी तरह से प्रगति कर रहा है। वहां पर जो पदा होता है उसको अगर भेजने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं तो करने के लिए तैयार हैं। और उन्होंने भी कहा है कि वह चीजें हमारे से लेते रहेंगे। पुराने जमाने का जो व्यापार था उससे भी वह अलग करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

Reduction in non-productive Expenditure

*192. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some active steps have been taken by Government to effectively reduce non-productive expenditure without sacrificing development and efficiency in administration;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals and the action taken so far in this direction;

(c) whether State Governments have also been requested to cooperate in his drive against wasteful expenditure; and

(d) if so, how far Government have achieved success so far as the question of economy is concerned

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Presumably, by non-productive expenditure, the Hon'ble Member is referring to non-developmental expenditure of Government. The need for austerity and effecting economy in non-developmental expenditure has been constantly engaging the attention of the Government. Instructions in this regard have been issued from time to time. A statement indicating the earlier as well as recent instructions in this regard is annexed.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to cooperate in restricting unnecessary expenditure and to maximise economies in expenditure so that the scarce financial resources are deployed judiciously with a view to yielding maximum benefits. The States have in general agreed to cooperate in this regard.

(d) The savings arising as a result of economy measures are not reflected in any primary unit of appropriation or any separate sub-head and as such the system of accounts does not lend itself to quantification of the economy in administrative expenditure of Government. Government is conscious about the need for economy in its expenditure particularly the non-developmental expenditure. Government attaches great importance to the task of bringing down the non-developmental expenditure and for enforcing strict economy in its expenditure. With this end in view, the Government issued economy instructions in August, 1974, which were reviewed and up-dated, in 1977. In Jully, 1979, the Ministries/Departments have been advised that:

(a) no additional posts should be sanctioned on the non-Plan side unless they are matched by equivalent savings by surrender of other posts except in the case of entirely new organisations, the need for which has been specifically accepted;

(b) posts sanctioned for Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be reviewed in order to effect a drastic curtailment in their number; and

(c) a dractic reduction should be effected in the number of deputations and delegations abroad.

2. The other economy instructions which Government are enforcing include:—

(a) *Telephone*: STD facility has been restricted to officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above in offices and at residence of officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above and for others in specific cases on functional basis. The number of free calls allowed in respect of residential telephones has been reduced from 1500 per quarter to 650 on bi-monthly basis.

(b) *Economy in the use of paper*: Maximum economy in the use of paper.

(c) *Transfer of Government servants*: Ban on rotational transfers for a period of one year initially has since been extended until further orders except in regard to specified categories of posts.

(d) *Restrictions of Air Travel*: Complete ban on air travel by non-entitled categories, except with specific permission.

(e) *Consumption of Petrol*: Petrol consumption by Staff Cars restricted to 66.2|3 per cent of quantity consumed during 1978-79 in respect of nonoperational vehicles and 85 per cent in respect of operational vehicles.

In respect of Ministers, the maximum Limit of 900 litres per quarter reduced to 750 litres per quarter from 25.5.1979.

(f) *Employment of additional staff on daily wages*: There is ban on engaging additional staff on daily wage basis in all Government officees.

(g) *Ban on filling up of posts*: There is ban on filling up of vacancies which are more than six months old except with the concurrence of the concerned Financial Adviser. In respect of posts to be filled by recruitment/promotion through U.P.S.C./S.S.C./D.P.C. the time-lmit of six months has been enhanced to one year.

(i) *Staff Cars*: No addition to the existing fleet of cars should be made without the prior approval of the Ministry of Finance.

3. In August, 1980 in the light of directive given by Prime Minister, Financial Advisers were requested to scrutinise proposals for foreign deputation applying stricter standards.

4. In July, 1981 further instructions have been issued to restrict expenditure on foreign travel. These include:—

(a) all proposals for delegation and deputations abroad to be scrutinised carefully and pruned to the minimum.

(b) Only Secretaries to Government of India and Officers of equivalent rank and Schedule 'A' Heads of Public Sector Undertakings (including Banks, insurance companies and financial institutios) would be entitled to air travel by 1st class in respect of foreign travels.

(c) Officers of the rank of Secretaries to Governmnt were previously entitled to a suite in a hotel when they travelled abroad. As a measure of economy, it has been decided that all officers including Secretaries to Government and Heads of other offices of Public Sector Undertakings (including Banks, insurance companies and financial institutions) will be entitled to stay only in a single room when they are abroad.

(d) Only the Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State will be entitled to take with them one Private Secretary when they travel abroad, and other personal staff will not be entitled to accompany the Minister on such visits.

5. In March 1982 Prime Minister's observations regarding the need for giving up all kinds of extravagance and practising some measure of austerity particularly in view of shortage of essential commodities in the country and the need for avoiding wasteful expenditure have been brought to the notice of all Financial Advisers who are responsible for exercising control on expenditure in respective Minisries/Departments|Organisations etc.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked specifically a few questions regarding the curb in wasteful expenditure by the States and the Union and how far the Government is successful in their attempt.

The hon. Minister has mentioned regarding the States. He has mentioned that the States have, in general, agreed to cooperate in this regard. May I know from the hon. Minister, apart from their willingness to cooperate, whether he is aware of the fact as to what concrete steps these States have taken to curb the wasteful expendiure and whether the Centre has asked for any report from the individual States regarding this? Secondly, he has also mentioned that it is very difficult to

quantitfy the amount regarding the non-development expenditure. If he is not able to quantify the amount, at least, will the hon. Minister indicate to the House as to how far and to what extent, they have achieved their targets?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, answering the last part of his question first, it is not possible to quantify it in terms of absolute money in different States But, I can give some indications in terms of percentage, of the total national income, what is the non-development expenditure. For instance, in 1975-76, the Central Government's expenditure was 46.2 per cent—I am here talking of the Central Government alone—not including all the States. It was 46.2 per cent of the total national income. The Central Government's expenditure has now come down to 41.3 per cent in 1982-83. The total expenditure, if the hon. Member is interested to know, so far as the Central Government is concerned, was that in 1975-76 it was Rs. 12,037 crors and in 1982-83 budget estimates, it is Rs. 28,369 crores. In terms of percentage, it has come down. Secondly, all non-development expenditure is not a wasteful expenditure because, in the non-development expenditure, we include what is popularly called the non-plan expenditure. But, we ought to indicate the non-plan expenditure. It will increase because the assets which you create during a Plan period in the accounting formulation becomes a non-plan expenditure for maintenance. Even if you construct a hospital building or house or a college building or a laboratory or an irrigation project, even the mere maintenance charge would be treated as non-plan expenditure and would come within the category of non-developmental expenditure. But strictly speaking you cannot call it a wasteful expenditure. Therefore I think it would not be correct to say that all non-developmental expenditure is wasteful expenditure.

Now, in regard to economy I have given in fact an exhaustive statement indicating the areas where we are trying to achieve the economic objectives. So far as the State Governments are concerned there is no system of getting the monitering or quarterly reports. It is not possible. After all, they are also responsible Governments and they are responsible to their Electorate and they know it fully well. Because, in the present situation, if they cannot reduce the expenditure which should be avoided, they will not get sufficient support to mop up for their plan expenditure and maintain the developmental tempo.

Regarding the general guidelines which we are issuing to the States, by and large they are agreeing to it. My problem is that they are not reducing expenditure; but my problem is that they are not mopping up additional resources.

SHRI ARUN SETHI: I am entirely in agreement with the hon. Minister that all the wasteful expenditure cannot be curtailed. (*Interruption*).

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Non-plan expenditure cannot be curtailed.

SHRI ARUN SETHI: I am entirely in agreement with you. It is noticed and many times in this House the hon. Minister has answered that from year to year the overtime payments to the Central Government employees have been increasing. May I know whether the hon. Minister considers that the overtime payments paid to the employees are in tune with the need for maintenance of economy? How is this in the interest of the administration and the interest of our developmental purposes? This is what I want to know.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In many areas we have reduced overtime. But sometimes it becomes rather inevitable. In the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House, the hon. Member will find, I am strictly momitoring these things, particularly in the non-operational areas. Therefore, if some work has to be done, it has to be done by the existing staff. But at the same time I am reducing it and in certain areas we have found visible impact of it—particularly in the Banks it has been reduced almost to half. There is tremendous pressure on me to increase the rate of overtime. But I do hope that with the support of the hon. Members I will be able to withstand that pressure.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: The hon. Minister in his long

statement has stated that he wants to restrict the foreign tours of Ministers, Secretaries and others. He has mentioned that the expenditure has been reduced from 46 per cent to 41 per cent. I would like to know from the Minister whether it has been reflected in the foreign tours of Central Ministers, Secretaries, Officers of the Public Undertakings, etc. I want to know the break up for the last three years and the amount involved.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not possible to quantify on what account how much was reduced. But, in regard to the expenditure of the Central Ministers, Secretaries, Heads of Public Sector Undertakings etc. if he wants any information, I would need a separate notice.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: At least he can give the figures for foreign tours of the Central Government Officers. What is the total amount and what percentage has been reduced by them?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not possible for him to give that information now.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, this is a very important question. We are considering it merely in an academic manner. In a country like ours where more than 50 per cent of the people live below the poverty line the common man is so much worried because of the vulgar exhibition of the wealth on the part of not only the Ministers—I do not envy them—but on the part of bureaucrats also. The perquisites of the bureaucrats are so much and all the facilities enjoyed by them are so much that sometimes their perquisites, etc., are more than the Ministers' salaries, etc. Will the hon. Minister gather courage in both hands and slash considerably all this vulgar exhibition and the wealth of the Government and the Government servants?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are always against the vulgar exhibition of wealth by anybody including the Government, Government officers and the Ministers. But in regard to salary, I hope that the hon. Member should not envy the Ministers because there is not a single Member in this House who does not get more than the Cabinet Minister, not a single Member. The Ministers' salaries and allowances were determined in 1952. The Cabinet Minister is just getting Rs. 2250 including you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: But so far you have not shown any sympathy.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Not only that. Perhaps on this count, I am unpopular, to every colleague of mine, including you, Sir. Sir, in regard to the perquisites, it is true but you cannot just ascribe it—No Minister wants to have a big bungalow with lawns. If you want to give a small working house, everybody will be happy. But these are there and some of them are allotted to it and they just use them. You cannot expect that everybody is using it. Nobody wants it and gradually we are removing them. In fact, in the Statement I have mentioned this point. But in regard to the austerity, earlier the Secretary used to have a suite. Now, we have restricted it to a single room. So, this is misleading exhibition.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered my question. My attack was not on Ministers' salaries, but bureaucrats' I asked about the perquisities and what the percentage is. He has not answered that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Next Question. Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri.. Shri Trilok Chand. They are not there. Next Question—Shri P. Namgyal. He is not present. Next question—Shri Daya Ram Shakya—Absent. Net question—Dr. A. U. Azmi—Absent. Next question No. 197—Shri C. T. Dhandapani.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Question No. 197.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is in the name of Mr. C. T. Dhandapani.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, he asked me to put this question.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he is not Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I am sorry, Sir. I am standing in his place.

AN HON. MEMBER: It can be a question of Privilege motion. It can be a question of proxy!

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.—Shri B. V. Desai, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy—Absent. Next Question—Shri Jai Narayan Roat—Absent. Question No. 200—Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—No. Shri Suraj Bhan.

Prices of Consumer Items

*200. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the monthly prices of consumer items since April last;

(b) what are the items of which prices have risen and by how much; and

(c) what were their prices in the same months in the years 1981, 1980 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5505|82.]

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ा लम्बा स्टेटमेंट रखा है, लेकिन मैं उसमें से केवल 7 आइटम्ज़ का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं, जो वाकई आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं : चावल, प्याज़, चाय, आलू, कोयला, उरद की दाल, आटा। 1980 में रूलिंग पार्टी के मेनिफेस्टो में कहा गया था कि हम चीजों के दाम कम करेंगे, लेकिन यह स्टेटमेंट ज़ाहिर करता है कि 1979 में चावल का जो दाम था, आज उससे दुगना है, प्याज़ का दाम दुगना, आलू का डेढ़ गुना, चाय का डेढ़ गुना, कोयले का दुगना और उरद की दाल का डेढ गुना हो गया हैं। आटे के दाम भी बढ़े हैं। अप्रैल, 1982 से सितम्बर, 1982 तक चावल के दाम में 14 परसेंट बढ़ोतरी हुई है, प्याज़ के दाम में 64 परसेंट, चाय के दाम में 12 परसेंट, आलू के दाम में 59 परसेंट, कोयले के दाम में 16 परसेंट, उरद की दाल के दाम में 36 परसेंट और आटे के दाम में 15 परसेंट बढ़ोतरी हुई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं क्या आपने अपने एलेक्शन वादे को ध्यान में रखते हुए चीजों के भाव कम हों, इस सिलसिले में कोई कदम उठाए हैं?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो एलेक्शन का वादा था और जो उस समय इंफ्लेशन था उसकी तुलना में अब काफ़ी कमी हैं। माननीय सदस्य जो पूछ रहे हैं इसमें अप्रल, 1982 में तो प्राइसेज़ स्टेडी थीं उसके बाद पिछले पांच महीनों में 5.2 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है यानी हर महीने में एक परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन अभी सितम्बर में इन प्राइसेज़ में एक परसेंट की कमी भी हुई है। इसके अलावा अक्तूबर के एक वीक की जो फीगर्स आई हैं उसमें प्वाइन्ट वन परसेंट की कमी है। कीमतों की वृद्धि के तीन प्रमुख कारण हैं। एक तो यह कि इस साल मानसून बड़ा इरैटिक रहा। दूसरे जो वर्षा अप्रैल और मई में हुई वह अनटाइमली हुई जिससे फसल को नुकसान पहुंचा और अभी हथिया भी फेल हो गया। तीसरी बात यह हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में मई से लेकर सितम्बर तक लीन पीरियड होता है जिसमें कीमतें कुछ न कुछ बढ़ती हैं। इन तीन प्रमुख कारणों के कारण अभी ऐसा लगता है

कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं लेकिन अब प्राइसेज़ स्टैबलाइज़ कर रही हैं और वह उतार की ओर हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : कहा जाता है कि मुल्क में रेसेशन है। इसकी वजह से कार, टेलीविज़न, एअरकंडीशनर जैसी चीज़ों के दाम घट रहे हैं लेकिन गरीब आदमी के इस्तेमाल की जो चीज़ें हैं उनके दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि गरीब आदमी, जिस पर मंहगाई का सबसे ज्यादा असर पड़ता है उसको राहत देने के लिए और खास तौर से बच्चों की सेहत सुधारने के लिए जिस प्रकार तमिलनाडू सरकार ने योजना चलाई है उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से सारे देश में चलाया जायेगा ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जो आपने तमिलनाडू सरकार की बात कही है, हम आशा करते हैं कि इसका अनुसरण अन्य राज्य सरकारें भी करेंगी। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सहायता से सम्पूर्ण देश में इस प्रकार की योजना नहीं चलाई जा सकती है। इसमें आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें इन बातों पर विचार करें और अपनी शक्ति के अनुरूप तथा अपनी श्रद्धा के अनुसार उसका प्रबन्ध करें।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The hon. Minister has indicated certain reasons to justify the increase in prices. The real problem is that the essential commodities required by the common people are not being made available to them. Though the Government has been saying that the fair price shops will be opened everywhere, they have not succeeded in that. Will the Government take up this matter seriously and have the fair price shops everywhere in the country?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, Sir. I promise, I take this matter very seriously. Where the fair price shops have not been opened, I will write to the State Governments that it should be done ....(*Interuptions*).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cotton Coordination Committee

*188. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to constitute Cotton Coordination Committee in each cotton producing State to review periodically the problems arising in respect of purchase and sale of cotton;

(b) when these Committees are likely to be constituted and start functioning; and

(c) who will be the members of the said Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Central Government had arranged a meeting on the 26th August, 1982 at New Delhi between the Cotton Corporation of India and the State Cooperative Marketing Federations and the State Governments of cotton producing States etc. for greater coordination of policies for purchase and sale of cotton in their respective States for achieving the objective of ensuring remunerative prices for raw cotton to the growers on the one hand and also ensuring stable and reasonable prices of cotton. One of the suggestions made in the said meeting was that cotton producing States should set up Cotton Coordination Committees in their respective States comprising representatives of the Cotton Corporation of India. State Government and State Cooperative Marketing Federation for complete coordination between the Cotton Corporation of India and the State level agencies for procurement of kapas. It is for the respective cotton producing State Governments to consider the pro-

posal and take appropriate action for constituting such Cotton Coordination Committees at the State level.

Indo-Russia agreement in Defence Production

*189. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR has offered India to make itself sufficient in regard to defence production and also supply modern weapons to meet the threat of American arms supply to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) whether the U.K. Government has also agreed to have further cooperation with India in regard to defence;

(d) whether any experts from both the countries have exchanged visits in this regard; and

(e) if so, what are the other countries which have agreed to help India in defence improvement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). Government keep a watch on the escalating arms build up in the region and take necessary and adequate measures to meet the situation.

To keep our defence forces in a State of full preparedness necessary defence equipment is manufactured indigenously as well as procured from various sources.

Agreements have been signed with the USSR for updating some of our systems such as tanks, guns, air defence and missiles.

Discussions were also held with the British Secretary of State for Defence during his recent visit when it was agreed that it should be possible to expand the areas of co-operation between the two countries. It was decided the discussions that experts from India and U.K. would meet periodically too explore ways of intensifying co-operation in the field of defence particularly in areas of research and development.

A memorandum of understanding has been signed with France for co-operation in the field of defence. In recent discussions with the French Defence Minister it was agreed that France would share its technology in certain specified fields with India. France has also agreed to provide technical training to Indian officers in French institutions.

We procure such armaments and equipment as are required from other sources also like FRG, Sweden, Italy etc.

Withdrawal of GSP for exports of nuts and bolts of USA

*193. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the US fastner manufacturers having launched a big campaign for the withdrawal of GSP treatment for Indian exports of nuts and bolts to the United States of America; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The U.S. domestic fasteners manufacturing industry has petitioned to the US Government to withdraw GSP benefits for certain types of bolts and nuts imported into the USA from all sources on the grounds that imports adversely affect the domestic industry. Among other grounds, the petition also specifically mentions that exports of bolts and nuts from India are being subsidised and, therefore, there was no need to grant GSP benefit.

Government of India is watching the situation and is also having consultations with the US Government on various issues relating to the export of fasteners from India to USA. As per US regulations, the

Engineering Export Promotion Council of India has filed a petition against the withdrawal of the GSP.

Additional Air Service to Leh

*194. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ladakh remains cut off by road from the rest of the country for over six months in a year due to closure of Zoji-La caused by heavy snowfall;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in view of increasing traffic on the Leh-Srinagar and Leh-Chandigarh routes of Indian Airlines Boeing service, there is public demand for putting one additional service each on Leh-Srinagar and Leh-Chandigarh routes;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government will consider to operate additional services in the revised winter schedule of the IA to be issued shortly; and

(d.) if not, the reasons for not putting additional services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines operates a bi-weekly Boeing-737 service between Srinigar and Leh and a weekly Boeing-737 service between Chandigarh and Leh. Traffic demand between Srinigar-Leh and Chandigarh-Leh does not justify increase of frequency on these sectors at present.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b) above.

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में वायुदूत सेवा का रोक दिया जाना

*195. श्री दशरथ राम शाक्य : क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में चल रही वायुदूत सेवा अब रोक दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह अनिश्चित काल तक रुकी रहेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कब तक पुन: चालू किये जाने की संभावना है ?

नागर विमानन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों के मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी, नहीं । अत्यधिक कम भार अनुपात के कारण केवल कमलपुर तथा रूपसी की विमान सेवायें बंद की गई हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

Modernisation of Indian Airports

*196. SHRI A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most Indian airports are not equipped with modern and latest instruments like Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Finder (VCR) which help the pilot safe landing even in very bad weather;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to modernise the Indian airports to assure security and safety of the travelling passengers; and

(c) how many accidents have taken place because of bad weather landing during the course of the last three years, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Sir. Most of the major airports in India have been equip-

ped with modern instruments including VOR:

(b) Need to install modern equipment at airports to assure security and safety of passengers is fully realised. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 69 crores has been made in the Sixth Plan which will be utilised for improving Aeronautical Communication facilities, Radio Navigational and landing aids, installation of radars and provision of fire fighting equipment. In addition, security Equipment and fire fighting equipments also being improved for which a provision of Rs. 15.68 crores has been made in the Sixth Plan period.

(c) There were three notifiable accidents during the period 1979 till date due to bad weather landing. A statement giving details of these accidents is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

S. No.	Date/Place of Accident	Aircraft involved type/Registration	Operator	Fatalalities			Brief cause of accident
				Crew	Passengers	Others	
1	21-6-1979 Mangalore	VT-DXO HS-748	Indian Airlines	..	..	..	Continuous attempts to land by the pilot under weather conditions which were below the laid down 'Minima', due to which he could not align the air craft properly on the runway and failure to control it after touch down on a wet runway.
2	19-8-1981 Mangalore	VT-DXP HS-748	Indian Airlines	..	..	..	The pilot persisted in landing under deteriorating wheather conditions resulting in unsteady approach and late touch down at high speed.
3	22-6-1982 Bombay	VT-DJJ B-707	Air India	2	15	..	The aircraft landed in heavy rain. The accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry appointed by Government of India under Rule 75 of Aircraft Rules. 1937.

Development of Madras Airport

*197. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been hardly any appreciable growth in the tourist traffic in the South *vis-a-vis* the North;

(b) whether Government propose to develop Madras Airport suitably to enable it to attract a chunk of the tourist traffic passing through Colombo; and

(c) whether Government also propose to make Madras a terminal for all the flights to and from the countries to the South-East so as to divert a part of the tourist traffic to the South?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) During 1981, the number of foreign tourists who disembarked at various ports in Southern India totalled 1.33 lakhs, recording an increase of 9.2 per cent; in the case of Northern India the number of foreign tourists was 3.30 lakhs, recording an increase of 4.7 per cent over the previous year. Statistics regarding domestic tourists is not available.

(b) Madras Airport has all the facitities for the operation of all types of aircraft including B-747. In order to meet the increase in the domestic traffic, a new domestic terminal complex is being developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.04 crores. This is likely to be commissioned in 1985.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Decline in export earnings of STC

*198. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI M. V CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export earnings of the State Trading Corporation declined by 11 per cent in the first five months (April—August) of the current financial year compared with same period of last year;

(b) if so, to what extent the export earnings have fallen in comparison to the last year; and

(c) what are the main factors responsible for this decline and what steps are being taken by Government to improve the export earnings of the State Trading Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) STC's exports declined from Rs. 161 crores during April—August 1981 to Rs. 141 crores during April—August 1982.

(c) The main factors responsible for the shortfall in exports during the first 5 months of the current financial year are:

(i) lower export of agricultural commodities, namely, rice, coffee, opium, barley.

(ii) lower exports of semi-processed leather.

Corrective measures have been adopted by the Corporation to reverse this trend. Greater emphasis is being put on the export of manufactured, valued added, non-canalised items. Greater efforts are being made to increase exports to West Asian, North African and South Asian markets. Joint ventures with foreign collaborations are being put up with substantial buy-back arrangements. The organisational set up of the Corporation has been restructured to meet the new challenges. In one month only i.e. in September '82 Exports have been of the order of Rs. 107 crores as compared to Rs. 52 crores in September '81.

Maxi meals at mini prices by ITDC

*199. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether ITDC has decided to start the system of maxi meals at mini prices in the Central and State Government Offices to cater to the needs of the employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it would be started; and

(c) if not, the specific reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). The information is not well founded. ITDC has no plans to provide maxi meals prices for the Central/State Government employees.

Guarantees from State Governments against loans for Public Sector Projects

*201. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has instructed all scheduled commercial banks not to insist on guarantees from State Governments against loans given for public sector projects unless absolutely warranted;

(b) if so, how much loan has been granted by the Reserve Bank of India to State Governments (latest position State-wise);

(c) the purpose for which the State Governments have taken loans from Reserve Bank of India; and

(d) what new methods have been carried out by Government so that the loans should come down to a reasonable limit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss due to strike of textile workers in Bombay

*202. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the latest available figures regarding (i) loss due to production (ii) loss due to fall in export of textile products and the subsequent loss of foreign exchange (iii) loss in industries depending on textiles and (iv) loss of wages by the workers due to the prolonged strike of the textile workers in Bombay; and

(b) what steps are taken to prevent such a huge loss to the nation's economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) According to preliminary estimates, as on 12th October, 1982, the losses are approximately as below:—

(i) Loss due to Production Rs. 755 Crores.

(ii) Loss due to Export Rs. 175 Crores.

(iii) Loss due to wages Rs. 110 Crores.

It is not possible to estimate the loss in industries depending on textlies.

(b) Govt. have already set up a Tripartite Committee headed by a retired Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court to go into the problems of the textile industry and submit a report. Information available with Government shows that more and more workers have been resuming duty leading to increase in production.

Piling of steel at major ports

*204. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether alloy steel is piling up at the major ports due to the refusal of importers to clear the consignment;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the importers of this item are very much agitated over the hike in the import duty levied on this item;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have filed an appeal with the Appellate Authority of Customs; and

(d) whether Government are going to intervene in the matter to settle it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Some consignments of alloy steel (electrical resistance wire) imported at Bombay have not been cleared by the importers who are unwilling to pay the duty at the rate applicable to stainless steel wire specifically covered under heading 73.15(2) of the Customs Tariff, as amended, by The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1982.

(b) Representations have been received for reduction in customs duty on stainless steel wire and wire-rods. These are under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government does not intervene in quasi-judicial proceedings.

Boosting of Farm Exports

*205. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans for boosting farm item exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it will be ensured that this does not in any way further lead to inflatiton in food items due to general shortages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target for export of agricultural commodities in 1982-83 has been fixed at Rs. 1617 crores, as compared to target of Rs. 1208 crores fixed for 1981-82.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Decline in cashew kernel Export

*206. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cashew kernel export during the first half of 1982 registered a fall of three per cent over the same period last year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the export earnings realised from Cashew were also lower by 8 per cent than last year;

(c) what are the causes of the decline in export of cashew|kernel and the remedial measures, if any, which Government are going to take in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value realisation from export of cashew kernels declined by 8 per cent over the previous year.

(c) and (d). There has been a general decline in the international prices of cashew kernels. Trade delegations are being sponsored to foreign countries to increase the exports of cashew kernels.

Anti-Smuggling Training to Customs and Central Excise officials

*207. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a training centre to provide modern anti-smuggling training to the officials of the Customs and Central Excise Departments of the country

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals;

(c) whether the sites for the purpose have been selected; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The Directorate of Training of the Customs and Central Excise Department, which is responsible for arranging training for the officers and staff of the Department in various activities connected with their work which includes anti-smuggling, runs a Staff College at Delhi and four Regional Training Institutes at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay anw Madras. This is in addition to the local training facilities available with the individual Collectorates and Custom Houses. Eleven courses on anti-smuggling were organised by the Directorate of Training during 1981-82 in which 214 officers participated.

The existing training facilities are being gradually expanded at various places to cope with the increased requirements and the staff College at Delhi may be shifted to Faridabad where a comprehensive training complex is planned.

There is no proposal to have a separate centre devoted exclusively to training in anti-smuggling work. Part (d) of the question does not arise.

Action Against Film Artistes for I.T. Default

1967. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken against the film artistes, producers etc. who are chronic defaulters of Income-tax;

(b) how many have been prosecuted;

(c) names of such persons in the film line as are having heavy income tax arrears; and

(d) the amount of arrears against each such person?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) For the purpose of this question the term 'heavy income tax arrears' has been taken to mean the persons who are having arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs and above. Accordingly there are 4 such persons against each of whom income tax in arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs and above were outstanding as on 31-3-82 the details of which are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the defaulter	Category	Income-tax demand outstanding as on 31-3-82	
			Tax in arrears	Tax not fallen due for collection
			(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Rana P.K.	Producer	31.21	0.03
2.	Shakeel Pictures . . .	Distributor	21.15	..
3.	Emgeeyar Pictures (P) Ltd. . .	Producer	19.49	0.24
4.	Ranbir Raj Kapoor . . .	Producer/Director/ Actor	17.45	14.35

Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities for recovery/reduction of the outstanding demands. Steps are also taken for expeditious disposals of pending appeals etc., so that the final demands are determined early. In cases of continuing defaults, recovery certificates are issued to the tax recovery officers who can proceed to recover the arrears by resort to the various modes of recovery laid down in the second schedule to the Income-tax Act.

No prosecutions for non payment of tax has been launched against any of the 4 defaulters referred to above.

News-Item captioned "200 trainee officers of R.B.I. left in Lunch"

1968. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the Times of India, Delhi, dated 29th July, 1982 under the heading "200 trainee officers of RBI left in lurch"; and

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India has finally sorted out their cases and how?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have seen the news-paper report. According to Reserve Bank of India, the report is not factually correct. The bank had issued letters of appointment for staff officers Grade 'A' (direct

recruits) to 53 Trainee Officers advising them to report to the Staff Training College of the Bank at Madras on 31st May, 1982. Before they could report to the Staff Training College, the Employees' Association filed a writ petition in the Madras High Court and obtained an interim order precluding the bank from appointing these direct recruit officers. As such, the bank had to advise the candidates about deferment of their training programme pending vacation of the stay order.

(b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the stay order granted by Madras High Court was vacated on 16th August, 1982 and the officers whose training programme was deferred earlier were advised to report for training on 30th August, 1982 which they have already done. The next batch of the Trainee Officers selected by the Bank have also reported for training at the Staff Training College, Madras on 27th September, 1982.

Approach to EIB and EEC for Financial Assistance

1969. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether European Investment Bank and the European Economic Community have been approached for financial assistance;

(b) If so, for what amount and with what results; and

(c) what is the likely rate of interest and other terms of these loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government of India have approached the Commission of the EEC and the European Investment Bank to explore possibilities of India borrowing from the EIB.

The EEC has been providing financial assistance to India on a regular basis since 1976.

(b) The reaction of the EIB is still awaited and no assessment of likely availability of funds can be made at this stage.

The amount of financial assistance sanctioned by EEC to India since 1976 is as follows:

1976	:	US$	7.5 million
1977	:	US$	13.4 million
1978	:	ECU	15.4 million
1979	:	ECU	32.5 million
1980	:	ECU	32.4 million
1981	:	ECU	43.0 million

(c) The EIB loans normally have a maturity period ranging from 15—20 years and the interest rate reflect movements in interest structure of capital markets. EIB may also subsidise interest rate from European Development Fund Grants.

The EEC assistance is on grant terms.

Refusal by C.G.D.A. to deal with executive Committee of All India Defence Accounts Employees Association

1970. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Controller General of Defence Accounts has been refusing to deal with the Executive Committtee of the All India Defence Accounts Employees' Association elected in its 49th Conference for the last more than two years; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The validity of the election of the Executive Committee in the 49th Conference has been challenged by certain branches. The dissident branches have elected another Executive Committee. As only one Executive Committee can be accepted and as the validity of the election in the 49th Conference is under examination, the Executive Committee as it existed prior to the 49th Conference is continued to be recognised for purposes of JCM.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Amount obtained from IFAD for Agricultural Development

1971. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount coming from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to India in the last 5 years;

(b) the specific purpose for which India obtained that amount; and

(c) the details about the works undertaken by utilising the funds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) started extending assistance to India from 1979. A statement giving details of assistance obtained from IFAD so far is attached.

Statement

Project and Loan No.	Date of Agreement	Loan amount $ mln.	Project objectives and components
1	2	3	4
1. Bhima Command Area Development Project (23-IN)	11-10-1979	50.00	The Project aims at increasing agricultural production and employment in the Project area through implementation of Bhima Irrigation Scheme. Project components includes construction of dams, lining of water courses and construction of link roads and drainage systems in the Project area.
2. Rajasthan Command Area Development Project (32-IN)	4-1-1980	55.00	The project aims at increasing agricultural production and employment in the Project area through a command area development approach. The project components include construction of district and village roads, afforestation, pasture development, lining of Water courses, dune stabilisation etc.
3. Sunderbans Development Project (49-IN)	16-12-1980	17.50	The project aims at improving agricultural production through improved irrigation facilities, water control and drainage. Project components include drainage, irrigation and infrastructural development, brackish water acquaculture, social forestry, term credit for irrigation pumps and co-operative storage, training and management development.
4. M.P. Medium Irrigation Project (81-IN)	25-6-1982	25.062	The project is designed to assist in carrying out the irrigation development in Madhya Pradesh. The project will finance the civil works component of the construction of a series of Medium Irrigation Projects in the State.

Export of processed food, fruits etc.

1972. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received an order from USSR for processed food;

(b) if so, the details of processed food likely to be exported to Russia under the order and the amount involved;

(c) whether we are also exporting processed food, fresh fruits and mutton etc., to other countries also, if so, the names of those countries and the value of the items exported during the last three years;

(d) what measure are being taken to increase our production of these items and also increase our exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) USSR has entered into contract with various Indian exporters for import of processed foods.

(b) The details of contracts by various exporters with foreign buyers are not maintained by Government. However, the items likely to be exported to USSR are mango products fruit jams, mango and pineapple products and other fruit jams etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. The total exports of processed food to all the countries during the last three years has been as under:

Year	Value (Rs. crore)
1979-80	163
1980-81	208
1981-82 (Provisional)	263

Our exports are largely to USSR, Gulf countries, U.K., Malaysia etc.

(d) Incentives are given to augment export production of these items in the form of Import Replenishment, Duty Drawback etc. and efforts are made to explore new markets and to step up publicity for increasing our exports.

Special Courts for disposal of cases under Essential Commodities Act

1973. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have set up Special Courts for quick disposal of the Essential Commodities Act cases instituted against hoarders and black marketers;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the number of Special Courts set up in such States; and

(c) the number of cases of hoarders and black marketers dealt with in each State by these Courts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir. These Courts have been set up under the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981, which had been enacted by the Parliament. This Act provides for summary trial of offences under the Essential Commodities Act by Courts constituted for that purpose.

(b) So far, 16 States/UTs. have intimated of having constituted or decided to constitute such courts. Details are annexed in the statement.

(c) As the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981, under which these Courts have been set up, had been brought into effect only from the 1st September, 1982, the number of cases dealt under this Act till now, are likely to be negligible.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of Special courts
1.	Assam	8
2.	Gujarat	18
3.	Haryana	9
4.	Karnataka	20
5.	Meghalaya	1
6.	Nagaland	10
7.	Punjad	3
8.	Rajasthan	27
9.	Tamil Nadu	6
10.	Tripura	11
11.	Uttar Pradesh	57
12.	West Bengal	22
13.	Delhi	4
14.	Goa	1
15.	Pondicherry	1
16.	Sikkim	1

Packing of Ghee in second-hand containers

1974. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the vegetable ghee manufacturers are packing ghee in second-hand containers which are never cleaned and often get rusted; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to ban the use of second-hand tin containers for packing vegetable ghee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Government allowed the packing of vanaspati in second-hand tin containers in the wake of acute shortage of tin plates/tin containers in 1963. However, the packing of vegetable ghee in second-hand containers is negligible.

No report has been received in the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats about the packing being done in uncleaned or rusted containers.

(b) A proposal to ban the use of second-hand tin containers for packing of vegetable ghee is under consideration of the Central Government.

Excise duty dues from Industrial Houses

1975. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1398 on the 16th July, 1982 regarding excise duty dues from Industrial Houses as on 1-4-1982 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay and whether he will set down the date for laying of such information?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Copies containing the requisite information are being sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for laying them on the Table of the House.

Misuse of concessions in Jammu and Kashmir

1976. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that conditions governing release of precious raw material at highly concessional rates to entrepreneurs claiming to set up 100 per cent export-oriented units are being violated in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether this misuse of the concessions in Jammu and Kashmir State has been increasing; and

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted any inquiry as to who are the persons responsible for this mususe and what steps have been taken to check this misuse of concessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Charter of Demands from Ordance factory Employees' Union (AIDEF) to G. M., Ordinance Factory, Tiruchy

1977. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Charter of Demands dated 12th July, 1982 submitted to the General Manager, Ordnance Factory, Tiruchy by the Ordnance Factory Employees' Union (AIDEF);

(b) if so, what are the demands; and

(c) steps taken pursuant thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands relate to allotment of residential accommodation; grant of House Rent Allowance/City Compensatory Allowance, promotion to employees and grant of 25 per cent profit to certain categories of employees; workload and educational facilities.

(c) Appropriate action regarding allotment of accommodation has been taken; the case for grant of House Rent Allowance/City Compensatory Allowance is under examination; 8 additional posts of teachers have been sanctioned and, in respect of the remaining demands, the position had been suitably explained by the management to the Union representatives.

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

1978. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering release of due Dearness Allowance instalment to Central Government Employees w.e.f. 1st August, 1982; and

(b) if so, by when the announcement of Government is expected to be made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No instalment of Dearness Allowance has become due to Central Government employees w.e.f. 1st August, 1982 and therefore the question of its release does not arise.

News-item captioned "Concern over Garments Export Decline"

1979. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the news-item captioned "Concern over garments export decline" in the "Economic Times" of 9th September 1982;

(b) whether Government are aware that in the recent Partners of Progress Fair in Berlin (West) organized by the Trade Development Authority, there was practically no genuine contracting for garments; and

(c) whether Government are considering of taking away the export quota distribution work from the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi so that this Council could concentrate like other Export Promotion Councils on export promotion work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders worth Rs. 38.20 million were booked at the Partners of Progress Fair held in Berlin (West) for ready-made garments.

(c) The question whether the Apparels Export Promotion Council should continue to administer the garment export policy for selected countries is currently being considered by a 'Study Group' in this Ministry, constituted for the purpose of making recommendations to the Government on Garment Export Policy for 1983. Government decision would be announced after receiving and considering the recommendations of the 'Study Group'.

Absorption of retrenched employees in IA/AI or Vayudoot

1980. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what steps have been taken to absorb the 72 retrenched employees of M/s. Jamair Co. Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta in the Indian Airlines/Air India or in Vayudoot etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot have been instructed to consider the applications of the retrenched employees of M/s. Jamair Co. as and when received provided they have the requisite qualification and experience required for the vacant posts.

Raising of licence fee for Hiring Private Accommodation for Cols., Lt. Cols, Major etc.

1981. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision to raise the licence fee for hiring private quarters in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta for providing suitable accommodation to Cols. and Lt. Cols. to Rs. 1,800/- p.m. for Majors to Rs. 1600/- p.m. and Capts. and others Rs. 1400/- p.m. in view of non-availability of good accommodation in the market at those places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to split ITDC

1982. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal has been made to split the India Tourism Development Corporation by taking away the 5-star hotels from it and bringing them under the Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, along with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exemption of Leave salary of retired Government pensioners from income tax

1983. SHRI ANANTHARAMALLU MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he announced exemption of leave salary from income-tax to the retired Government pensioners during this Budget Session;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that no specific order has yet issued by the respective Ministries to get the refund though six months have passed;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the time likely to be taken in issuing the orders so that retired Government employees may apply for refund as they are facing difficulties without getting orders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No Sir. Paragraphs 10.1 to 10.3 of Circular No. 346 dated 30-6-82 containg notes on the provision relating to direct taxes issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes explain the procedure for getting the refund of tax deducted at source on leave salary drawn on retirement.

Grant of Selection Grade to LDCs working in Subordinate offices

1984. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8136 on 16th April, 1982 regarding selection grade to LDCs in Group 'C' and state:

(a) whether orders about selection grades granted to L.D.Cs. working in subordinate Offices including Safdarjung/ Dr. R.M.L. Hospital/L.N.J.P. Hospitals have since been implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons; and

(c) if so, the number and date of the implementation orders?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8136 on the 16th April, 1982 it was stated that each case for grant of selection grade to LDCs in Subordinate Offices would be considered on merits where the conditions laid down in the Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F. 7(21)-E. III|74 dated 10-1-1977 were satisfied. The case for grant of selection grade to LDC's working in Safderjung. Dr. RML/LNIP Hospitals was not been received in this Ministry for consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Review of Export Performance of Manufacturing Units Benefited by Liberalised Import Policy

1985. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.D.B.I. has suggested that the export performance of manufacturing units benefiting from the liberalised import policy, both in terms of quantum and value, should be reviewed by his Ministry periodically to get a clear picture about the foreign exchange earnings of these units vis-a-vis the value of imports effected by them;

(b) if so, whether any mechanism has been devised in this behalf; if so the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) which of the units are likely to be covered to start with and which will be brought within the purview later on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The import and export is poicy is designed to meet the essential import requirements of not only the exporting units but also of those which produce to satisfy the domestic needs. Therefore, it is not considered practicable to undertake a review in general of all the manufacturing units in the country which may be using imported inputs.

However, a Monitoring and Assistance Cell has been set up in the office of the CCI&E, New Delhi, to undertake monitoring of the performance on a selective basis. To start with, the Cell has undertaken monitoring of the performance of export houses and trading houses covering their imports and exports.

Rise in Prices

1986. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after a very low beginning of the start of the current financial year, the price level has been going up in the last several weeks at a pace that would find the year end with a double digit inflation rate;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rise of 12 per cent in the general index during ending August 7 was caused by primary articles (plus 2.3 per cent) fuel, power, light and lubricants (plus 4.1 per cent) and a fall of 0.6 per cent in manufactured products' prices;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a feature of the recent inflationary trend is that the prices of primary articles, which included cereals, pulses, eggs, fish and meat have been showing a persistent tendency to go up;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in the one year since August 8, 1981, rice have gone up by 12.4 per cent, those of wheat by 8 per cent, condiments and spices by 26 per cent and other food articles by 15.1 per cent, and

(e) if so, what efforts have been made by Government to control the prices in the market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. The Wholesale Price Index increased by 0.7 per cent in May, 2.6 per cent in June, 2.0 per cent in July and 0.7 per cent in August. In the four weeks ended September 25, 1982 the Wholesale Price Index has declined by 1.3 per cent.

(b) The General Index of Wholesale Prices rose by 1.2 per cent during the year ended August 7, 1982 as against the increase of 11.3 per cent recorded during the year ended August 8, 1981. The Wholesale Prices of primary articles and fuel, power, light and lubricants increased by 2.3 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively and there was a fall of 0.6 per cent in the prices of manufactured products.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) During August 8, 1981 and August 7, 1982 Wholesale Price Index for rice increased by 12.4 per cent, wheat by 7.8 per cent, condiments and spices by 26.7 per cent and other food articles by 15.1 per cent.

(e) A number of steps have been taken to control inflationary pressures. As a result of these measures, the annual rate of inflation in terms of the Wholesale Price Index has been brought down from 11.3 per cent as on week ended August 8, 1981 to 1.2 per cent as on week ended August 7, 1982. Price situation is being carefully watched. Further measures as and when necessary would be taken in the light of emerging price trends.

Filing of Income-tax Returns by Assessees Allotted Permanent Account Numbers

1987. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4945 dated 18 September, 1981 regarding filing of income tax returns by assessees allotted permanent account numbers and state:

(a) whether it covers cases of these assessee also whose net taxable income according to their own computation under the Self Assessment Scheme does not exceed Rs. 15,000 p.a. and whose cases are dealt with under section 143(1) of the Income-Tax Act;

(b) if so, whether any instructions in this behalf have been issued for the guidance of field officers to avoid any harassment to this class of small assessees; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Section 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with the relevant Finance Acts, no return of income need be furnished by an individual, Hindu Undivided Family (other than that with one or more members having separate exceeding Rs. 15,000/-), Unregistered firm Association of Persons, Body of individuals or artificial juridical persons in respect of assessment years 1982-83 and 1983-84 if his/its total income during the previous year relevant to the said assessment year does not exceed Rs. 15,000/-. However, every person to whome a notice is issued by the I.T.O. u/s 139(2) of the I.T. Act, is liable to file his return of income within time specified in the notice irrespective of the quantum of his income.

(b) The provisions contained in Finance Act, 1981 relating to Direct Taxes have been explained through a Public Circular being Circular No. 308 dated 29-6-1981. Para 5.2 of the said Circular

relating to the raising of the exemption limit is reproduced below:

Raising of the exemption limit:

The exemption limit in the case of individuals, Hindu Undivided Families other than those with one or more members having separate income exceeding Rs. 15,000/- unregistered firms, associations of Persons, bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons has been raised from Rs. 12,000/- to Rs. 15,000/-. It may be noted that the nil rate slab in the case of these classes of assessees has also been raised to Rs. 15,000/-. The exemption limit in the case of Hindu Undivided Families with one or more members having separate income exceeding the exemption limit has, however, been ratained at the present level of Rs. 12,000/-.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in Price of Deisel Oil for Mechanised fishing boats

1988. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the recent increase in prices of diesel oil, operation costs of mechanised fishing have increased to such an extent that such fishing is likely to be stopped resulting in unemployment for hundreds of fishermen;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra has suggested that full concession in excise duty should be given to all mechanised fishing boats irrespective of their length or HP, of engine; and

(c) what relief Government of India propose to give to such fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Though due to price rise of diesel oil, operation costs of mechanised fishing have increased, there is no evidence that fishermen have stopped operation of mechanised fishing vessels causing unemployment amongst them;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A scheme already exists for granting exemption from Central Excise duty to the fishing vessels which are more than 13.7 metres in length and fitted with engine of not less than 150HP. The scheme envisages grant of exemption of excise duty to the extent of 50 per cent of duty on high spead diesel oil and diesel oil not otherwise specified irrespective of whether any exports are made or not the additional rebate of 50 per cent of the duty is given on each 1.08 kilolitres of diesel oil for every 1 tonne of shrimp exported. The Government, however, have not found it possible to grant complete exemption from excise duty unless the exemption is linked with marine exports.

बैंक खाता धारियों को नामज्दगी की सुविधा

1989. श्री हीरालाल आर परमार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक खाता-धारियों को नामजदगी की कोई ऐसी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है जैसी कि डाक-घरों में उपलब्ध है; और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच भी है कि इस सुविधा के अभाव में बैंकों में दिवंगत खाता-धारियों की विधवाओं अथवा बच्चों को उत्तराधिकार प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करने के लिए अदालतों में धन और समय बर्बाद करना पड़ता है और क्या इस प्रकार की कमियों से अदालतों में सिविल मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए कोई उपाय करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग). वर्तमान बैंक कानून खाता-धारकों को कोई नामांकन सुविधा प्रदान नहीं कराते। इस सुविधा के लिए उचित वैधानिक उपबंध आरम्भ किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी गयी हैं कि किसी वैध-प्रतिनिधित्व विषयक प्रमाण को प्रस्तुत किये बिना, मृत व्यक्ति के खाते में बची शेष रकम की उत्तराधिकारियों/दावेदारों को अदायगी करने के लिए शाखा-प्रबन्धक तथा अन्य उपयुक्त कार्यकारी स्तरों को पर्याप्त विवेकाधिकार प्रदान किये जाने चाहिएं, लेकिन यह अदायगी आवश्यक स्थानीय जांच पड़ताल और पर्याप्त क्षति-पूर्ति-वचन बद्धता के आधार पर की जानी चाहिए। साधारणत: सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों द्वारा इसका अनुपालन किया जा रहा है।

Immigrants Monopolise Agar trade

1990. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report "immigrants monopolise Agar Trade" in 'Indian Express' of 26.8.1982;

(b) if so, whether Agar is being illicitely brought to India from Burma and is being smuggled out maintly to West Asian countries;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the mater; and

(d) further steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c).The matter has been enquired into and reports received by Government do not indicate any such large scale smuggling of Agar-wood.

(d) The concerned Customs and Border Security Force formations along the Indo-Burma border have been alerted to prevent any smuggling across the Indo-Burma border.

Industries affected by dumping by Foreigners

1991. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that industries such as soda ash, synthetic fibre and PVC are largely affected by dumping by foreigners;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent dumping and help domestic industries; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Representations have been received that imports were being made in respect of some items, including soda ash, polyester staplefibre,

and PVC resins, for which capacity for indigenous production existed. The import policy is formulated having regard to all the relevant considerations, including strengthening the base for production and for exports, providing legitimate protection to the indigenous industries and safeguarding the interests of ultimate consumers. There is already a mechanism to review the import policy for individual item in consultation with the technical authorities concerned, with a view to taking such remedial steps as may be found necessary.

Penal action against Defaulting Hotellers

1992. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of private parties which were given concessional land, cement, steel and above all land at low prices to construct hotels in the New Delhi area particularly the one in windsor Place and the other in Barakhamba Road area for providing accommodation to the foreign and local guests in the capital during the Asiad Games 1982;

(b) the stipulation made by them to get ready the number of rooms before the Asaid and how far they have stood by it;

(c) whether as it is, these hotels are very much behind the schedule and there is hardly any likelihood of their providing even 100 rooms as undertaken by them; and

(d) if so, the penal action which Government propose to take against these defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The particulars of private parties which were given land, cement, steel and other facilities to meet the requirements of Asiad are as follows:—

1. Asian Hotels
2. Surya International
3. Siddhartha Continental
4. Bharat Hotels
5. Meredien Hotel
6. Park Hotel
7. Taj Palace

In the case of hotels at Windsor Place and Barakhamba Road, the land was given by N.D.M.C.

(b) and (c). By and large, hotels have adhered to their time-schedule. Both the hotels at Windsor Place and Barakhamba Road have promised to make available 100 rooms each for the Asiad.

(d) In case of default, suitable action by the appropriate authorities will be taken as per agreements.

Strength Of officers and Staff of MMTC

1993. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of officers and staff of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., separately Head-Quarter and Zone-Wise, as per rolls in the years 1963, 1976,1977 and 1982; and

(b) the total number of officers of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. transferred from place to place every year from 1963 onwards and the yearly expenditure incurred therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fall in price of Natural Rubber

1994. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial fall in the price of natural rubber in the market during the past few months;

(b) whether this is partly due to the release by the State Trading Corporation of its stock of imported rubber into the market during the season of high production in the estates; and

(c) whether steps are proposed to be taken to regulate the imports by the State Trading Corporation in such a way as to limit the quantum to the absolutely minimum necessary and also to hold it as a buffer stock to be released only as and when the prices rise abnormally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). There has been a decline in the price of natural rubber in the internal market during September, 1982. This is mainly due to improved supply position owing to commencement of peak production season. The release of imported stock in September, 1982 does not seem to have been the reason for decline in indigenous prices.

(c) The present policy of the Government is to import natural rubber to the minimum extent required consistent with demand-supply gap in the country and to effect the same through the STC. Buffer stock operations are not normally taken recourse in view of the heavy costs involved.

News-item captioned 'FICCI study on India's trade'

1995. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study in-depth by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) on India's terms of trade has indicated that the deterioration was not solely on account of the rise in crude prices, but also due to structure of the trade which made the country vulnerable to wide fluctuation in prices of primary commodities in the World Market;

(b) whether Government has seen press reports published in "Indian Express" of 20th September, 1982 under the caption "FICCI study on India's trade gap"; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to increase trade with other countries as well as to improve trade balance in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the study of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry on India's terms of trade, the deterioration was not solely on account of the rise in curde prices, but also due to structure of its trade. The international prices of import items like edible oils, steel, cement, fertilizers and non-ferrous metals recorded a steep increase. At the same time, the prices of commodities of export interest to India have not shown a corresponding increase. The study relates to the decade of 70s.

(c) A number of measures have been taken during the last few years to promote exports and to substitute imports wherever possible. The important export promotion measures include removal of licensing constraints of export production, setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units, stablishment of EXIM Bank, Simplification of procedures etc. Similaneously efforts are being made to increase the domestic production of major import items like crude oil, fertilizers, edible oils and metals. Efforts have also been made during the last few years to increase the unit value realisation on exports by improving the quality and processing facilities within the country.

Rate of Interest charged by Central Bank and other banks on credits advanced for Tractors

1996. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether compound rate of interest is charged by the Central Bank and other Banks on credits advanced for tractors, etc. to peasants;

(b) if so, the total repayable amount including insurance etc. by the end of the last instalment; and

(c) how many persons have taken loans for tractors from Jay Nagar Branch (Madhubani district in Bihar) of the Central Bank upto now, what amounts have been repaid and are still outstanding, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Commercial banks are required to fix the repayment period of agricultural advances including those for tractors so as to coincide with periods when the farmers is fluid with funds. Rate of interest on tractor advances by banks is charged as per directives of Reserve Bank of India and this rate at present is 12.5 per cent. The compounding of interest is done only in respect of wilful defaluters and no compound rate of interest is charged in respect of current dues. In genuine cases of default arising out of drought, blood etc. repayment is rescheduled and the banks are required to give extension of time for repayment.

The Central Bank of India has reported that nine borrowers have taken loan from their Jay Nagar branch in Madhubani district for tractors.

The data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India gives information about overdues for the total direct agricultural loans of banks and not separately for tractor loans only.

Private foreign Investment

1997. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) private foreign investments in the country in 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 in Rupees (at 1970-71 prices) and the remittances of the profit by the foreign companies in the same years;

(b) private Indian investments to other countries, in 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 in Rupees (at 1970-71 price) and the remittances of profits by the Indian Companies to this country in the same years; and

(c) whether a uniform policy is pursued by Government in the case of both; if so, details of that?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHRJEE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) India has not been a capital exporting country due to our own capital and foreign exchange constraints. Indian investment abroad has assumed some significance during recent years. Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1610 dated 28-11-1980 wherein cumulative information about capital invested upto 30-6-1981 has been supplied and separately for profits repatriated to the country.

(c) There are separate guidelines governing foreign investment in the country and our investment abroad. Foreign investment is allowed selectively in priority areas and with a view to acquire technology not indigenously available. Our investment abroad is allowed in areas approved by the host country and is looked upon as a measure of economic cooperation among developing countries.

Statement

(Rupees in crores)

	(a) Outstanding foreign investments in the private Corporate sector	(b) Remittance of dividends
1950 . .	254.6	Not available
1960 .	634.7	11.38
1970 . .	1679.6	43.48
1980	Not available.	Not available.

Foot notes

1. Data relate to prices of respective years.

2. Data for 1950 actually relate to survey for the period relating to mid-1948 and has been given since separate data are not available for 1950.

3. Data of remittance for 1950 are not available since exchange control regulations were not in force.

4. Data for 1980 both for outstanding investment and for remittances are not available since there is an inevitable time lag in computation of such data.

Indo-Bulgaria Agreement for supply of iron ore

1998. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Bulgaria agreement has been concluded for the supply of iron ore in the month of August, 1982; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

News-item Captioned "two Armymen held for Stealing Batteries"

1999. SHRI D.L. BAITHA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the local daily "Two Armymen held for stealing batteries" dated 29.8.82 and if so, the details of the case with the value of the batteries stolen; and

(b) what steps are being contemplated to be taken by Government to stop such racket of theft of btteries and other material from Ordnance Depots?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir. The details are indicated in the Annexure.

(b) Adequate security measures already exist to guard against such incidents of theft.

On the 27th August, 1982, 95 unserviceable Batteries were collected from the Traffic Branch of the COD Delhi Cantt and loaded in a 3 ton lorry for depositing with the Salvage Sub Depot. After completing all formalities, the Driver appeared to have diverted the vehicles for unloading the batteries somewhere else. Two civilian personnel of the Depot viz., the driver and the Storekeeper suspected to be involved in the incident were arrested by the Civil Police on the 27th and 28th August 1982 respectively. The individuals have been since placed under suspension and a Staff Court of Inquiry has also been ordered by the HQ Delhi Area.

The batteries were unserviceable. Their lvaue has been estimated at Rs. 10,000/- and not Rs. 1.15 lakhs as mentioned in the news item. Out of the 95 unserviceable batteries unauthorisedly diverted, 86 batteries have been seized by the Police. The concerned authorities have been requested to recover the remaining missing 9 batteries and arrange to return all the 95 batteries to the Depot at the earliest.

Formation of Asian Pacific Silk Club

2000. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have participated in any talks regarding the formation of an Asian-Pacific Silk Club so as to bring together on a common platform all silk producing countries of the area to examine the various aspects of rational cooperation from mulberry growing stage to final fabric production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). A Regional Working Group Meeting on Silk, under the auspices of ESCAP was held in Bangalore from 1st to 4th June. The Government of India was represented in this group. It was felt that there was a need to organize a Regional Consultative Group on Silk, which all silk producing countries, of the ESCAP region which were members or associate members of ESCAP, could join. This group could cooperate in production, processing, marketing, research and development, collection of statistics etc. The ESCAP Committee on Trade which will meet in Bangkok next mohth will consider ways and means of implementing the recommendations.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

2001. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state what precaution and preventive measures have been contemplated or taken by Government to see that the prices of all the essential commodities, particularly of food articles, do not show an unusual rise during the Asiad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): Suitable action has been taken to ensure adequate availability of essential commodities including food articles in Delhi during Asiad 1982 so that no shortages are felt and there is no undue rise in their prices.

Hike in Price of Essential Commodities in the Capital

2002. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rise in the prices of some essential commodities in the capital;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to reduce the prices; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main thrust of the Government policy to check rise in prices and improve availability of essential commodities is to augment the production particularly of commodities in short supply and supplement indigenous production with imports as and when needed. Other measures being adopted by the Government include improvement of the infra-structural facilities and strengthening of the public distribution system. The State Governments are enforcing various orders under the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations. Government also release additional quota of sugar and imported edible oils during the lean and festival seasons.

Suitable action has been taken to ensure adequate availability of essential commodities in Delhi during Asia 1982 so that no shortage are felt and there is no undue rise in their prices.

Code of conduct for multinational Corporations

2003. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions made by the 10-day Conference recently held in Manila as part of the meetings of the 48-Nation U.N. Commission on Transnational Corporations;

(b) the details of code of conduct finalised for multinational Corporations that have been accused of exploiting the poor nations. bribing officials and sometimes overthrowing Governments; and

(c) whether the Indian representatives participated in these deliberations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Negotiations on a Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations are continuing. Due to differences on some important issues the Code has not been finalised yet.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

1. The VIII (U.N. Commission on Transnational Corporations took up for review the work done by the Inter-Governmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations. The Commission noted that on some important issues differences persisted. It decided to continue to give highest priority to this work. It was decided to convene a Special Session of the Commission on TNCs next year to draft the provisions of the Code on all issues where the Working Group has not been able to draft any agreed formulation.

2. The Commission took note of the report submitted by the Inter-Governmental Working Group on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting. It emphasised the need to continue the work and suggested that an *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts may meet once a year during the next three years after which the position could be reviewed.

3. The Commission adopted through voting two Resolutions on South Africa condemning the racial regime in South Africa and its activities and authorising commencing of preparatory work for public hearings by the Commission on TNCs on the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia.

4. The U.N. Commission reviewed the working of the U.N. Centre on TNCs in advisory and technical services roles to strengthen the negotiating ability of developing countries. It approved the advisory service and research programme for the next year and the budget for the Centre as a whole.

IBRD Assistance for two coal mining projects

2004. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India for the first time had sought IBRD assistance worth 300 crores for two large coal mining projects;

(b) if so, whether the Bank team arrived in India to have an on-the-spot study of these projects;

(c) whether it has submitted its recommendations to the Union Government;

(d) by what time IBRD is expected to provide funds for these two projects; and

(e) when the projects are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). Dudhichua Open Cast and Open Cast Block II (Coking) Projects have been posed to World Bank Group for assistance. A World Bank mission is currently holding discussions with the Government on the subject.

News-item captioned 'Export of Defence Items"

2005. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item "Export of defence item" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 25th July, 1982 regarding the augmentation of defence equipment production and exports;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether it is a fact that H.A.L. Bangalore has finalised an order for 5 helicopters and 2 aircrafts for export to a West African country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are already exporting some defence stores and have proposals for increasing the export items produced by Defence units.

(c) Negotiations for sale of some of these items are underway.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बराबर महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाना

2006. श्री सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारी के संगठनों

ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बराबर महंगाई भत्ते आदि दिये जाने की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त धनराशि के बारे में सरकार ने प्राक्कलन तैयार किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी). (क) और (ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के संगठनों के विभिन्न कर्मचारियों द्वारा औद्योगिक दरों पर वेतनमानों आदि तथा महंगाई भत्ते के आवधिक परिशोधनों से प्राप्त अनुलाभों को बरकरार रखते हुए समय-समय पर अपना महंगाई भत्ता केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को स्वीकार्य दरों के समान अथवा उससे भी अधिक बढ़ाने की मांग की जाती रही है।

(ग) और (घ). फिलहाल, केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों के सामान्य कर्मचारियों को दिये जा रहे महंगाई भत्ते की राशि अर्थात् अखिल भारतीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1960-100), शिमला सिरीज, में प्रत्येक अंक की वृद्धि के लिए 1.30 रुपये की दर में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Selection of pilots for training as cosmonauts by Soviet Space Mission

2007. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Wlli the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for selecting the Air Force Test Pilots for training as Cosmonauts for the Soviet Space Mission for 1984;

(b) whether the pilots are to be selected only from Air Force or Government propose to select suitable persons from amongst the pilots of Naval Aviation Groups of the Navy and Army;

(c) the date of commencement of the proposed training at USSR and the likely date for the launching of the Indo-Soviet Joint Space Venture; and

(d) the extent of benefit likely to accrue to India by this project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Details of the selection process, including criteria for aptitude, medical and psychological fitness for training as cosmonaut were determined by Indian and Soviet specialists in mutual consultation.

(b) Two test pilots of the Indian Air Force have already been selected and are, presently, undergoing training in USSR;

(c) It is planned that the space mission will take place in 1984. Exact date of the launching will depend upon a number of factors like availability of equipment, weather conditions, completion of training and so on and will be determined at a later date.

(d) The main benefit which will be gained by us is the unique experience of space flight by an Indian cosmonaut. It is also planned to undertake some scientific experiments during the space flight, the results of which will assist us in the related areas of research and development.

अभ्रक का निर्यात

2008. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार अभ्रक का निर्यात करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार गैर-सरकारी खान मालिकों के साथ किस प्रकार सम्पर्क स्थापित करती है ; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें भी निर्यात करने की अनुमति है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी॰ पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं। संसाधित अभ्रक का निर्यात भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम लि॰ की मार्फत सरणीबद्ध है।

(ख) सरकार अभ्रक के निर्यात के लिये गैर-सरकारी खान मालिकों के साथ कोई संविदा सम्पन्न नहीं करती है।

(ग) गैर-सरकारी खान मालिकों को, जो सरणीकरण की तारीख से पहले किसी भी मात्रा में संसाधित अभ्रक का निर्यात कर रहे हैं, भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम लि॰ के एजेन्टों के रूप में निर्यात व्यापार में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी गई है।

पाकिस्तान को अमरीकी हथियारों की सप्लाई

2009. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को नये राडार सप्लाई करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन राडारों का उपयोग भारत के विरुद्ध किया जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में अमरीका को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर॰ वेंकटरामन) : (क) सरकार ने इस संबंध में समाचारपत्रों में छपी रिपोर्ट देखी है लेकिन सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई पक्की सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Promotion of IT Employees in Andhra Pradesh

2010. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is stagnation in various categories of Income Tax employees serving in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when will promotions be given to remove stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no stagnation in the various categories of employees in the Andhra Pradesh charge. With the sanction of additional posts in the ministerial cadres in June 1982, the waiting period for promotion has further been reduced.

Visit of Foreign Tourists

2011. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) approximate number of foreign tourists who came to India during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 to date;

(b) approximate amount of money earned from the tourists during the above periods; and

(c) number of Tourist Homes (managed by Department of Tourism), State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The statistics of foreign tourist arrivals and their earnings are computed on calender year basis. The number of

tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings for the years 1980, 1981 and for the period January to September 1982 are given as under:—

Year	Tourist arrivals (Nos.)	Estimated Foreign Exchange Earnings (Rs. in crores)
1980 . .	800,150	482
1981 . . .	853,148	702*
1982 (Jan—Sep)	609,331	615*

*includes earnings from neighbouring countries such as Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism does not manage any Tourist Bungalows/Youth Hostels. The Ministry has constructed 16 Youth Hostels in various States of India while two more at Mysore and Port Blair are nearing completion and are expected to be commissioned shortly. These are located at:

Amritsar, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Dalhousie, Darjeeling Jaipur, Madras, Panchkula, Patnitop, Panaji Puri, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Nainital, Trivandrum and Pondicherry.

These Youth Hostels are being managed by the State Governments with the help of local Management Committees.

Between 1973—79 the Department of Tourism has also constructed 9 Tourist Bungalows at the following places;

Porbander, Ludhiana, Rameshwaram, Darjeeling, Jaisalmer, Dharamsala, Mantralayam, Warangal and Sewagram.

These Tourist Bungalows, after completion, have been handed over to the State Governments for management.

The Ministry of Tourism has also constructed Forest Lodges at Kaziranga, Sasangir and Bharatpur, being managed by ITDC and at Dandeli and Jaldapara being managed by the State Governments of Karnataka and West Bengal respectively on behalf of this Ministry.

Managing Committee of Delhi's Super Bazar

2012. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) number of times the Managing Committee of the Delhi's Super Bazar met since the present Committee was formed;

(b) names of the Managing Committee Members;

(c) names of those who did not attend any meeting;

(d) how often the Managing Committee is supposed to meet;

(e) reasons for not having regular meetings and those responsible for the same; and

(f) steps being taken to see that regular meeting take place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The present Managing Committee has met 8 times, since its formation on 29th June, 1980.

(b) A list indicating the names of the members of the present Committee is enclosed.

(c) There is no such member.

(d) Even though under Rule 65(2) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules 1973, a Committee shall meet as often as required, but a meeting shall be held at least once in a month; bye-law No. 23(g) of the bye-laws of the society provide that a meeting of the Managing Committee shall be held when necessary.

(e) Due to pre-occupation of some of the members, the Managing Committee could not meet for some time. The last meeting of the Managing Committee was, however, held on 4-10-1982.

(f) Super Bazar has aleady been instructed to see that the meetings of the Managing Committee are held regularly. This was also the view taken in the Managing Committee meeting held on 4-10-1982.

Statement

List of the Members of the Managing Committee

1.	Shri Deep Chand Sharma, 39/7, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-7	President
2.	Shri Arjun Das, House No. 1-A, Block B-A, D.D.A. Flats, Munirka, New Delhi.	Vice-President
3.	Shri Manohar Lal Khurana, 8635, East Park Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	Memcer
4.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Supplies, New Delhi.	Member
5.	Director (Consumer Co-operative s) Ministry of Civil Supplies, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.	Member
6.	Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration, Court Buildings, Parliament Street, New Delhi.	Member
7.	President, New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.	Member
8.	Managing Director, National Cooperative Consumers Federation, 92, Deepali, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	Member
9.	Managing Director, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd, Sapna Bu/ldings, 54 East of Kailash, New Delhi 24.	Member

Production of Jagaurs

2013. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was cutting back on the production of Jaguars as reported by a news agency from London;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether there is any change in the number of Jaguar aircraft to be assembled and manufactured in India as per the agreement signed earlier?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VANKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The agreements envisage a programme for assembly of 45 Jaguar aircraft and a further programme of manufacture.

Ex-Cadrs posts in Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit Office

2014. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to paras (c), (d) and (e) of Unstarred Question No. 4848 on 18th September, 1981 regarding posts in office of Aid Accounts and Audit and state:

(a) how and under what Government rules can Ex-Cadre posts in the Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit Office in the Ministry of Finance be changed into non Ex-Cadre posts only for those employees who are borne on the strength of the Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, which is entirely different office from that of Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit, while these Ex-Cadre posts remain as Ex-cadre posts for the employees of the Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit when they are selected and posted on Deputation Duty Allowance to the same office (Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit); and

(b) when the staff borne on the Ministerial Cadre in the Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance are selected and posted to the same Economic Affairs on Deputation Duty Allowance why the staff from the Accounts Cadre from the Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, are deprived of their Deputation Duty Allowance when they are posted to Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance (Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit)?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Accounts staff working in the office of the Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit consists of:

(a) staff belonging to the Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance; and

(b) staff drawn from recognised Audit and Accounts Organisations like the Posts & Telegraphs, Controller General of Defence Accounts, Railways, etc.

Under the existing orders of the Government of India payment of Deputation (Duty) Allowance is admissible provided the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(i) the transfer is outside the officer's own cadre;

(ii) it is on a temporary basis; and

(iii) it is in public interest.

Consequent on the Departmentalisation of Accounts of the Union Government, some of the staff employed in various offices of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department were transferred to the Accounts side along with the work on which they were engaged under the provisions of the Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Act, 1976. Accordingly, the staff engaged in the office of the erstwhile Accountant General, Central Revenues (now Director of Audit, Central Revenues) on external asistance transaction was transferred to the Ministry of Finance along with the work and located in the office of the Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit along with the other staff already working there. As such they continue to be borne on the strength of the Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance. Their appointments (including short-term ones), promotions, transfers etc. are under the administrative control of the Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, even though they are deployed in the office of the Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit. In the peculiar circumstances in which the staff on the cadre of the Controller of Accounts was located in the office of controller of Aid Accounts and Audit, their deployment in the office of the Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit is thus not outside the normal field of their deployment. Payment of Deputation (Duty) Allowance is, therefore, not admissible to them.

There are certain other posts which are manned on deputation basis by the officers belonging to various recognised Accounts Organisations like P&T, Controller General of Defence Accounts, Railways etc. The incumbents of these posts are paid Deputation (Duty) Allowance as per existing Government orders because they are appointed in the office of the Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit on deputation basis for a specific period outside their normal service cadre.

एशियाड 82 के लिये सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में होटलों का निर्माण

2015. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री बापूसाहिब पारूलेकर :

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में 82 एशियाड के दौरान आने वाले पर्यटकों की आवास तथा खान-पान की सुविधाओं के लिये नये होटलों के निर्माण के लिये स्वीकृति दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में पृथक-पृथक कितने-कितने होटलों को स्वीकृति दी गई है ;

(ग) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में किस विचार से होटलों के निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृति दी गई ;

(घ) क्या अनुदान अथवा ऋण देकर इन होटलों के निर्माण के लिये धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक विभाग द्वारा कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई तथा किन शर्तों पर ?

पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पब्लिक सेक्टर में चार होटलों और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में आठ होटलों का निर्माण जिनमें एक होटल का विस्तार शामिल है, अनुमोदित किया गया था ।

(ग) पर्यटन की आधारिक संरचना का विकास प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर का संयुक्त दायित्व है । चूंकि एशियाई खेलों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक निश्चित अवधि के अंतर्गत बड़ी संख्या में कमरों की व्यवस्था की जानी थी, अतः पब्लिक और प्राइवेट दोनों सेक्टरों को शामिल करना जरूरी समझा गया ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

(लाखों की संख्या में)

क्र० सं०	होटल	आई एफ सी आई द्वारा	आई डी बी आई द्वारा	आई सी आई सी आई द्वारा	आई आर सी आई द्वारा	बैंकों इत्यादि द्वारा
1.	एशियन होटल्स	275.00	550.00	275.00	—	—
2.	सूर्या इन्टरनेशनल	120.00	235.00	120.00	—	—
3.	मैरीडियन	225.00	500.00	225.00	100.00	150.00
4.	सिद्धार्थ कांटिनेन्टल	65.00	125.00	65.00	—	50.00
5.	भारत होटल	200.00	400.00	200.00	—	—
6.	सैन्टोर	169.00	337.00	169.00	—	—
7.	पार्क होटल	110.00	210.00	110.00	—	—
8.	सम्राट	150.00	300.00	—	—	—

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बैंकों की शाखाओं का खोला जाना

2016. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में लोगों को बैंक की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं खोली गई हैं तथा बैंकों की इन शाखाओं में जनता ने कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई है ; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने कितनी शाखाओं के लिये अनुरोध किया था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जनवरी, 1979 से मार्च, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने 92 शाखाएं खोली थीं । मार्च, 1982 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य के ग्रामीण/अर्द्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते बैंकों के पास 45 प्राधिकृतियां भी मौजूद थीं ।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की आंकड़े सूचित करने की प्रणाली में विभिन्न वर्षों में खोली गयी शाखाओं द्वारा जमा राशियां जुटाने के बारे में सूचना नहीं रखी जाती । सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि दिसम्बर, 1981 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन बैंकों की ग्रामीण तथा अर्द्ध-शहरी शाखाओं ने जमा राशियों के रूप में 258.57 करोड़ रुपये जुटाये थे ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1979 से मार्च, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते 79 केन्द्रों की सिफारिश की थी । अप्रैल, 1982 से मार्च, 1985 तक की अवधि के लिये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की नयी शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति के अधीन राज्य सरकार ने बैंक कार्यालय खोलने के लिये 24 केन्द्र सुझाये थे । इनमें से 21 केन्द्रों को विभिन्न बैंकों/क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को आवंटित किया जा चुका है ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत कपड़ा मिलों में माल खरीदने में अनियमितता

2017. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकतर राष्ट्रीयकृत कपड़ा मिलों में माल खरीदने में की जाने वाली अनियमितता रोकने की व्यवस्था पर्याप्त नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या नये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीयकृत कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा सामान की खरीदारियों विहित क्रिया विधि का अनुसरण करने के बाद की जाती है जिसमें पर्याप्त जांच और नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था है । चूंकि किसी भी प्रणाली में सुधार करने की सदैव गुंजाइश होती है इस प्रकार इस क्रियाविधि की भी समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है ।

Conference of Jute-Production Countries at Calcutta

2018. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute producing countries recently held a conference at Calcutta under the auspices of ESCAP;

(b) the names of the countries represented and the major decisions taken; and

(c) whether there is any move, supported by India, to fix an international floor price for jute goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) The Fifth Session of the Government Consultation among Jute Producing Countires under the auspices of ESCAP was held at Calcutta from the 31st August to the 4th September, 1982.

(b) Important decisions taken in the meeting include coordination of UNCTAD Meetings of "Producers" to discuss rules of operation of Joint Export Maring Strategy by ESCAP, making a comprehensive report by an ESCAP expert on transport and shipping problems of jute and jute goods faced by India, Bangladesh and Nepal. The Consultation also recommended continuation of International Trade Centre's Generic Market Promotion Programme on Jute and Jute goods for another year till 1983. The Consultation also aproved in principle an ESCAP-UNIDO Project proposed on strengthening the technical management and maintenance of jute producing countries.

(c) The idea of having indicative prices of jute goods in line with the indicative price of raw jute fixed at FAO Session of Inter-Government Group on Jute and Allied fibres was also discussed by the Consultation.

पाक सेना द्वारा गोली चलाना

2019. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर के महीने में पाक सेना द्वारा पुंछ क्षेत्र में कितनी बार गोली चलाई गई ;

(ख) इस गोलीबारी में कितने भारतीय जवान मरे और कितने घायल हुये ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) सितम्बर, 1982 के दौरान पुंछ क्षेत्र में नियंत्रण रेखा के पार पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा गोलीबारी की जाने की कुछ घटनाएं हुई हैं। इस बारे में व्यौरे बताना उचित नहीं होगा ।

(ख) गोलीबारी की जाने की इन घटनाओं में हमारा कोई सैनिक हताहत नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) गोलीबारी की जाने की छोटी मोटी घटनाओं – संबंधित मुद्दों को स्थानीय कमांडरों की ध्वज बैठकों के माध्यम से निपटाया जाता है अति गंभीर किसम की घटनायें घटने पर मामला पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाया जाता है ।

Permanenncy of Employees of Carpet Weaving Training Scheme

2020. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take on the question of permanancy of the employees of Carpet Weaving Training Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The Carpet Training Scheme is not a permanent scheme and therefore it is not possible to declare the employees working in this scheme as permanent. However, action has been initiated to declare the eligible employees as quasi-permanent.

Defence Production Unit in Kerala

2021. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a defence production unit in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total financial involvement and other details; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Restructuring of Nationalised Banks

2022. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to restructure the nationalised banks set-up and streamline the procedures to meet the emerging requirements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government has no proposal at present change the existing structure of the nationalised bank. The operations of these banks are carried out in accordance with procedures and guidelines laid down by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time keeping in view the actual requirements of the national economy.

Striking Employees Ransacked A.I. Office London

2023. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of Air-India in London was ransacked recently by the striking employees of Air India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The West End Police, London informed the Asst. Reservations Manager of Air India in London on 19-9-82 that the Bond Street office of Air India had been broken into. The Asst. Reservation Manager was called to the Police Station to identify the two persons who were arrested and the stolen items found in their possession. The two arrested persons have been identified as Mr. J. Nishal and Mr. J. Patel. Mr. J. Nishal is a former employee of Air-India whose services were terminated in the recent industrial action. Damage was caused to the Reservations automatic exchange, Control and communications system etc. The office of the manager was ransacked. The amount of damage has been estimated at 80.000/-

The Police are still investigating the crime.

Execution of Projects under United Nations Development Programme

2024. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects are under execution in India now with the assistance received under the United Nations Development Programme;

(b) if so, details of the same;

(c) whether U.N.D.P. offers any training programme abroad in specialised fields; and

(d) if so, how many Indians have been deputed abroad for such training and in which fields?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5506/82.]

(c) and (d). United Nationals Development Programme (UNDP) does not offer any exclusive training programme but the requirements of training related to the various projects detailed in the attached statement are funded and aranged by the UNDP as part of its assistance to these projects. Such training is arrang-

to these projects. Such training is arrang-

implementation of these projects. During the last three years, 974 Indians have been trained abroad in various fields under these projects.

Borrowing from IDA and IFC

2025. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loan borrowed by Government from the IDA and the IFC in the fiscal years 1980--81 1981-82 and upto date in 1982-83; and

(c) what are the interest rates and the conditions of repayment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) During the World Banks fiscal years 1981, 1982 and 1983 (uptodate) the following amounts were committed from the IDA and IFC.

Fiscal year		($ million)	
	1981	1982	1983 (uptodate)
IDA	1281	900	124
IFC	76.2	88.9	nil

(b) IDA credits do not carry any interest charge but a commitment fee of 0.5 per cent on the undisbursed portion of the credit and a service charge of 0.75 per cent on the disbursed portion are levied. IDA credits are repayable in 50 years, which includes a grace period of 10 years.

The interest rate of IFC is based on the average cost of the Bank's borrowings. At present average rate of interest on IFC(W) Loans are in the region of 16.5 per cent for US$. 12 per cent for DM, 10.375 per cent for Swiss Francs and 11.25 per cent for Japanese Yen. In addition, there is a commitment charge of 1 per cent. Repayment of IFC loans is normally between 7 to 12 years, which includes a grace period of 3 to 4 years.

Decline in Export of Tea

2026. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export earnings from tea declined considerably during the year 1981-82 and that the position during the current finanial year is also not encouraging;

(b) if so, what are the comparative export earnings from tea during 1980-81, 1981-82 and the anticipated earnings during 1982-83: and

(c) what are the major reasons for decline in the export earnings from tea and what steps have been taken by Government to step up the export of tea in the world market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Export earnings from tea declined from Rs. 435.27 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 404.61 crs. in 1981-82 (A decline of about 7 per cent) Export earnings (Provisional) during April to August 1982 were Rs. 107.28 crores against Rs. 154.49 crores during the same period last year. However consequent to overall world shortage of tea, export demand for Indian

Tea is expected to pick up and some improvement in the price situation is also anticipated.

(b) : The requisite figures are given below:

Year	Value of Export Earnings
(April-March)	(Rs. crores)
1980-81 . . .	435.27
1981-82 . .	404.61
1982-83 . .	400.00 (Estimated)

(c): During 1981-82 value of Indian Tea exports dellined mainly and lower of lower quantum of exports and lower unit price realisation. During the current financial year, exports were lower on account of lower production in the early part of 1982 (on account of drought conditions), and consequent shortage of exportable teas. Government have taken the following measures for promotion of tea exports over the last few years:

(i Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 14-2-1979.

(ii) Re-introduction of the facility of refund of additional excise duty on packet tea exports from January, 1979.

(iii) Placement of the import of tea bagging machinery under OGL.

(iv) Reduction in import duty on tea bagging machinery from 75 per cent to 30 per cent.

(v) Enhancement of the rate of cash compensatory support for packet tea and tea bag exports from 10 per cent to 12 1/2 per cent from April, 1979 and to 13 per cent from 1-10-82.

(vi) Introduction of REP for registered exports of instant tea and tea in consumer packs.

(vii) Promotional measures, namely generic promotion, uni-national promotion, participation in trade fairs, exhibition, etc.

(viii) Excise duty rebate to the full extent in the case of garden exports and to the extent of 44 paise per Kgs. in the case of exports otherwise than from gardens.

(xi) The interest subsidy scheme for revitalising the Darjeeling tea industry has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee within the framework of the Plan.

निर्यातकों द्वारा छोटे व्यापारियों से खरीदा गया अभ्रक

*2027. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन निर्यातकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 1980–82 में 50:50 शेयर नियमों के आधार पर अभ्रक का निर्यात किया है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने गये निर्यात में "मिटको" का अंश कितना है ; और

(ग) निर्यातकों ने छोटे व्यापारियों से कितने मूल्य का अभ्रक खरीदा और इस खरीद में "मिटको" का अंश कितना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Decline in export of LAC and Shellac

2029. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of lac has declined in 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to arrest the declining trend in shellac export and explore new markets therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: (a) and (b). There has been shortfall in the lac crop which may result in a decline in lac export in 1982.

(c) Measures are being taken jointly by the concerned States and the Directorate of Lac Development to arrange for supply of broodlac for future inoculation of trees to increase lac production. There is demand for Indian shellac in the world market and exports may increase when larger quantities of lac are available.

Executive Seats in Airbuses

2030. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis executive seats were provided in airbuses and what was the expenditure incurred for converting economy seats into executives ones, airbus-wise figures;

(b) is it a fact that these executive seats are again being converted into economy seats; if so, the reasons therefor and what expenditure again will have to be made on this; and

(c) what was the occupancy of these executive seats during the last 3 months, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Indian Airlines has converted its Airbus aircraft to a seating configuration of 31 Executive seats and 242 Economy seats (total 273 as against 278 economy seats). Previously the Corporation could not offer executive seats facilities to foreign passengers holding First Class tickets. In order to meet the long standing demand of such passengers, the mixed class was introduced. The total expenditure on conversion of 8 Airbus aircraft was Rs. 110 lakhs.

(b) This matter is receiving consideration of Government.

(c) On most of the sectors the occupancy has been ranging between 60—70 per cent.

Performance of nationalised banks

2031. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the new system of monitoring the performance of nationalised banks, which is being enforced by the R.B.I.;

(b) whether the first report due around middle of September 1982 has been submitted to Government by the R.B.I.; and

(c) the details of the mechanisation and computerisation plans that have been introduced in the nationalised banks to improve the customer service?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is not clear as to which new system of monitoring the performance of the public sector banks does the Hon'ble Member have in mind. It may, however, be mentioned that the Government and the Reserve Bank of India oversee the various aspects of the performance of the public sector banks through different statistical returns, reviews, discussions etc. While the performance of the banks in the sphere of priority sector lending, implementation of Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, flow of credit into rural areas or to weaker sections, implementation of branch expansion programme etc., are kept under review through periodical returns, overall assessment of a bank's performance and its strength and

weaknesses is available through periodical inspection/appraisal system of the Reserve Bank. An overall review of the performance of public sector banks is also undertaken at the meetings of their chief executive taken by the finance Minister.

(c) Local clearing house operations at Bombay are being computerised to expedite clearing of cheques. It is proposed to extend similar system at eleven more centres before July, 1983.

Progress of ITDC Hotel Project at Gauhati

2032. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation had laid foundation stone for a Hotel project in Gauhati (Assam) under ITDC in 1981-82;

(b) if so, what is the progress of the work; and

(c) if there is no progress, what are the reasons for this unusual delay in starting the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The foundation stone for the Hotel project to be constructed jointly by ITDC and the Government of Assam was laid by the former Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation on 26th April, 1981.

(b Contract for RCC pile foundations and basement work has been awarded. The work is in progress. Upto 31st March, 1982, an expenditure of the order of Rs. 4.95 lakhs had been incurred on the project. The hotel is expected to be completed by the end of April, 1984.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank loan for research projects under CSIR, ICAR and ICMR

2033. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) how much World Bank loan was allocated for each research project under CSIR, ICAR and ICMR during the last three years (1979-80 to 1981-82), year-wise and aggregate;

(b) amounts of funds out of the above loans utilized year-wise from the start and the balance remaining from total outlay and corresponding number of years till when the present sanction will last, project-wise for each research council;

(c) total budget plan and plan revised estimates Council-wise and year-wise from 1979-80 to 1981-82 as also the corresponding amounts utilized from plan funds; and

(d) how do the Ministry of Finance monitor outlays *vis-a-vis* annual budget plans and funds utilised and how physical achievement in each project is monitored?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). According to available information, there is no World Bank assisted research project under CSIR. In so far as ICAR is concerned, details on the National Agricultural Research Project, which is assisted by IDA are annexed. Information on other World Bank assisted research projects under ICAR and ICMR is being collected.

(d) While monitoring of projects is basically the function of the project management and the administrative Ministry concerned, the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance, as the nodal agency for external assistance, remains in continuous touch with both these agencies and also participates in the discussions held while plan outlays etc. are discussed in the Planning Commission. Review meetings at the appropriate levels are also convened from time to time to examine financial and physical progress of the project concerned.

Statement

Name of the Project	National Agricultural Research Project
Donor Agency	IDA
Date of Signing	7-12-1978
Credit closing date	30-9-1983
Amount of IDA Credit	$ 27 million
Utilisation up to 30-9-82 (including claims)	$ 5.06 million
Balance as on 1-10-82 :	$ 21.94 million

Other details

Year (April to March)	Budget Estimates (Rs. in lakhs)	Revised Estimates (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs	@ Disbursements in $ million
1978-79		25.00	5.39	—
1979-80	300.00	90.00	55.36	0.156
1980-81	400.00	200.00	194.08	0.934
1981-82	512.95	495.00	414.57	1.903
1982-83	788.00	788.00	225.91 (upto 30-9-82)	2.066 (upto 30-9-82) (including claims pending for disbursement.)

@The IDA disburses 50% of total expenditure, when claims are preferred.

अफीम की दरें निर्धारित करना

2034. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अफीम उत्पादकों को दी गई अफीम की नई और पुरानी दरों के निर्धारण का आधार क्या है और पुरानी और संशोधित दरों के तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण को ध्यान में रख कर नई दरों से उन्हें क्या लाभ मिला है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को अफीम उत्पादकों का ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें अफीम की दरें बढ़ाने और उन्हें अधिक लाभ दायक बनाने की मांग की गई है यदि हां, तो उस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय ने औषधियों बनाने और निर्यात की अन्य मदें बनाने में स्वदेशी अफीम के प्रयोग की कोई नीति बनाई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। सरकार को अफीम उत्पादकों की ओर से कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये थे। ये अभ्यावेदन अफीम का मूल्य बढ़ाने के संबंध में थे।

पुरानी और नई दोनों ही योजनाओं में पोस्त के काश्तकारों को देय मूल्यों के निर्धारण हेतु एक ही आधार अर्थात काश्तकारों द्वारा दी जाने वाली प्रति हेक्टयर अफीम की उपज, अपनाया गया है। इस संबंध में अपनाया गया सिद्धांत यह है "प्रति हेक्टेयर जितनी अधिक उपज होगी, मूल्य दर भी उतनी अधिक होगी।"

अफीम के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के जटिल हालत को देखते हुये, अफीम को अपेक्षकृत अधिक प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक बनाने की जरूरत बराबर बनी हुई है जिससे हम इसका निर्यात बढ़ा सकें। पोस्त के काश्तकारों के लिये संशोधित दरें भी लाभकर हैं। इसलिये, अफीम का मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार अफीम से व्युत्पन्न तैयार औषध द्रव्यों का बड़ी मात्रा में निर्यात करने का प्रयास कर रही है। गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के औषध निर्माताओं को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है कि वे अफीम आधारित औषध निर्मितियों का निर्यात बढ़ायें। सरकार तैयार औषध द्रव्यों के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने का कार्य भारतीय रसायन तथा भेषजीय निगम को सौंपने संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रही है।

बैंक जमाराशियां

2036. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान बैंक जमाराशियों में भारी कमी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) जमाराशियां बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रोत्साहन उपाय किये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (ख) और (ख) वर्ष के पहले भाग में धीमी बढ़ोतरी के बाद, बैंक जमाराशियों में विशेष रूप से जून 1982 के मध्य से गति आई है। 11 जून, से 10 सितम्बर, 1982 के दौरान बैंक जमा राशियों में 2231 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई जबकि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान इसमें 1584 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई थी। 24 सितम्बर, 1982 तक के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान बैंक जमाराशियों में 3354 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई जोकि पिछले वर्ष की समतुल्य अवधि में हुई 3597 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि से कुछ ही कम है। इस अवधि के दौरान, बैंकों की नकदी की स्थिति में भी सुधार हुआ।

बैंक जमाओं में वृद्धि की दर कई सम्मिलित कारकों द्वारा प्रभावित होती है और जमाराशियों की वृद्धि की दर में समय-समय पर अल्पावधि घट बढ़ हो सकती है। यह मूल्यांकन करना अभी समय से पूर्व

होगा कि क्या जमाओं की वृद्धि में पिछले कुछ महीनों से हो रही कमी बराबर रहेगी और यदि ऐसा हुआ तो उसके कारण क्या हैं।

(ग) 1 मार्च, 1982 से, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने लघु और मध्यम अवधि की सावधि जमाओं पर ब्याज की दर बढ़ा दी है। बैंक जमाओं समेत विशिष्ट वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों से आय की सीमा को भी सरकार ने 3000 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष से बढ़ाकर 4000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष कर दिया है। इस के अलावा एक वर्ष की परिपक्वता अवधि से अधिक वाली बैंक जमाओं से ब्याज के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाली 2000 रुपये तक की अतिरिक्त आय को भी आयकर से मुक्त कर दिया गया है। बचतकर्त्ताओं की विभिन्न श्रेणियों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने का नयी योजनाएं तैयार करके, व्यक्तियों से और अधिक बचतें जुटाने की ओर अधिक ध्यान देने के लिये भी बैंकों से कहा गया है। इन उपायों से बैंकों को जमा राशियों जुटाने में सहायता मिलने की संभवना है।

Setting up of defence projects in Arkonam Tamil Nadu

2037. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Defence project in Arkonam, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). The Government are considering a proposal to set up a Naval Air Station at Arkonam. A clear picture regarding the proposal has not yet emerged.

Study on delay in commissioning of projects

2038. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in commissioning of various projects undertaken by the Central Government has cost the exchequer a huge amount of money, as a result of up-ward revision of the original cost and changes of time-frames;

(b) if so, whether any in-depth study has since been undertaken on this matter; and

(c) if so, the results of the study?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Increase in project cost estimates have been noticed in projects on account of various factors, including delay in commissioning.

(b) and (c). While no in-depth study as such has been undertaken to examine this problem in general, the reasons for the increase in cost estimates are examined closely at the time of consideration of the revised cost estimates of each project. As projects are sanctioned on a fixed cost basis, without making allowance for future price escalations, such increases in project costs become unavoidable to some extent, even where there is no delay in commissioning. Apart from cost escalations, changes in the scope of the project, delays in project implementation due to factors like problems in land acquisition, delay in receipt of equipment etc., are also seen to contribute to the increase in project costs.

Indo-UK meeting of defence ministers in Delhi

2039. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks took place and decisions were taken at a meeting held in Delhi between the visiting Defence Minister of U.K. and Defence Minister of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The British Secretary of State for Defence during his recent visit to India agreed that it should be possible to expand the areas of cooperation between the two countries. It was decided during the discussions that experts from India and United Kingdom would meet periodically to explore ways of intensifying cooperation in the field of defence particularly in the areas of research and development.

Upgradation of Hyderabad Airport

2040. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people have been travelling to Gulf and some other European and American countries;

(b) if so, whether in view of part (a) above, Government propose to upgrade the Hyderabad Airport as an International Airport; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Hyderabad airport is equipped to meet the requirements of the situation.

News-item captioned "Steep fall in Foreign Exchange Reserves"

2041. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that there has been a steep fall in foreign exchange reserves (T.O.I. 11th September 1982); and

(b) whether Government propose to go in for more IDA/World Bank loans to make the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The position in regard to the foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights) in the last year and as on 1st October, 1982 is indicated below:—

As on	F. E. Reserve (Rs. crores)
31.3.82	3354·47
1.10.82	3349·33

During the period upto 1st October 1982 an amount of Rs. 931 crores was drawn from the IMF under the Extended Fund Arrangement.

(b) The allocation of assistance by the World Bank Group to various countries depend, among other things, upon (a) total availability of funds and (b) the criteria laid down for such allocation like per capita GNP, population, absorptive capacity, creditworthiness and IBRD's loan portfolio consideration etc. For the fiscal year 1982, the amount of assistance committed by the World Bank Group is of the order of $ 2.165 billion. It has also been indicated that for the fiscal year 1983, an amount of $ 2.2 billion would be available. Efforts are, however, continuing to maximise India's share of funds from the World Bank Group.

Countries to be airlinked by A.I.

2042. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the countries where Air India services do not at present regularly operate;

(b) the number and names of countries which are proposed to be airlinked in the near future by Air India;

(c) which are the countries with whom Air India proposes to start air services on a reciprocal basis;

(d) whether it is also proposed to introduce point-to-point charter services to certain countries; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Air Indoa does not operate to countries other than those listed in the attached Annexure

(b) Air India propose to establish air-links between India on the one hand and Yemen Arab Republic, Djibouti and Libya. Air India also propose to resume operations to Egypt and Iran.

(c) Air India proposes to start reciprocal air services to Egypt, Iran and Yemen Arab Republic.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. An agreement has been concluded for operation of point to point charters between Zurich/Munich and India to bring tourist groups. The agreements provide for operation of a series of once weekly charters with B-707 aircraft with effect from end of October, 1982 upto March/April, 1983.

Statement

Names of Countries to which Air India operates Scheduled Service.

1. Austrialia
2. Bahrain
3. Bangla Desh
4. Belgium
5. Canada
6. Ethiopia
7. France
8. Ghana
9. Hong Kong
10. Iraq
11. Italy
12. Japan
13. Kenya
14. Kuwait
15. Malayasia
16. Maurititus
17. Neatherlands
18. Nigeria
19. Oman
20. Qatar
21. Sechelles
22. U.A.E.
23. Singapore
24. Saudi Arabia
25. Switzerland
26. Tanzania
27. Thailand
28. United Kingdom
29. United States of America
30. Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.
31. West Germany
32. Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen
33. Zambia
34. Zimbabwe

Collection of Income tax from film industry

2043. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to Government's notice that Income Tax Department does not tax the film industry and the cine artistes regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have not collected taxes so far from the film industry and the cine artistes for the year 1981-82; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The allegation that the Income Tax De-

partment does not tax the film industry and the cine artistes regularly, is not correct.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Dressing up of ITDC Hotels for Asian Games

2044. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently sanctioned some amount for dressing up ITDC hotels in the Capital to be completed before the start of the Asian Games; and

(b if so, the details regarding the names of the hotels as well the amount likely to be spent hotel-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But the ITDC management has been asked to take effective steps to improve further the standards of cleanliness in ITDC hotels. The Management has also been instructed to undertake special drives of intensive and surprise inspections to effect improvements in this direction especially to meet the needs of the forthcoming Asian Games. ITDC has not drawn up any special schemes for decoration and furnishing of its existing hotels in Delhi before Asian Games. As part of normal maintenance of ITDC hotels an expenditure of the order of Rs. 58.26 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1982-83. Hotel-wise break-up of the expenditure is as follows:

Name of the hotel	Estimated expenditure during 1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Akbar Hotel	4.43
(2) Quotal Hotel	14.50
(3) Hotel Janpath	13.04
(4) Lodhi Hotel	14.44
(5) Hotel Ranjit	11.85
Total:	58.26

Non-Lapsable Funds for Various Projects

2045. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to creat non-lapsable funds for various specific programmes of long term benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how do Government intend to get over the problem of non-utilisation of funds and consequent lapsing of alloted funds for long-term projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It does not appear that difficulties in execution of long-term projects after commencement of the new year arise because of lapse of funds. The provision for 'vote on account' in article 116 of the Constitution ensures that on-going projects are not starved of funds till the Budget for the full year is approved. The 'vote on account' is usually restricted to two months supply but wherever justified, more than 1/6th of the annual provision is included therein for the continuing projects.

Losses incurred on public distribution System

2046. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to stato:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been incurring losses every year on the public distribution system adopted by them for the distribution of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total loss incurred during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken to check this loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). The main commodities, being issued through the public distribution system are wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene.

On the issue of wheat and rice, the Central Government is incurring subsidies as a measure of delibrate social policy of the Government. The amount of subsidy on foodgrains during 1980-81 and 1981-82 had been of the order of Rs. 650 crores and Rs. 700 crores respectively. In fixation of Central Issue Prices for foodgrains for the public distribution system, Central Government has been seeking to contain the element of subsidy thus involved.

In the issue of sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene, there have been no losses incurred by the Central Government.

Production of Long Term Savings of People from Inflation

2047. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to protect the long-term savings of people in Life Insurance Corporation, Provident Fund and Fixed Deposits in Banks etc., from impact of inflation; and

(b) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The thrust of the policy of the Government it is to keep inflation itself under control which would *inter alia* protect the long-term savings of people such as in Life Insurance Corporation, provident fund and fixed deposits in banks etc. The price situation is kept under constant review and appropriate measures, whereever necessary, are taken to check the rise in prices.

Opening of Branches of State Bank of Travancore in Gulf Countries

2048. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of Travancore has requested permission for opening its branches outside India, particularly in Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राजधानी में वायुदूत सेवा का परिचालन

2049. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजधानी से वायुदूत सेवा किन-किन शहरों के लिये लाभ पर चल रही है और किन-किन शहरों के लिये घाटे पर चल रही है; और

(ख) घाटे के क्या कारण हैं और उस घाटे को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नागर विमानन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) वायुदूत द्वारा दिल्ली से लुधियाना, देहरादून, हिसार, चंडीगढ़ तथा कुल्लू स्टेशनों को परिचालन किये जाते हैं । इन सैक्टरों पर निवल लाभ तथा हानि का अभी आंकलन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) वायुदूत को हुई हानि के प्रमुख कारण ये हैं :—

(i) कुछ सैक्टरों पर कम-यात्री भार गुणक; और

(ii) विमानपट्टी परिसीमाओं के कारण "पे लोड" सीमाऐं ।

घाटे को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं :—

(i) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स से पट्टे पर लिए गए विमान की पट्टे की शर्तों के बारे में वायुदूत पुनः बातचीत कर रही है ।

(ii) आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य एक सुरक्षित विमान का चयन सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(iii) जिन क्षेत्रों में हाल ही में यह सेवा आरम्भ की गई है, उनमें हवाई सेवा के लिए अधिक प्रोत्साहन देना, जिससे भार गुणक में वृद्धि होगी ।

Collection of Waste Material by Local Population in Field Firing Range at Pokaran in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

2050. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that regular firing exercise is done by Defence Organisations in field firing Range at Pokaran in Jaisalmer District in which a huge quantity of waste material like zinc, lead, brass and other metals are collected illegally by local nearby population;

(b) whether it is a fact that no estimation is made so far about this material and also no arrangements made by Government agencies to collect this material so as to avoid offences in this area; and

(c) whether the Department proposes to fence this range area or to make any special arrangements to ensure that nobody enters this area illegally and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Firing exercises are held regularly throughout the year in the field firing range at Pokaran in Jaisalmer District. During the firing, shells explode in the target area breaking up into small fragments consisting mostly of iron and small quantities of brass, zinc and lead. There fragments get scattered over a large area. Illegal lifting of metal does occur some times, as the villagers tresspass into the range stealthily at great personal risk.

2. The quantity of scrap scattered over the range every year has not been precisely estimated so far. As the metal scrop is scattered over a very large area, its collection by Army Units is not cost effective. The Government are seized of the problem and to begin with Army authorities have been authorised to auction the right to collect metal scrap from Babina Field. Firing Ranges by calling tenders from prospective contractors. If these arrangements turn out to be successful and efficient, the extension of this measure to other field firing ranges in the country including Pokaran ranges will be considered.

3. Pokaran Field Firing Range is approximately 58 Kms×32 Kms in size and it is, therefore, not possible to fence entire area due to exorbitant cost involved and its subsequent maintenance. However, Army authorities are taking all possible measures to check tress-pass into the range area and for this propose patrolling by the Army personnel and local police is organised regularly. Sentries are also posted at all important points, besides putting up warning boards in regional languages at prominent tracks and paths leading into the range.

Development of Madaiparai for Airport

2051. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from Cannanore district in Kerala about the development of Madaiparai near Ezhimalai the new Naval Academy into an airport; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there is no plan to construct an airport at Madaiparai.

Import and Distribution of Raw Cashewnuts

2052. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of raw cashewnuts for giving full employment to the cashewnut factory workers, State-wise;

(b) what is the quantity of cashewnuts produced in India, State-wise;

(c) what is the number of cashewnut factories and workers, State-wise;

(d) what is the quantity of raw cashewnuts imported during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and quantity allotted, State-wise; and

(e) the manner in which the imported cashewnuts were distributed between the Private and Public Sector factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

(e) Imported raw cashewnuts are distributed by the Cashew Corporation of India to eligible actual users on the basis of the distribution policy for imported raw cashewnuts laid down by Government. There is no distinction in the procedure between private and public sector factories.

Statement

(A) The total state-wise requirement of raw cashewnuts for giving full employment to the cashew-nut factory workers is estimated to be as follow :—

State	*Reqruirment of raw cashewnuts* (lakhs Mts.)
Kerala	4.14
Tamil Nadu	3.87
Karnataka	0.18
Andhra Pradesh	0.12
Maharashtra	0.03
Goa	0.06
TOTAL :	8.40

The per capita requirement to raw cashewnuts for full year working is assessed at 3 MT per worker.

(B) The state-wise production of raw cashwnuts for 1981-82 is estimated as follows :—

State	Qty. (Mts.)
1	2
Kerala	1,18,000
Karnataka	16,500
Andhra Pradesh	16,000
Tamil Nadu	10,000
Goa	7,500
Maharashtra	6,000

1	2
Orissa	5,500
West Bengal	2,000
Pondichery	222
Total :	1,81,722

SOURCE : Ministry of Agriculture.

(C) As per the information available, the state-wise number of cashewnut factories and workers is estimated to be as follows:—

State	No. of factories	No. of Labour employed
Kerala	269	1,38,000
Tamil Nadu	166	1,29,000
Karnataka	19	6,000
Andhra Pradesh	55	4,000
Maharashtra	19	1,000
Goa	19	2,000
	547	2,80,000

(D) The quantity of raw cashewnut imported during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the state-wise allotment is provisionally estimated as follows:—

(i) Year	Qty. (imported (In Mts.)
1980-81	20,512
1981-82	30,713 (estimated)

Imports under OGL by private importers during 1981-82 were of the order of 15,700 MTS. Out of about 7,800 MTs. offered to CCI, only a quantity of 10 MT was accepted by the actual users. The balance quantities lapsed back to the importer.

(ii) *State-wise Allotments*

State	1980-81(Mts.)	1981-82 (Mts.)
Kerala	16,342	11,707
Tamil Nadu	3,775	2,576
Karnataka	375	80
Andhra Pradesh	20	10
	20,512	14,373
		(Stock with CCI as on 31-3-82 : 640 Mts.)

Directions to State Governments to Establish Fair Price Shops

2053. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sent any directions to the State Governments to establish Fair Price Shops on a large scale and also make it a permanent system of our supply structure;

(b) if so, what is the latest position, how many Fair Price Shops are being run by different organisations under this scheme; and

(c) whether Government propose to give these Fair Price Shops to unemployed youth, war widows and handicapped people

so that this may provide them some sort of livelihood?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the latest available information, about 2.77 lakh fair-price shops are being run in the country by different organisations under this scheme.

(c) The allocation of licences for fair-price shops is done by the local authorities in each State. The State Governments, however, have been advised that while opening new fair-price shops, in addition to the cooperatives, allotment may also be considered for the unemployed youths, giving preference to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, wherever possible. The war widows and handicapped people also who apply for a notified fair price shop, are accorded preference.

Shortage of One and Two rupee notes

2054. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of coins in the country and also that of One-Rupee and two-Rupee notes;

(b) do Government propose to discontinue One Rupee and Two Rupee notes and introduce coins for that denomination; and

(c) whether Government are considering issuance of new 20 paise coins, and notes of Rs. 200/-, Rs. 500/- and Rs. 1000/- denominations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Although certain complaints about the shortage of small denomination coins and One Rupee and Two Rupee notes have been received, there is no general shortage of thes coins and notes.

(b) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the heavy cost involved in the printing, circulation, retrieval and destruction of one Rupee note and the long term economies in the minting of one Rupee coins, it has been decided to progressively step up the output of one rupee coins (with reduced dimensions) so as to enable gradual reduction and ultimate discontinuance of printing and supply of one rupee notes. Similarly, it has been decided recently to replace gradually the Two-rupee notes with two-rupee coins, which will be put into circulation soon.

(c) Recently, it has been decided to reintroduce the 20 paise coin and it will be released soon. There is no proposal under consideration for introduction of Rs. 200/-, Rs. 500/- and Rs. 1000/- notes.

Commission fixed by RBI for issuing Bank Drafts/Collection of Cheques against Hundis

2055. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rates of commission fixed by RBI for the nationalised banks to be charged from the public for issuing bank drafts and for collection of charges against Hundis;

(b) are the rates charged vary from bank to bank and from branch to branch; and

(c) whether Government propose to fix the rate of commission for issuing bank drafts at Rs. 2/- for every 100/- rupees particularly when Government insist on transactions of more than Rs. 2,500/- or payment of Government dues etc. through bank drafts or cheques?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). There is no uniformity for the present in the rates of commission charged by the nationalised banks for issuing bank drafts/collecting against Hundis. The matter is, however, engaging attention of the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Indian Banks' Association.

अफीम उत्पादकों को लाइसेंस

2056. **श्री चयर्भुज** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के 'नारकोटिक्स डिपार्टमेंट' ने उस लाइसेंस प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु कुछ लाभदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत अफ़ीम उत्पादकों को प्रति वर्ष लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या अफ़ीम उत्पादकों की गत वर्ष, अर्थात 1981-82 के उत्पादन के आधार पर वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए पट्टे लाइसेंस देने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान हेक्टरों में अफ़ीम की खेती का कुल कितना क्षेत्र कम करने का विचार है और यह क्षेत्र कम करने के लिये क्या मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को अफ़ीम उत्पादक संघ से ऐसा कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है जिसमें अफ़ीम के लिये अधिक मूल्य दिए जाने तथा नये किसानों को नये पट्टे दिए जाने की मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). पोस्त के काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस, सरकार द्वारा हर वर्ष बनाये जाने वाले लाइसेंसिंग सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार दिये जाते हैं । 1982-83 की फ़सल के लिए बनाये गये लाइसेंसिंग सिद्धान्तों की एक प्रतिलिपि संलग्न है (अनुबन्ध 1) ।

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान पोस्त की काश्त हेतु लगभग 31500 हेक्टर रकबे को लाइसेंस देने का प्रस्ताव है, जबकि वर्ष 1981-82 में पोस्त की काश्त के लिए 35406 हेक्टेयर रकबे को लाइसेंस दिया गया था। पोस्त की काश्त के रकबे में यह कमी करने के लिए, लाइसेंसिंग सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार लाइसेंस पाने के पात्र प्रत्येक काश्तकार की 20 एअर से अधिक जोतों में 10 प्रतिशत की एक समान कमी करने का प्रस्ताव है । (परन्तु 20 एअर से अधिक की जोतों के मामले में इस प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं गी गई है)

(घ) जी, हां, विश्व में भारतीय अफ़ीम की मांग कम हो जाने से अफ़ीम का बड़ा भण्डार जमा हो जाने के कारण नये लाइसेंस जारी करना अथवा काश्तकारों को देय मूल्य, जो पर्याप्त लाभकारी है, बढ़ाना व्यवहार्य नहीं समझा गया है ।

विवरण

पोस्त की 1982-83 की फसल के लिए लाइसेंसिंग सिद्धान्त

केन्द्रीय अफीम नियम, 1934 के नियम 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुपालन में जारी की गई अधिसूचना के अधीन रहते हुए, वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान पोस्त की काश्त हेतु निम्नलिखित सिद्धान्तों का पालन किया जाएगा ।

I. जिला/तहसील/परगना

वर्ष 1981-82 की पोस्त की फसल में जिस किसी तहसील/परगना में पोस्त की खेती की गई थी, उसमें और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अधिसूचित किये जाने वाले किसी अन्य जिले/तहसील/परगना में इन शर्तों के अधीन

रहते हुए पोस्त की काश्त के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जायें कि किसी तहसील/परगना में निर्धारित किया जाने वाला रकबा 30 हेक्टेग्रर से कम नहीं हो।

II. गांव

ऊपर उल्लिखित किसी तहसील/परगना में स्थित किसी भी गांव में इस शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए पोस्त को काश्त के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जायें कि निर्धारित किया जाने वाला रकबा एक हेक्टेग्रर से कम नहीं हो।

III. काश्तकार

(क) 1982–83 की फसल के लिए निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में काश्तकार लाइसेंस पाने के पात्र होंगे :—

(i) 1981–82 की फसल में जिन काश्तकारों ने प्रति हेक्टेग्रर कम से कम 28 किलो ग्राम की उपज दी थी, उनको निम्नलिखित उपज क्रम में लाइसेंस दिया जाएगा

श्रेणी (क) प्रति हेक्टेग्रर कम से कम 60 किलोग्राम

श्रेणी (ख) प्रति हेक्टेग्रर कम से कम 40 किलोग्राम

श्रेणी (ग) प्रति हेक्टेग्रर कम से कम 30 किलोग्राम

श्रेणी (घ) प्रति हेक्टेग्रर कम से कम 28 किलोग्राम

टिप्पणी–I.

1981–82 के दौरान जिन काश्तकारों ने 28 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेग्रर से कम उपज दी है, उन्हें निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में आने वाले काश्तकारों को छोड़कर, लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जायेंगे।

2. 1983–84 की फसल से, सरकार का, अर्हक उपज को बढ़ाकर 30 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेग्रर करने का इरादा है और जो काश्तकार 1982–83 की फसल में प्रति हेक्टेग्रर 30 किलोग्राम अफीम की उपज से कम उपज देंगे उनके मामलों पर 1983–84 की फसल के लिए लाइसेंस मंजूर करने हेतु सामान्यतया विचार नहीं किया जाएगा।

II. जिन काश्तकारों ने 1981–82 को फसल के दौरान पोस्त की अपनी पूरी काश्त पर हल फेर दिया था बशर्ते ऐसा विभागीय देखरेख में ही किया गया हो।

III. जिन गांवों में 1981–82 को फसल के दौरान पोस्त को काश्त को भारी नुकसान हुआ था और उस नुकसान के सम्बन्ध में नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त का समाधान हो गया हो, तो उन गांवों के काश्तकारों को उनके द्वारा दी गई उपज को ध्यान में रखे बिना ही नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त के आदेश के अधीन लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे।

IV. उन गावों के काश्तकार, जिनमें 1981–82 को फसल के दौरान पोस्त की काश्त को कीड़ों, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं आदि के कारण कुछ नुकसान हुआ था, और जहां काश्तकारों ने उस नुकसान की विधिवत् सूचना दी थी और/अथवा विभागीय अधिकारियों द्वारा उसका सत्यापन किया गया था बशर्ते उन्होंने वर्ष 1981–82 में प्रति हेक्टेग्रर अफीम की कम से कम 12 किलोग्राम को उपज दी थी, इस खण्ड के प्रयोजनार्थ ऐसे गांव की पात्रता उप-नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त निर्धारित करेगा।

V. काश्तकार, लाइसेंस देने से इनकार किये जाने के खिलाफ जिनकी अपीलें पिछली फसल के निपटारे की अन्तिम तारीख के पश्चात मंजूर कर दी गई हों।

VI. काश्तकार, जिन्होंने वर्ष 1980–81 में पोस्त की काश्त की थी और 1981–82 की फसल के लिए लाइसेंस पाने के पात्र थे परन्तु जिन्होंने किसी कारणवश स्वेच्छा से लाइसेंस नहीं लिया था अथवा जिन्होंने लाइसेंस लेने के बाद किसी कारणवश पोस्त की काश्त नहीं की थी।

स्पष्टीकरण :— (ऊपर उल्लिखित अफीम की मात्रा की संगणना 70 डिग्री गाढ़ता पर की जाएगी)

(ख) ऊपर उल्लिखित श्रेणियों में से किसी एक श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आने वाले काश्तकार को निम्नलिखित शर्तें, जो उस पर लागू होती हों, पूरी करनी होंगी कि—

(क) उसने पोस्त की काश्त हेतु आबंटित रकबे को जानबूझ कर बढ़ाया नहीं हो।

(ख) उसने कभी भी गैर कानूनी काश्त नहीं की थी, अथवा वह हानिकर औषध द्रव्यों सम्बन्धी कानूनों के अधीन किसी अपराध का भागी नहीं था।

(ग) 1981–82 की फसल के दौरान उसने किन्हीं विभागीय अनुदेशों का उल्लंघन नहीं किया था अथवा उसने अपनी अफीम में जानबूझ कर मिलावट नहीं की थी।

IV. लाइसेंस जारी करने सम्बन्धी ये अनुदेश नारकोटिक्स विभाग के इस अधिकार, पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं डालते हैं कि वह अफीम अधिनियम 1857 की धारा 9 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार किसी भी व्यक्ति का लाइसेंस जब भी वह उचित समझे रोक सकता है।

सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सेवा निवृत्त जवानों और अधिकारियों का पुनर्वास

2057. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कितने अधिकारी और जवान सेवानिवृत्त हुए हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों और जवानों के लिए पुनर्वास व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) सेवानिवृत्त सैनिकों की पेंशन में भारी असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सेवा-निवृत्त हुए अफसरों और जवानों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

थल सेना

	अफसर	जे० सी० ओ०/अन्य रैंक
1979	484	40,661
1980	568	34,110
1981	547	33,931

वायु सेना

1979	196	5,547
1980	214	3,655
1981	207	3,870

नौसेना

वर्षवार ब्यौरा एकत्र किया जा रहा है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सेवा-निवृत्त/सेवामुक्त हुए अफसरों और नौसैनिकों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

अफसर	—	292
नौसेनिक	—	4,607

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में पुनर्वास महानिदेशालय/रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

	अफसर	जे०सी०ओ०/अन्य रैंक तथा नौसेना और वायु सेना में उनके समकक्ष रैंक
1979	203	16,243
1980	125	15,679
1981	184	16,571

(घ) पेंशनरों को आवधिक राहत की विभिन्न दरें मंजूर करके भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन में असमानता को कम किया गया है। उदाहरण के तौर पर 30–9–77 से पहले सेवानिवृत्त हुए व्यक्तियों को उसके बाद सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले व्यक्तियों को स्वीकार्य दरों की तुलना में उच्चदर पर आवधिक राहत मंजूर की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो पेंशनर 1.1.1973 से पहले सेवानिवृत्त हुए हैं, उन्हें भी उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख के आधार पर अस्थाई वृद्धि, तदर्थ वृद्धि और तदर्थ राहत के रुप में लाभ दिए हैं। सरकार ने हाल ही में न्यूनतम सेवानिवृत्ति पेंशन और परिवार पेंशन (राहत समेत) को बढ़ाकर क्रमश: 150/– रुपए और 140/– रुपए प्रतिमाह कर दिया है।

Stir by Income Tax Practitioners and Bar Association at Delhi

2058. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax practitioners and Bar Association (Income tax) at Delhi had started stir at Delhi in September, 1982 in protest against the behaviour of an Income-tax Officer and demanded an apology from him;

(b) if so, the details of their stir and their demands;

(c) how the same stir had been withdrawn; and

(d) the action taken against officials involved therein as well as for ending the stir?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It has been reported that the Income-tax Bar Association, New Delhi and the Bar Association (Income-tax), Delhi had started a stir on 22-9-82 as a protest against the alleged misbehaviour of an Incometax Officer with a member of the Bar Association in the course of Income-tax proceedings. There was difference of opinion between the Income-tax Officer and Income-tax practitioner regarding the procedure for recording the statement on oath of an assessee and this led to arguments. At the intervention of the IAC of Income-tax concerned, who was approached by the Income-tax practitioner, the matter was settled and appropriate directions were issued by IAC to issue fresh summons to the assessee for the purpose.

At about 2 PM on the same day, a group of advocates again came into the room of the IAC and desired him to take suitable action against the ITO, summon him in the assembly and to make him tender an apology. The IAC felt that there was no misconduct on the part of the ITO and, therefore, declined the request of the advocates. The advocates then left the room of the IAC to meet the Commissioner of Income-tax. They barged into the same ITO's room and allegedly started shouting, abusing and manhandling the ITO and members of the staff then present in the ITO's room. Hearing the shouts, some members of the staff came to the ITO's rescue.

2.A. F.I.R. was lodged by the Income-tax Officer concerned with the police alleging manhandling by the members of the Bar.

3. The demands of the Bar were:—

(1) The erring Income-tax Officer should tender unconditional apology for the misbehaviour.

(2) The F.I.R. lodged with the police should be withdrawn.

4. The Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes had called the representatives of the Income-tax Bar and the representatives of the Staff associations and associations of the Officers involved in the incidents. As a result of his intervention, the matter had been settled amicably and the Bar has withdrawn the agitation.

Insufficient Landing Instruments at various Airports

2059. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are insufficient landing instruments at various airports of the country;

(b) if so, the names of such airports where sufficient landing instruments are not available; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir. Adequate landing aids have been provided at various airports to meet operational requirements.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) After periodic review navigational aids and instrument landing facilities are provided in accordance with operational requirements of the airports.

Persons awarded Kirti Chakra

2060. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons with addresses who have been awarded KIRTI CHAKRA (formerly ASHOK CHAKRA Class II) since its institution;

(b) whether other financial benefits have been extended to each one of them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the nature of the complaints received, if any, in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5507/82].

(b) and (c). The recipients/next-of-kin (in case of posthumous award) are entitled to a monetary allowance of Rs. 65/- per month from the Government of India w.e.f. 1st Jan. 1972. All the awardees/next-of-kin who had received this award before the issue of the orders in October, 1972 have been ordered to be given the monetary allowance except in few cases of posthumous awards where the next-of-kin had either already expired or remarried or had migrated out of the country. In respect of the awards announced after the issue of the Government orders, the monetary allowance is ordered to be given at the time of the announcement of each award itself.

In addition, the recipients of Kirti Chakra are also extended certain financial and other benefits by the respective State Governments. The Service HQrs. and the recipients take up their cases directly with the concerned State Governments. The implementation of these is not watched by Government of India.

Only one complaint of non-payment of financial benefits in respect of this award by a State Government has been received. On receipt of the complaint dated 31st August 1982 from the individual the matter has been taken up with the Government of Himachal Pradesh by the Air Headquarters.

NCC Training for children from 10th Class

2061. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that N.C.C. training given to children at all India level has been stopped and the Director General, N.C.C. had told the correspondents on 6th August, 1982 that N.C.C. training would be provided to children from X class; and

(b) whether he would lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the number of students who will receive training during every year and the amount which will be budgeted for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir. The Director General, N.C.C. had announced at a Press Conference on the 6th August 1982 that the N.C.C. activities and training programme would be reorganised to conform to the 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern of education in the country.

(b) The sanctioned strength of the N.C.C. which is 4 lakh cadets for the Senior Division and 7 lakh cadets for the

Junior Division is proposed to be retained as such. The budget amounts for the N.C.C. will depend upon a number of factors such as projects approved for implementation each year and cannot be accurately forecast at this point of time.

Decline in Tourist Arrivals

2062. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a steep decline in the tourist arrivals this year;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have made any effort to analyse the problems for the short arrival of tourists;

(c) the efforts proposed to be made to achieve the tourist annual target; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) During the period January to September 1982 India recorded a growth of 1.3 per cent in tourist traffic compared to 7.2 per cent over the corresponding period of preceding year. This trend appears to be a world wide phenomenon at present.

(b) to (d). The Ministry has been reassessing its promotional strategies in order to meet the new situation. Some of the measures initiated to develop India as an attractive destination are promotion of charter traffic, holding international conferences/conventions in India, expansion of airports, construction of new airports, augmentation of the fleet of Indian Airlines and Air-India, introduction of more attractive travel packages and timings, construction and expansion of hotel accommodation and simplification of frontier formalities.

In order to maintain a healthy growth of tourism, the Ministry is carrying out additional publicity and promotion overseas, channeled through its 18 tourist offices and 7 Tourist Promotion Managers located in important regions in U.S.A., Europe, Australia, West Asia, South-East and the Far East. Sales seminars for the staff of travel agencies and airlines in the countries within the areas of their urisdiction are also organised. In addition, distribution of tourist publicity literature, screening of promotional films, organising India evenings and participation in fairs and festivals are regular features.

Further, to augment tourist traffic from areas where such potential has been identified, the Ministry has decided to open new field offices in Nepal and Sri Lanka. Proposals for locating offices in Malaysia, South America and other potential markets are also under examination.

News-item captioned "IMF Annual Report for 1982"

2063. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:
SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the I.M.F. Annual Report for 1982 (*Indian Express* dated 23rd August, 1982);

(b) whether it is correct that there has been deterioration in terms of trade for India for the last 5 years and if so, what corrective steps Government propose in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a serious problem has developed due to external debts and payment of high interest annually; and

(d) whether the recession in the Western World will further cripple Indian economy due to its dependence on development assistance on abroad?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sirs.

(b) The Annual Report for 1982 of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) mentions, *inter-alia,* about the deterioration in terms of trade of the non-oil developing countries in general and does not make any specific reference to India on this count. Nevertheless, there has been a sharp deterioration in India's terms of trade especially since 1979-80 due, mainly, to the sharp increase in import prices of crude oil and petroleum products and the continuous international inflation affecting the import cost of other essential imports of India. The Government has been taking a number of measures to increase domestic production of crude oil and petroleum products, fertilizers, iron and steel, non-fer-

rous metals, cement, edible oils etc. with a view to reducing the large dependence on imports of these items. Efforts are also being made to increase exports of higher unit value items.

(c) The Annual Report of the IMF also observes that, for developing countries, debt service payments have been rising rapidly because of sharp increase in international interest rates, shorter maturities of loans and the rapid escalation of outstanding long-term debt. The drift towards hardening of terms of loans will have an adverse effect on the debt service liabilities of India. However, while resorting to foreign borrowings, the Government takes into account the paramount need to keep the country's indebtedness within prudent limits so as to maintain our ability to service foreign debts.

(d) While no such reference is made in the IMF Report, the recession in the Western world, if continued, is likely to adversely affect the prospects for larger development assistance for the developing countries in general.

I. A planes Hijacked during 1978-1982

2064. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Airlines planes hijacked during the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and till August, 1982;

(b) the details as from where to where these were hijacked—in each case;

(c) whether the hipcakers were arrested and if so, their names in each case and the punishment awarded to them;

(d) whether any of the hijackers were released without any punishment; and

(e) if so, the name of such hijacker and the reasons for his unconditional release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The number of Indian Airlines planes hijacked year-wise area as under:—

(i) 1978—1
1979—Nil
1980—Nil
(ii) 1981—1
(iii) 1982—2

(b) (i) 20-12-1978: Indian Airlines flight was hijacked from Lucknow to Varanasi.

(ii) 29-9-1981: Indian Airlines Delhi-Srinagar flight was hijacked to Lahore.

(iii) 4-8-1982: Indian Airlines flight Delhi-Srinagar was hijacked but at Pakistani authorities did not permit it to land at Lahore it landed at Amritsar.

(iv) 20-8-1982: Indian Airlines flight Bombay-Udaipur - Jodhpur-Jaipur-Delhi, was hijacked but as Pakistani authorities did not permit it to land at Lahore it landed at Amritsar.

(c) to (e). (i) The two hijackers namely Davindra Kumar Pandey and Bhola Nath Pandey were apprehended and case under Sec. 341/342/364/365/392|393|353|506/427 IPC read with Sec. 28 Arms Act and Sec. 11 of Aircraft Act was registered by Uttar Pradesh Police. Later according to a report from Supdt. of Police Crime Branch C.I.D., U.P. Lucknow the case was withdrawn by the Government on 23-12-1980 with the permission of the court.

(ii) Five persons (a) Gajinder Singh (b) Karan Singh (c) Satnam Singh (d) Jasbir Singh and (e) Harnam Singh who had boarded the aircraft from Delhi and had hijacked the same were overpowered by the Pakistan authorities on the morning of 30th September, 1981. In this connection, the Delhi Police registered a case FIR No. 105 dated 29-9-1981 under Sec. 392/397/398/365/IPC, Sec. 27 of the Arms Act and Sec. 10 of the Indian Aircraft Act. The case is under investigation. The accused are still in the custody of the Pak authorities.

(iii) One person namely; Mohinder Singh who hijacked the aircraft later surrendered to the authorities at Amritsar. A

case FIR No. 335 dated 4-8-1982 under Section 365/342/506/120-B IPC and Section 10 of Indian Aircraft Act has been registered against him by the Punjab Police and investigations are in progress.

(iv) A Sikh youth, namely Manjeet Singh who was able to hijack the aircraft which finally landed at Amritsar was reportedly shot dead in commando action. A Magistrate has been appointed to hold inquest under Section 176 C.P.C. into the cause of death of the hijacker.

Smuggling by a Relative and an Associates of a Central Minister

2065. SHRI T. S. NEGI:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item '*Indian Express*' 2nd September, 1982 concerning an associate of a Central Minister involved in smuggling and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to evolve code of conduct for personal staff of Central Ministers and their families;

(c) whether Government propose to reward the concerned Customs Staff and ensure that there is no harassment; and

(d) what corrective steps have been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The news item which appeared in the *Indian Express* of 2nd September, 1982 has come to the notice of the Government. The facts are as follows:

On the night of 11-12th August, 1982 (and not on 12-13th night as indicated in the said news item), undeclared dutiable items were seized from the baggage of two passengers, one named Satyavir Singh Rana and other Shri Ratipal Singh. The passengers were walking through the Green Channel and on suspicion their baggage was examined. On examination of the baggage of Shri Rana, integrated circuits, VCR, Video colour camera, 3-in-one with a colour T.V., blue films, clarionet parts, etc. of the estimated value at the point of origin, of Rs. 54,000 were seized under the provisions of the Customs Act. From the baggage of Shri Singh, prednisolone, wrist watches, tungsten filament, VCR, Cassette, duplicating machine, integrated circuits, etc. of the estimated value, at the point of origin, of Rs. 6,26,660 were seized. The estimated value, in India, of the goods seized from the two passengers is Rs. 20 lakhs approximately. Both the passengers were arrested. Further proceedings are in progress.

On the basis on available records it cannot be said whether or not either of the two passengers was in any way connected or associated with any Central Minister. There is also nothing to indicate that there was any intervention from the Minister's staff at the time of examination of the baggage.

(b) The personal staff of Ministers being Government servants are subject to the Conduct Rules applicable to the Government servants. These Rules require that every Government servant shall maintain at all times absolute integrity and devotion to duty and shall do nothing unbecoming of a Government servant. In the circumstances, the question of evolving a separate code of conduct for the personal staff of the Ministers does not arise.

Families of the personal staff of the Ministers not being Government servants, it is for the Government servant himself to ensure that the family members do not do anything which may create embarrassment for him *vis-a-vis* his position as a Government servant.

(c) Customs officers are eligible, subject to certain conditions, for rewards where dutiable and/or prohibited goods are seized by them. The question of such a reward would be considered at the appropriate stage. There is no question of any harassment to the Customs officers.

(d) Present case was detected as a result of the supervision and preventive checks

that normally obtain at the Customs airports. No additional corrective steps are considered necessary in the light of the present case.

News item captioned "Nepotism grounding the I.A.F."

2066. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in "Business Standard" dated 10th August, 1982 under the caption "Nepotism grounding the IAF" containing certain instance of alleged nepotism in procurement of spares and equipment for the IAF;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into this matter; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The specific cases mentioned in the article have been looked into. Some of the supplies were found to be in slight variance with the required specifications and corrective action was taken to remove the shortcomings. There are, however, no *prima facie* grounds to ascribe *mala-fide* intentions to the concerned officials as has been suggested in the article.

(c) No inquiry into the matter is considered necessary.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Illegal Business by Hindustan Lever at Ghaziabad

2067. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the depot of the Hindustan Lever at Ghaziabad in U.P. has been detected to be doing illegal business without proper license and violating the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act;

(b) if so, what are the details and illegal transactions of this company at Ghaziabad; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to curb the illegal activities of the company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) (a) and (b) According to the report received from District Magistrate, Graziabad, 108.054 Tons of Groundnut oil belonging to Indexport Ltd., Ghaziabad, which was found in the possession of Hindustan Lever Ltd., Ghaziabad, for storage and processing was seized on 25-8-1982. Indexport Ltd. Ghaziabad has indulged in the business of groundnut oil without having a valid licence which is necessary under Pulses, Edible Oil Seeds & Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977.

(c) A first information report has been lodged against Indexport Ltd., under Section 3/7 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (amendment upto-date) on 25-8-1982 at Kotwali Ghaziabad.

Nomination of A.S.C. Director on Vijaya Bank

2068. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one person belonging to SC/ST has been nominated as Director on 19 banks out of 20 nationalised banks except Vijaya Bank; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof for not nominating a SC Director on Vijaya Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) Presently, a person belonging to either Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe is included as a director in the Boards of 17 nationalised banks. The vacancy presently available in the Board of Vijaya Bank is expected to be filled shortly by appointing a director belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

Export of Horticulture Products

2069. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope to boost our horticulture products and earn foreign exchange by exporting;

(b) if so, what measures are being taken in this respect;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of Indian fruits, jams, tinned meat, etc. in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the names of those countries to whom we are exporting our such products and the foreign exchange earned by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various trade promotion measures are undertaken like sponsoring sales terms, participating in the International trade fairs etc.

(c) There is international demand for fruits, fruit jams, tinned meat etc.

(d) Processed foods including fresh fruits and vegetables are exported to the Gulf countries, Malaysia, USSR, U.K. etc. The foreign exchange earned from export of processed foods was Rs. 208 crores in 1980-81.

Indo-Soviet Joint Space Venture

2070. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the proposed Joint Indo-Soviet space venture; and

(b) whether the space venture will be undertaken to carry out some scientific investigations on any planet in the outer space, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) (a) It has been planned that an Indian cosmonaut accompanied by Soviet cosmonauts will spend a few days in space and carry out a scheduled programme of scientific experiments.

(b) The scientific experiments will be carried out in low earth orbit and not on any planet in outer space.

World Bank Credit to Indian Railways

2071. SHRI MOHANLAL PATIL:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Miniter of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank will extend a credit to more than Rs. 350 crores to the Indian Railways for financing several modernisation and capacity-augmentation schemes;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions for the repayment of loan; and

(c) the details of the schemes for which this loan has been acquired?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Negotiations have been completed with the World Bank for a total assistance of U.S. $ 400 million for the Second Railway Modernisation and Maintenance Proejct.

(b) The assistance is a mix of both loan and credit. Credits are repayable over a period of 50 years with 10 years grace. Repayment period of loans is 20 years with 5 years grace. The commitment charges in case of credit and loan are 0.5 per cent and 0.75 per cent per annum on the principal amount of the loan not withdrawn from time to time. Credits are interest free but a service charge of 0.75 per cent is payable. The loan portion will carry an interest for each interest period equal to $\frac{1}{2}$% per annum above the cost of qualifying borrowings for the last semester ending prior to the commencement of such interest period. The interest rate currently is 11.43 per cent per annum.

(c) The assistance for the Second Railway Modernisation and Maintenance Project covers the following:

(i) Diesel Component Works, Patiala.

(ii) Unit Exchange System of Maintenance:

(a) Acquisition of Locomotive Components.

(b) Acquisition of Wheels and Axles.

(iii) Development of modern versatile Proto-type A.C. electric Locomotives.

(iv) Acquisition of components for fabriaction of High Capacity wagons.

(v) Technical assistance and training.

Identification of Items in Jammu and Kashmir for Boost of Exports

2072. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Exports Organisations (FIEO) has identified several items whose exports can be boosted from Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, what are the items identified; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations to help the J&K State to improve the exports of the items identified by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following items have been identified:

(1) Handicrafts.

(2) Leather based products.

(3) Engineering products.

(4) Textiles.

(5) Sports goods.

(6) Agro-based products.

(7) Carpets, and

(8) Horticulture.

(c) In order to improve exports from Jammu & Kashmir State and also to focus attention on the export potential of the identified items, a Seminar was recently organised by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations in Srinagar in association with the Kashmir Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

Number of Aircraft Operating in Vayudoot

2073. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft operating in the third airline i.e. Vayudoot service;

(b) whether Government are considering to acquire more aircraft for Vayudoot service and the number; and

(c) if so, what is the latest postion in this regard and what are the reasons for delaying the decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Vayudoot services are, at present, being operated with three aircraft.

(b) Yes, Sir. The number of aircraft to be acquired has not been finalised as yet.

(c) Government has constituted a Committee to recommend *inter-alia* the most suitable aircraft for Vayudoot operations. The recommendations of this Committee are likely to be finalised shortly.

Take over of Sick Units

2074. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the managements of at least a dozen closed textile units have approached the Centre with a request to take them over as 'sick units';

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are not prepared to take them over unless it gets the tripartite Committee report;

(c) if so, the main reasons for not accepting their plan;

(d) if so, by what time Government are expected to receive the tripartite committee's report in this regard; and

(e) if so, by what time Government are likely to take a decision in regard to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Permission to Raise Equity Holding by Companies

2075. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a major policy change, Government have permitted large industrial houses and FERA companies to raise their equity holding joint sector companies to over 25 per cent;

(b) if so, what are the names of industrial houses that have been permitted;

(c) what are the industiral houses and companies which have not been allowed the same;

(d) what was the total number of companies and industrial houses which had applied for this;

(e) what are the companies with their names and addresses which have not been provided this facility so far; and

(f) whether Government are considering afresh to provide this concession to some more industrial houses and companies whose cases have been rejected.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

Indo-U.K. Cooperation in Defence Field

2076. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and U.K. Governments have agreed to enhance their cooperation in sophisticated areas such as defence, etc.;

(b) whether both the countries have decided that experts from the countries will meet periodically to explore ways of intensifying bilateral cooperation in the defence field marked by the manufacture of British equipments in India; and

(c) if so, to what extent the U.K. Government has already provided sufficient knowledge and technology in the defence cooperation so far and whether experts from both the countires have already visited the places and the outcome of the results so far achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) The British Secretary of State for Defence during his recent visit to India agreed that it should be possible to expand the areas of cooperation between the two countires. It was decided during the discussions that experts from India and United Kingdom would meet periodically to explore ways of intensifying cooperation in the field of defence. It is, however, not in public interest to disclose further details in this connection.

Setting up of Fourth Pay Commission for Central Government Employees

2077. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up Fourth Pay Commission for their employees; and

(b) if so, when the decision could be expected alongwith other details?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) In the ordinary meeting of the National Council (JCM) held on the 13th and 14th May, 1982 the Staff Side had suggested to set up Pay Body to look into pay matters only of Central Government employees. This suggestion of the Staff Side is under consideration of the Government and no final view has emerged so far.

Payment of lump sum amount in lieu of leave travel concession

2078. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to give lump-sum amount in lieu of Leave Travel Concession claims as recommended by Railways; and

(b) if so, the exact propsal and the period by which decision is expected to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) The Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee had recommended in its final report that in order to reduce pressure on passenger traffic on the Railways, Central Government employees may be given an option to encash the Leave Travel Concession admissible to them. Committee's recommendation has been considered by the Government but no final view has emerged.

Canadian offer navigation aid in Civil Aviation

2079. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canadian Minister of Transport has offered to Government navigation aids to Civil Aviation and assistance in building/airports because many new airports have to be built to take the Vayudoot services to more cities and towns;

(b) if so, the details of the aid offered; and

(c) the places where new airports are likely to be built and the names of cities which are likely to be connected by the air service during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is proposed to condustruct a new airport at Calicut. Subject to the availability of funds, there are plans to construct new airports at Pondicherry. Itanagar (Arunachall). Barrot Balla (Kangra), Gauchar (UP), Gangtok (Sikkim), Aizwal (Mizoram), Kohima (Nagaland) and Simla.

Indian Airlines has no plans to add any new cities in its network in the current plan period. However, the pleates which have been included in the cxpansion programme of Vayudoot are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

The following stations have been included in the Expansion programme of Vayudoot:—

North Zone

1. Ludhiana
2. Dehradun
3. Chandigarh
4. Kulu
5. Ghazipur
6. Pantnagar
7. Hissar
8. Rae Bareli

North-Eastern Region

1. Gauhati
2. Shillong
3. Silchar
4. Agartala
5. Kailashahar
6. Tezu
7. Chabua

Eastern Zone

1. Jhmshedpur
2. Rourkela
3. Ranchi
4. Patna
5. Purnea
6. Gaya
7. Jagdalpur
8. Jharsuguda
9. Raipur
10. Bilaspur
11. Muzaffarpur
12. Bhagalpur

Southern Zone

1. Nanded
2. Cuddapah
3. Mysore
4. Tanjavoor
5. Chetinand
6. Tirunelvelli
7. Rajmundray
8. Warangal
9. Raichur
10. Calicut
11. Hubli

Western Zone

1. Kota
2. Jaisalmer
3. Bikaner
4. Surat
5. Daman

Note: Four more centres in Gujarat to be included after contacting the State Government.

News-item captioned "Garments Exports to fall short of Rs. 100 Crors"

2080. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the news-item captioned "Garments exports to fall short by Rs. 100 crores" appearing in the 'Economic Times' of 17th September, 1982; and

(b) whether a statement containing the following information separately for two years and for first seven or eight months of the current year will be laid on the Table:

(i) No. of pieces of garments and value subjects to quota restraint exported to quota countries;

(ii) No. of pieces of garments and value not subject to quota restraint but exported to the above quota countries;

(iii) No. of pieces of garments and value exported to non-quota countries excluding USSR; and

(iv) No. of pieces of garments and value exported to USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing quantity and value of readymade garments (including knitwear) exported to quota and non-quota conutries during 1980, 1981 and January-August 1982

Qty. in lakh pieces Value in lakh rupees

(A) Export of quota items to quota countries

Year	Quantity	Value
1980	951	29904
1981	977	35010
1982 (Jan-Aug)	666**	24095**

(B) Export of non-quota items to quota countries

Year	Quantity	Value
1980	258*	7828*
1981	380	12079
1982 (Jan-Aug)	255**	6907**

(C) Export of Garment items to non-quota countries (Excluding USSR)

Year	Quantity	Value
1980	148*	3522*
1981	386	8476
1982 (Jan-Aug)	255	6854

(D) Export of garments to USSR.

Year	Quantity	Value
1980	56*	2296*
1981	257	9525
1982 (Jan-Aug)	187**	8036**

(*– Estimated)

(** – Provisional)

Sourec: Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

Country-wise credits to India

2081. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise amounts of credits to India during the last three years;

(b) the amount as long term credits country-wise separately;

(c) the amount as commercial credits country-wise separately; and

(d) rate of interest country-wise separately?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) All loans extended to Government of India are usually on long term basis. The country-wise details are given in the attached Statement No. I.

(c) Commercial credits are generally obtained from banks and financial institutions and not from specific countries. As such it is not posisble to give country-

wise details. However the amount of commercial credits approved during the last three years is as under:—

(crores)

Year	(in Rs. Amount
1979-80	29
1980-81	957
1981-82	853

(d) The information in respect of foreign loans extended by different countries/ institutions to Government of India is furnished in the attached Statement No. II. As regards commercial loans, the rate of interest varies from loan to loan but generally it is based on fine spreads over London Interbank Offered Rates (LIBOR) which fluctuate from time to time

Statement I

Amount of loan received on Government account during 1979-80 to 1981-82 and upto June, 1982.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Country/Institution	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	From 1-4-1982 to 31-7-82
1	Austria	0.31	1.98	3.99	1.58
2	Belgium	7.22	5.46	7.14	0.11
3	Canada	17.80	21.31	26.57	9.51
4	Denmark	2.86	2.94	6.79	0.99
5	France	33.39	70.13	37.31	10.53
6	Federal Republic of Germany	111.45	132.15	108.77	16.56
7	Italy	..	..	..	0.02
8	Japan	51.08	61.98	25.83	14.17
9	Netherlands	80.00	72.51	85.56	3.47
10.	U.K.	8.08	1.48	..	..
11	U.S.A.	14.58	70.09	69.58	4.98
12	I.B.R.D.	79.14	85.25	295.16	83.12
13	I.D.A.	445.32	522.00	632.92	325.33
14	E.E.C. (Special Action Credit)	22.65	19.03	..	..
15	I.F.A.D.	..	7.27	12.32	4.50
16	Switzerland	3.41	0.30	..	..
17	Iraq	1.44	0.70	..	..
18	Iran	12.65	17.27	..	..
19	U.A.E.	..	..	..	..
20	Kuwait Fund	..	8.57	10.08	11.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Abu Dhabi Fund	6.48	1.96	..	..
22	O.P.E.C.	..	3.41	9.18	25.42
23	Saudi Fund	41.06	13.05	5.98	11.94
24	Czechoslavakia	0.11	..	..	..
25	Poland	0.03	0.02	..	..
26	U.S.S.R.	33.99	32.92	22.92	7.27
27	Hungary	0.01	..	..	..
28	Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..
29	I.M.F. Trust Fund	..	537.51	..	..
	Total	973.06	1689.29	1420.77	531.43

Remarks:—The mode of payments is in accordance with the amortization schedule indicated in the agreement signed for each loan.

Statement II

Rate of interest on Foreign loans extended by different countries/Institutions to Government of India

Sl. No.	Name of the Country/Institution	Rate of Interest (Percent)
1	Austria	2 to 5.5
2	Belgium	Nil to 3
3	Canada	Nil to 6.
4	Denmark	4 to 5 (Presently Interest free).
5	France	Treasury Portion— 3 to 3.5 Bank Portion— 6.85 to 8.15.
6	F.R.G.	0.75 to 6.75.
7	Italy	2.5 to 5.00.
8	Japan	2.5 to 6.25.
9	Netherlands	0.75 to 5.5.
10.	U.K.	Interest free from 1965.
11	U.S.A.	0.75 to 8.
12	I.B.R.D.	4.875 to 11.6.
13	I.D.A.	0.75 (Service Charges).
14	Sweden	0.75 to 2.
15	Switzerland	1 to 3.

Sl No	Name of the Country/Institution	Rate of Interest (Percent)
16	Czechoslovakia	2.5
17	Poland	2.5
18	U.S.S.R.	2.5
19	Hungary	2.5 to 4.5
20	Yugoslavia	3
21	Iran	2.5 to 5
22	Iraq	2.5 (Interest free service charges of 0.5% for current loan).
23	U.A.E.	2.5
24	Kuwait	4
25	Abu Dhabi Fund	4
26	O.P.E.C.	0.5 to 0.75 (Service Charges).
27	Saudi Fund	4
28	Trust Fund	0.5
29	E.E.C. (Special Action Credit)	0.75 (Service Charges).
30	I.F.A.D.	1.00 (Service Charges).

Indo-Argentina Trade

2082. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Argentina has expressed a desire to expand trade with India;

(b) if so, the specific areas and items on which Indo-Argentina trade is expected to be expanded; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Specific areas and items which held out potential for expansion of trade between Indian and Argentina are:

(i) Technical co-operation in agronomy, medium and small industry, leather, civil construction, railways, and communications and consultancy services.

(ii) Exports of crude vegetable materials, organic chemicals, dyestuffs, jute manufactures and certain non-electric machinery items.

(iii) Imports of wool, vegetable oils and fats, tanning and colouring materials etc.

Computerisation for Reduction of delay in clearance of Cheques

2083. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has adopted certain methods to reduce inordinate delay currently faced in clearance of cheques;

(b) whether computerising system is proposed to be adopted by RBI for the above purpose; and

(c) if so, when such computer system is going to be adopted to reduce delay in clearance of cheques?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has been trying from time to time various methods to reduce inordinate delays faced in the clearance of cheques. It is also in the process of framing, in consultation with the Indian Banks' Association, uniform clearing rules in all the clearing houses in the country.

(b) and (c).The Reserve Bank is taking steps to computerise the local clearing house at Bombay during the current month and extend similar systems at other eleven centres before July, 1983.

Funds allotted for house building advance to CDA and DAD Organisations

2084. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) funds allotted for house building advance to each Controller of Defence Accounts of Defence Acounts Department Organisation for the current year;

(b) whether a large number of employees in Patna Command have not been getting loans for construction of houses who have applied for the same; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement showing the allotment of funds to each Controller of Defence Accounts of the DAD Organisation for the current year is attached.

(b) There are 32 employees in the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna, who have applied for house building advance but in whose case it has not been posible to sanction the advance so far.

(c) While the number of employees who have applied for house building advance but have not been getting loans is not very large as will be seen from (b) above, a Supplementary Demand to augment the sanctioned budget provision is proposed to be obtained by the Government in the current Session of Parliament.

Stetement

Sl. No.	CSDA	Amount released to CSDA (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	C.D.A. Patna	3.01
2	C.D.A. (Pensions) Allahabad	1.34
3	C.D.A. (officers) Pune	10.81
4	C.D.A Central Command, Meerut	2.40
5	C.D.A. Southern Command, Pune	3.55
6	C.D.A. Bangalore	3.00
7	C.D.A. (ORs) South, Madras	3.78
8	C.D.A Western Command, Meerut	1.41
9	Controller of Accounts (Factories) Calcutta	4.44
10	C.D.A. (Air Force) Dehradun	4.23
11	C.D.A. (Navy) Bombay	0.81
12	Jt. C.D.A. (Funds) Meerut	0.78

1	2	3
13	C.D.A. (ORs) North Meerut	1.40
14	C.D.A. (ORs) Central Nagpur	2.23
15	C.D.A. Northern Command, Jammu	0.43
16	C.D.A. (Training) Meerut	—
17	C.D.A. (Headquarters). New Delhi	0.70
18	C.G.D.A.'s Office, New Delhi.	1.26
	Total :	45.58

In addition to the amounts shown above, a sum of Rs. 8.24 lakhs is available with the Defence Accounts Department for further releases during the current year.

Non-functioning of regional council in offices of controllers of defence accounts

2085. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Councils (3rd Level JCM) have not been functioning in many head offices of the Controllers of Defence Acounts including C.D.A., Patna Command;

(b) whether it is a fact that vital employees welfare problems are going unrepresented; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Out of the 14 Controllers Offices, Office Councils are functioning in 9 Offices. In the remaining Controllers Offices, including C.D.A., Patna, Office Councils could not function due to non receipt of verified Nominal Rolls from the Associations and because of differences between the Associations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Retention of Foreign Majorty Holding by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

2086. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited has been permitted to retain foreign majority holding on the basis of (i) use of sophisticated technology, (ii) core sector activity; and

(b) if so, the details of the percentage in respect of (i) and (ii) above as compared to the total activities of the company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Atteation is invited to the reply given to Unstered Question No. 1472 dated 16-7-1982 clarifying decision under FERA.

(b) One year time given to the company granting conditional approval is not yet over. At this stage it is not feasible to provide an analysis of the turnover of the company.

Grant of Selection Grades to LDCs Working in Subordinate Offices

2087. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3480 on 30 July,

1982 regarding selection grade for LDCs in subordinate offices and state:

(a) whether Selection Grade has since been granted even to LDC working in Subordinate Offices including Safdarjang/Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia/Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Hospitals where they satisfied the conditions laid down in the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F.7(21)-E.III(A)/74 dated 10th January, 1977;

(b) whether instructions have been issued to all the Ministries/Departments/Subordinate Office to give selection grades to other categories of employees satisfying the same conditions;

(c) if not, the reasons therof; and

(d) if so, the number and date of such instructions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3480 on the 30th July, 1982 it was stated that each case for grant of selection grade to LDCs in Subordinates Offices might be considered on merits where the conditions laid down in the Ministry of Finance O.M. F.7(21)-E.III.(A)/74 dated 10-1-77 were satisfied. The case for grant of selection grade to LDCs working in Safdarjang/Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia/Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Hospitals has not been referred to the Ministry of Finance for cinsideration.

(b) to (d). As the instructions already exist for providing selection grade in group 'C' and 'D' cadres in the Central Government offices, it is not considered necessary to issue any further instructions in this regard.

MFA talks between EEC and Developing Countries

2088. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MFA talks between the EEC and a dozen developing countries including India bogged down during September, last; and

(b) if so, what was the ultimate outcome of these talks and its impact on India's textile exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) An agreement has been initialled at the delegation level between India and the EEC. The Agreement has yet to be approved by the two sides.

Damage to A.I.'s Office in London

2089. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air-India's London Office was burgled on Sunday, the 19th September, 1982 and extensive damage caused to property and official records;

(b) if so, the extent of damage to property and records;

(c) whether the culprits have been apprehended and prosecutions launched against them by the British Government;

(d) who were the culprits and their nationality;

(e) whether no Watchman or Guard had been employed to guard the Air India's Office; and

(f) the reasons therefor and what preventive measures are being taken against such incidents occurring in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Manager's offices was ransacked and the approximate cost of the items stolen in £ 254/-. In addition, reservation Cathode ray tube sets, associated control and communication equipment located in the second floor were damaged resulting in failure of Telex, Computer and

telephone system. The total amount of damage is estimated at £ 80,000|-

(c) and (d) The persons who ransacked the office have been identified as Mr. J. Nishal and Mr. J. Patel. Both of them are of Indian origin. Mr. Nishal is a British national and the nationality of Shri Patel is not known. These persons have been released on bail after arrest. The police are still investigating into this crime.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) On the day of the incident the security guard was in the main entrance of the building; the miscreants had climbed the fire escape staircase at the rear of the building and managed to open the second floor entrance and later the fifth floor door by using crowbars etc.

Air India has taken the following steps to prevent such incidents in future:

(1) A new security agency has been entrusted with the work of guarding the premesis;

(2) Security locks have been provided to each floor, particularty in important office rooms;

(3) Two India based security officers have been posted to London to supervise the security arrangements; and

(4) One set of keys has been given to the security guard on duty to facilitate him to take rounds at regular intervals during the night both in and around the building.

Delay in Submission of Annual Report of IDBI

2090. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had lately been inordinate delay in presenting to the Government and throiugh them to the House the Annual Report of the I.D.B.I.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure timely submission of this Report and when is the Report for the year 1981-82 to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUFHERJEE): (a) to (c): Industrial Development Bank of India has been submitting to the Government its annual reports within the period stipulated in the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. The reports have also been laid on the Table of the House thereafter at the earliest possible. IDBI expects to submit its report for the year 1981-82 also within the time stipulated under the above Act.

Delay in Income Tax cases

2091. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there are several forums at which the Income-tax Cases are heard which leads to considerable delays;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal whereby such delays could be minimised; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and how long it will take to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKEHRJEE): (a) A case is heard by an Income-tax Officer or an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, as the case may be, with whom the jurisdiction over the case of an assessee lies. However, under the provisions of section 144B of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in a case where the jurisdiction lies with an Income-tax Officer and he proposes to make an addition to the income|loss returned whereby the variation in the income returned and that proposed to be assessed is Rs. 1 lakh or more, he would forward a draft of the proposed order of assessment to the assessee. If the assessee files any objections to such a draft order, the draft order together with the objections is forwarded by the Income-tax Officer to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax who, after considering the draft order and the objections and after going through (whether necessary) the records relating to the draft order, issue such direc-

tions, as he thinks fit, for the guidance of the Income-tax Officer to enable the latter to complete the assessment. However, no directions which may be prejudicial to the assessee shall be issued by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax before an opportunity is given by him to the assessee of being heard. It may be added that section 144B was inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 with effect from 1-1-76 with the object of providing a second opportunity before a senior officer so that his skill and experience is applied before an assessment is finalised. Under this procedure, the maximum period by which the statutory time limit for the completion of an assessment can be extended will, in no case, exceed 180 days.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Review of productivity linked bonus to Government Employees

2092. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to review the productivity linked bonus which it thought had an inbuilt feature to cover only specific categories of Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The original scheme of productivity linked bonus had an inbuilt feature to cover only some specific categories of Central Government employees. The scheme provided for a review after three years of its working. The review of the scheme has accordingly been initiated and Government's future policy in the matter will be determined after discussions with the representatives of the Staff Side in the J.C.M. in due course.

Recovery of loans given by Nationalised Banks

2093. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of bank loans given by natoinalised banks are not receovered according to schedule;

(b) if so, the details in this regard during last three years, alongwith the pending amount of loan not recovered;

(c) the reasons for the delay in repayments in each category; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure timely recovery of these loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The data relating to demand recovery and overdues position of bank loans is available, under the present reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India, for agricultural advances. The following table gives the position of bank loans in the last three years:—

Comparative overdues position of Direct Agricultural Advances of Public Sector Banks.

(Amount in lakhs of Rs)

For the year ended	Balance outstanding	Demand	Overdues	% of overdues to demand
June '79	1,68,313	93,393	44,653	47.8
June '80	2,25,859	1,23,274	59,175	48.0
June '81 (Provisional)	2,82,181	1,49,479	71,179	47.7

The reasons for the low recovery of these advances are mainly the wilful default of borrowers, natural calamities, lack of effective supervision and follow-up on the part of banks, insufficinet incremental income to the borrowers, defective appraisal of the schemes etc.

Some of the important steps taken to improve recoveries are enumerated below:

(1) Strengthening and gearing up of the organisational structure in the banks both at the controlling office and at field level.

(2) Where overdues are sizeable, creation of recovery cells by banks for a cluster of their branches.

(3) Assistance by State Government for recovery of bank dues in terms of legislation passed as recommended by Talwar Committee.

(4) Requesting the State Governments to ensure creation of proper climate for recovery.

(5) Adoption of schematic approach in lending by banks.

(6) Toning up of pre-lending appraisal systems in the banks and improving post-leading supervision techniques.

Expansion of Vanaspati industry to save precious foreign exchange

2094. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is facing a dilemma-whether to let the vanaspati industry expand or to keep it more or less static in order to save precious foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) The existing licensed capacity for manufacture of vanaspati is adequate for meeting the current demand as well as the estimated demand for the next several years.

Representation of SCs|STs on Boards Directors of Public Undertakings

2095. SHR BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Articles of Association of Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry do not have any particular clause that debars nomination of persons belonging to SCs|STs as non-official Directors on Board of all Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the negative, the reasons why persons of proven calibre having faith in Public Sector from industry, commerce, administration, trade unions or from social fields hailing from SCs|STs are not nominated as non-official part-time Directors;

(c) whether any recommendations to nominate outstanding personalities from SCs|STs are pending with his Ministry, if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(d) the names of Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under his Ministry on whose Boards non-officials| part-time Directors are to be nominated and their tenure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (d) Do not arise as at present there is no public sector undertaking under Ministry of Civil Supplies.

ग्रामीण तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में अनिवार्य वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

2096. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के ग्रामीण तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्न, खाद्य तेल, मिट्टी का तेल तथा दैनिक उपयोग की अन्य अनिवार्य वस्तुओं की नियमित

उपलब्धता के लिए कोई विशेष कदम) उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उसमान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख). अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों के भीतर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के गठन और उसके प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी प्रमुखत: राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है । केन्द्रीय सरकार उन पर समय-समय पर इस बात के लिए बल देती रही है कि वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में जिनमे ग्रामीण तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को उचित दर दुकानों/खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों खाद्य तेल मिट्टी के तेल आदि जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपयुक्त तथा पर्याप्त सप्लायी सुनिश्चित करें । नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनो को निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि उन इलाकों मे विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण दूरस्थ तथा पर्वतीय भागों, जहां सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत दुकानें नहीं हैं अथवा अपेक्षाकृत कम हैं समुचित संख्या मे चलती फिरती दुकानों सहित नयी। उचित दर की दुकानें खोली जायें ।

Misappropriation of public funds in office of Delhi Cantonment

2097. SHR TRILOK CHAND:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1516 on 16th July, 1982 regarding misappropriation and embezzlement of public funds in the office of the Delhi Cantonment and state:

(a) the results of the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Cantonment Board;

(b) present position of the case, stating in particular whether the responsibility in the matter has since been fixed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Enquiry Committee is of the opinion that the Cashier (now under suspension) has misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1084.50.

(b) and (c) The Cantonment Board, Delhi has forwarded the report of the Enquiry on 14-9-82 to the GOC-in-C Western Command. Responsibility in the matter has since been fixed by the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Cantonment Board as at (a) above. The Cantonment Board has also filed a complaint against the Cashier with the Police.

Loan given by nationalised banks for installation of shallow tube wells to farmers in West Bengal

2098. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how much loan was given by the nationalised banks for installing shallow tube-wells to private farmers in West Bengal in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): According to available information, the advances made by public sector banks to farmers in West Bengal for sinking and deeping of wells and tubewells as on March 1978, 1979, 1980 were as follows:—

As on the last Friday of :	(Amount outstanding in lakhs of Rs.)
March 1978	285.04
March 1979	332.58
March 1980	467.63

Apart from that, public sector bank advances to farmers in West Bengal for pumpsets, oil engines and composite minor

irrigation during the same years were as under:—

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

As on the last Friday of	Pumpset & oil engines Amount outstanding	Composit minor irrigation scheme Amount outstanding
1978	867.82	345.91
1979	1335.81	299.60
1980	1338.92	520.62

The data reporting system, however, does not yield information separately for bank loans for shallow tubewells.

Free trade zone near the Capital

2099. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Government proposal for the creation of a free trade zone near the capital city of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the modalities of the function of this port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government has not yet taken a decision to open any more Free Trade Zones|Export Processing Zones in the country.

Increase in viscose staple fibre output

2100. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for a steady fall in viscose staple fibre output;

(b) whether this has been partly caused by the strike in Bombay mills; and

(c) what steps are being considered to increase the indigenous output of staple viscose fibre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The production of Viscose Staple Fibre has been lower as compared to last year. However, marginal improvement in monthly production has been registered recently. There are many factors which may have had a significant impact in terms of lower production such as:—

(i) Lock-out in Mavoor factory of Gwalior Rayons and South India Viscose.

(ii) Lower consumption of Viscose Staple Fibre by Cotton mills which could partially be attributed to the textile strike in Bombay.

(iii) Improved availability of cotton at prices which make cotton costs lower as compared to Viscose costs for yarn of comparable counts;

(iv) Utilisation of Viscose Staple Fibre stocks with the cotton mills.

(v) Indigenous manufacturers also alleged that imports of Viscose Staple Fibre on OGL at low prices are responsible for fall in production.

(c) Customs duty on imports have recently been increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. The situation is being kept under constant review.

MMTC not supplying copper

2101. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation is not supplying copper even against full advance payment for the last two months due to which manufacturers are seriously affected;

(b) whether it is also a fact that MMTC has period to supply the materials against advance payment within 48 hours but these materials were not being supplied even after one month of the payment;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to non-supply of copper

by MMTC, the small scale industry is facing liquidity problem; and

(d) what is the cause of this and the remedial measures tatken by MMTC|Government, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (d). No, Sir. MMTC has been maintaining adequate stocks of copper at all main-port godowns. For short periods, however, some shortages were experienced at Calcutta in respect of copper wire rods and at Delhi for copper wire bars. These temporary shortages occurred due to difficulties of road transport from Madras and Bombay to Calcutta and from Kandla port to Delhi.

MMTC has started making additional spot purchases of copper required by small scale industrial units.

(b) No. Sir. MMTC did not give any promise for supply of materials against advance payment within 48 hours. MMTC, however, makes every effort to effect deliveries as expeditiously as possible.

(c) The required quantities of copper are being delivered to the units of the small scale industry, which are registered with it, for their annual requirement.

मानव केशों का निर्यात

2102. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष मई माह के दौरान दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई देशों को मानव केशों का निर्यात किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में और किस दर पर इनका निर्यात किया गया था ;

(ग) इस व्यापार में लगे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या भारत की तुलना में विदेशों में इसकी दरें ऊंची हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी॰ पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) प्लास्टिक तथा लिनोलियम निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद के अनुसार मई, 1982 के दौरान जापान को 7.32 लाख रु० मूल्य की 107.71 मे॰ टन मानव केश वेस्ट का निर्यात किया गया। प्राप्त हुआ प्रति मी॰ टन एफ॰ ओ॰ बी॰ मूल्य 6 790 रु० बनता है।

(ग) भारत में मानव केश के लगभग 15 निर्यातक हैं।

(घ) तथा (ङ) भारत में मानव केश वेस्ट का उपयोग नहीं होता। निर्यात बाजारों में प्रतिस्पर्द्धी चीन, बंगलादेश, पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, इण्डोनेशिया आदि जैसे देशों से है जो अपेक्षाकृत कम कीमतों पर इस मद की बिक्री करने की स्थिति में हैं।

ITDC to serve food to villagers

2103. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ITDC has decided to serve food to the villagers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the food which is served to the villagers is lacking in nutrition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor and what steps Government want to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). No, Sir. If however, the reference is to the Asian Games Village Complex, the posititon is as follows:—

The Special Organising Committee of the Asian Games has entrusted to the ITDC the task of making catering arrangements in the Asian Games Tourist

Village Complex. The question of food served in the Village lacking in nutrition does not arise as the catering for the ASIAD will tatke place during the Games. Necessary care is being taken to ensure wholesome and nutritionally adequate food for the athletes.

भारतीय हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम लि० का कार्यकरण

2104. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम लि० में कुल कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया गया और वर्ष 1979, 1980 तथा 1981 के दौरान इसके कार्यकरण के वित्तीय परिणाम क्या रहे; और

(ख) इस निगम को किस वर्ष घाटा हुआ तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) निगम का कुल पूंजी निवेश तथा वित्तीय फलितार्थ निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :

31 मार्च को (लाख रुपयों में)

	1979	1980	1981
(क) पूंजी निवेश			
प्रदत्त पूंजी	440.00	440.00	452.09
(ख) वित्तीय फलितार्थ			
कारोबार	3945.94	2757.52	2745.63
कुल लाभ	458.23	314.42	341.75
निवल लाभ/हानि	7.41	(−) 146.72	(−) 143.16

(ख) निगम ने 1978-79 में नाम-मात्र का लाभ कमाया और 1979-80 के साथ-साथ 1980-81 में उसे हानि हुई। हानि के लिए मुख्य रूप से निम्नोक्त कारक जिम्मेदार ठहराए जा सकते हैं:—

(1) हैम्बर्ग डिपो में कालीन व्यापार को खासकर वर्ष 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान भारी हानि हुई। कालीन के स्टाक के भण्डारण पर तथा रुकी हुई निधियों के ब्याज पर भारी व्यय करना पड़ा। कालीनों की बिक्री पर कालीन व्यापार में मंदी के कारण बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा।

(2) निगम के न्यूयार्क, पेरिस तथा टोकियो में अन्य विदेशी कार्यालय भी कार्य शुरू नहीं कर पाए।

(3) निगम को क्रयादेश रद्द होने के कारण सिले सिलाए परिधानों के व्यापार में और हानि उठानी पड़ी।

Recruitment of staff by Punjab and Sind Bank

2105. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that after the issuance of the Ordinance on the 15th April, 1980 nationalising six private sector banks, the Punjab and Sind Bank recruited about 200 officers and 300 clerks and the whole exercise was made "backdated";

(b) is it a fact that the Bank's records relating to this bulk recruitment are not traceable; if so, the reasons; and

(c) is it true that Government have since decided to entrust this matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Decline in Exports of Jute and Tea

2106 DR. KURUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's exports of jute and tea have been hit during the current year and there has been a considerable fall in earnings from these two traditional export items;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter;

(c) whether there are fears that other agricultural exports will also be affected by world market conditions and the drop in prices; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get the requisite foreign exchange and to narrow the trade gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There is a fall inexports of jute and tea but not to a considerable extent.

(b) The overseas demand of India jute goods has shrunk on account of competition from synthetic substitutes and other major jute goods producing countries, particularly Bangladesh; prolonged recession in the developed countries like USA coupled with higher interest rates and cost of inventories. Export of tea has been lower mainly on account of lower production in the early part of 1982 due to drought conditions and consequent shortage of exportable tea.

Measures taken for promotion of export of jute goods include grant of cash compensatory support on almost all items of jute goods exported; diversification of product range through research work; participation in the regional and international level consultation among jute producing and consuming countries under the auspecies of UNCTAD, ESCAP, FAO etc., aimed at formulating joint action programme to stabilise prices of jute goods etc. Efforts are also being made for capturing new market for traditional items through greater involvement of State Trading Corporation. Measure taken to boost export of tea is continuance of a number of support measures taken over the last few years—abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 14-2-1979; re-introduction of the ftcility of refund of additional excise due on packet tea exports from January, 1979; reduction of import duty on tea bagging machinery from 75 per cent to 30 per cent; enhancement of the rate of cash compensatory support for packet tea and tea bag exports; introduction of REP for registered exporters of instant tea/tea in consumer packs; promotional measures, namely generic promotion; participation in trade fairs etc.; and excise duty rebate to the full extent in the case of garden exports and to the extent of 44 paise per Kg. for exports otherwise than from gardens.

(c) and (d). Estimated export of other agricultural products during the first five months of the current year indicates an increase of about 22.23 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

Anti-hijacking tnd security devices at Airports

2107. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to procure additional anti-hijacking and security devices for installation at airports before the Asian Games,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of airports equipped with X-ray baggage system, and

(c) the steps taken to accelerate the pro-embarkaion security checks and to make them foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 241 sets of Hand-held Metal Detectors and 92 sets of Door-frame Metal Detectors have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 8.62 lakhs and Rs;16;57 lakhs respectively.

At two international airports, namely: Delhi and Bombay, X-Ray Baggage Scanning equipment has been installed.

(c) With a view to accelrate pre-embargation security checks and made them more effective, the following sophisticated electronic devices are proposed to be installed at the airports by the end of 1985:—

(i) Door Frame Metal Detectors (at all airports)

(ii) Hand-held Metal Detectors (at all airports)

(iii) X-ray Baggage Inspection System (at international and sensitive domestic airports)

Boeing/Airbus service for state capitals

2108. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Capitals have been linked by Boeing or Airbus services as proposed from 1st October, 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made making the airports capable of handling the Boeing aircraft tnd number of Boeing aircraft acquired recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a). No, Sir.

(b). The following State Capitals are not on the Indian Airlines map:—

State	Capitals
1. Himachal Pradesh	Simla
2. Sikkim	Gangtok
3. Nagaland	Kohima
4. Meghalaya	Shillong

All other State capitals are linked with Boeing or Airbus services.

(c) Whereas in 1980, Boeing-737 was operated to 36 airports at present it is operating to 48 airports.

Indian Airlines acquired four B-737 aircraft during 1982.

USA-Pak Secret Agreement for Naval base to the U. S. A.

2109. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA entered into a "Secret Agreement" with Pakistan for providing a Naval base to the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto with steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports about the USA seeking facilities of a Naval base in Pakistan. This has been denied by both Pakistan and the USA.

(c) Government's opposition to setting up of foreign military bases|facilities in any country is well known.

Transfer Policy in M.M.T.C.

2110. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. does not have a clear-cut transfer policy and there are no rules for the officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that a few officers of the M.M.T.C. of India Ltd. died in harness while serving at place away from their home-bases and no consideration was shown to their requests for re-transfer to their home-bases;

(d) if so, the details;

(e) what specific compensation was given to the bereaved families; and

(f) what remedial steps have to be taken by the Corporation for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). MMTC has a well-defined transfer policy in respect of its staff members. In case of officers there are some broad guidelines, but it has largely determined by the emergent needs of the Corporation.

(c) and (d). In the recent past two Managers, Shri B. Sudershan and Shri N. V. Menon died on 24-9-1981 and 8-6-1981 while working at Calcutta and Nalda respectively. Shri Sudershan had applied for transfer out of Calcutta on 10-7-1981. His request would have been considered in the normal course, but before this could be done, he proceeded on leave on 21-8-1981 to Vizag where he died on 24-9-1981 from jaundice. Shri Menon requested for transfer to Delhi in November, 1980. He would have been considered for transfer out of Nalda in September, 1981 on completion of 2 years' stay there (as per broad policy), but he died of Cerebral Malaria in June, 1981.

(e) Besides gratuity, the following compensation was given to the bereaved families:

(i) Compassionate gratuity—Rs. 7,000.00

(ii) Under Group Insurance payment made to the family of Shri N.V. Menon Rs. 20,000.00

(iii) The daughter of Shri B. Sudershan was appointed as Assistant in MMTC on compassionate grounds.

(f) The Corporation gives due consideration to genuine requests for transfer on Health grounds.

Loss Suffrered by Nationalised Banks on Account of loot|theft|Cheating and Robbery

2111. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the toal amount of loss suffered by each nationalised banks, particularly the Punjab National Bank and the State Bank of India, during the last two years, uptil now, on account of loot, theft, cheating and robbery;

(b) whether in some cases the bank staff were involved in these offences; and

(c) if so, what are the particulars thereof in respect of each nationalised bank and the action taken against the defaulters/culprits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUHERJEE): (a) According to the information received from public sector banks and Reserve Bank of India, there have been 40 cases of decoities|robberies in the year 1981 involving a sum of Rs. 83.56 lakhs plus gold ornaments valued at Rs. 58.5 lakhs and 59 cases of robberies| dacoities in 1982 (upto 30th September

1982) involving an amount of Rs. 117.87 lakhs plus gold ornaments valued at Rs. 11.89 lakhs. Information relating to the State Bank of India and Punjab National Bank is indicated in the Statement I. Reserve Bank of India does not maintain data relating to loot, theft, cheating, etc. separately. Information relating to frauds in State Bank Group and Nationalised Bank Group available for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 as reported by Reserve Bank of India is indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

	1978		1979		1980	
	Total No. of cases	Amount involved	Total No. of cases	Amount involved	Total No. of cases	Amount involved
State Bank of India & Subsidiaries. . . .	243	0.84	274	6.60	439	1.38
Nationalised Banks.; . .	1179	6.53	1126	8.54	1155	7.02

Reserve Bank of India has advised that it may not be advisable to give information relating to frauds bank-wise.

NOTE: (i) The term "bank frauds" generally covers instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of accounts, fradulent encashment of instruments like cheques, drafts and Bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfessance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, etc.

(ii) All cases of frauds reported by banks irrespective of the amount involved are included in the statement. The total amount involved in these frauds does not necessarily represent the amount of loss to banks.

(b) and (c). Since cases relating to robberies|dacoities are being investigated by the local police, action to be taken against the employees, if any, involved would depend upon the findings of the police investigation. Information relating to the staff who have been found guilty in respect of frauds that occurred in 1978, 1979 and 1980 with the punishment awarded to them is indicated in statement II.

Statement—I

CASES OF DACOITIES/ROBBERIES IN PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK & STATE BANK OF INDIA

	1981		1982 (upto 30-9-82)	
	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs in lakhs)
State Bank of India.	11	26.35 (approx.) & gold worth 1.63 (approx.)	12	37.92 (approx.) & gold worth 0.91 (approx.)
Punjab National Bank.	4	5.09 (approx.)	4	7.36 (approx.)

Statement—II

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS WHO HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTY IN RESPECT OF FRAUDS THAT OCCURED IN 1978, 1979 & 1980, AND THE PUNISHMENT AWARDED TO THEM

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Total No. found guilty	Warning Censure	Stoppage of increment/ allcs/redn. in B.P.	Reduction/ Reversion	Discharged/ Dismissed removed	Resignation	No of persons convicted
1	Central Bank of India	14	..	3	1	10	..	..
2	Bank of India	3	..	..	1	2	..	..
3	Punjab National Bank	84	61	4	4	15	..	..
4	Bank of Baroda	27	..	6	..	16	3	2
5	United Commercial Bank	15	1	6	3	5	..	..
6	Canara Bank	29	1	3	1	21	3	..
7	United Bank of India	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
8	Dena Bank	10	..	..	..	10	..	..
9	Syndicate Bank	11	1	5	..	1	..	4
10	Union Bank of India	9	1	2	..	6	..	..
11	Allahabad Bank	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
12	Indian Bank	10	..	1	..	8	1	..
13	Bank of Maharashtra	6	..	..	..	5	..	1
14	Indian Overseas Bank	20	..	3	..	17	..	..
15	Punjale & Sind Bank	4	1	1	..	1	1	..
16	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5	..	..	..	3	2	..
17	New Bank of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Corporation Bank	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
19	Andhra Bank	11	..	2	1	8	..	..
20	Vijaya Bank	13	..	1	..	12	..	..
21	State Bank of India	22	..	8	..	14	..	..
22	S. B. of Bikaner & Jaipur	4	2	..	..	2	..	..
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	4	..	2	..	2	..	..
24	State Bank of Indore	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
25	State Bank of Mysore	4	..	..	1	3	..	..
26	State Bank of Patiala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	State Bank of Saurashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
28	State Bank of Travancore	1	..	..	..	1	..	..

Expenditure on clearing snow from Zoji. La and Around for re-opening of Srinagar-leh Highway

2112. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total estimated quantity of snow cleared every year from the Zoji-La and around for re-opening of Srinagar-Leh highway during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 separately;

(b) total expenditure incurred every year separately for the above period; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to have any proposal or alternative scheme to minimise the expenditure, and, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:—

Year	Estimated quantity of snow cleared around Zoji-La in lakhs Cubic mtr.	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	13.40	12.86
1980-81	16.00	14.88
1981-82	16.00	12.98

(c) Alternative scheme of constructing a tunnel across Zoji-La was examined and it was found that the same would not be economical.

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में वायुदूत सेवा को हुआ लाभ/हानि

2113. श्री दया राम शाक्य :

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में वायुदूत सेवा शुरू किए जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप अब तक कितना लाभ अर्जित किया गया है। हानि हुई है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि "वायुदूत" सेवा को लगातार घाटा होता रहा है और इस घाटे के कारण "वायुदूत" सेवा का परिचालन स्थगित कर दिया गया है ?

नागर विमानन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों के मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

(क) और (ख). वायुदूत को अगस्त, 1982 तक अपनी पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की सेवाओं पर 73 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित हानि हुई है। वायुदूत ने अत्यंत कम भार-अनुपात के कारण रूपसी तथा कमालपुर की अपनी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी थीं। तथापि, वायुदूत पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित सैक्टरों पर अभी भी परिचालन कर रहीं है :—

गोहाटी/शिलांग/सिल्चर
छबुआ/तेजू/छबुआ
अगरतला/कैलाशहर/अगरतला

Evasion of Income tax by Pahwa Mansion House, New Delhi

2114. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.

3437 on 11th December, 1981 regarding evasion of income-tax by Pahwa Mansion House, New Delhi and state:

(a) has the Delhi Police made available the records to the Income Tax Department;

(b) has the Income-tax Department carried out detailed investigations; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No return of income has so far been filed for the assessment year 1982-83 to which the seized cash book relates. Nothing adverse has come to notice in the cash book so far.

Income tax raid on Express Tourist Bus Service

2115. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3145 on 12th March, 1982 regarding Income-Tax raid on Express Tourist Bus Service and state:

(a) the present position of the case; and

(b) the position with regard to the unaccounted fixed deposits receipts seized during the raid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Preasent position of the assessment is shown in the attached statement.

(b) During the course of the search a fixed deposit receipt of Rs. 10,000|-in the joint names of Smt. Phoolwati and Shri S.K. Gupta dated 8-1-75 with Union Bank of India, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. Branch was seized. In summary order under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, this has been treated as unexplained investment and assessee's appeal against the said order is pending before the Commissioner of Income-tax.

Statement

Name of the Assessee M/s. Express Tourist Transport Service, 2287 Mohar Sarai, Kauria Bridge, D.lhi Prop. Shri S.K. Guepta.

Assessment year	Income returned	Date of filing return	Assessed Income	Date of assessment	Income after Income Tax Appellate, Tribunals order	Date of order	Whether reference to High Court filed or not
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1977-78 . .	16,000	30-7-77	68,755	24-2-80	9610	26-3-82	No reference
Revised (—) .	600	28-1-80					
1978-79 . .	37,900	4-2-80	48,100	23-7-80	22470	2-9-82	No reference
Ravised . .	32,600	16-5-80					

REMARKS:

(i) The assessment for Assessment year 1976-77 reopened under section 148/147(a) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is pending.

(ii) For assessment year 1978-79 the income finally determined is less than income returned because of the wrong working of profit on sale of vehicles by he assessee.

Conference of Collectors of Customs and Central Excise, New Delhi

2116. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 3-day Conference of the Collectors of Customs and Central Excise was held in New Delhi on 18 August, 1982.

(b) if so, whether he had expressed concern over the shortfall in tax collection and has suggested stern action against smugglers, tax evaders and blackmarketeers;

(c) whether he had asked them to find out where the shortfall had occurred and what were the reasons therefor; and

(d) what other subjects were discussed and to what extent improvement has been made in tax collection after the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Other subjects discussed related to the machinery dealing with court cases, simplification of procedures|legislation| tariff and measures for combating evasion of Customs and Central Excise, revenue; besides Gold Control and Enforcement. The recommendations are being processed for appropriate follw up action. It is too early to make any value judgement about the extent of improvement in tax collection following the Conference.

Vayudoot service in Rajasthan

2117. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:
SHRI VIDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Rajashthan proposedl to be linked by Vayudoot service during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the progress so far made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) It is proposed to connect Kota, Bikaner and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan by Vayudoot alongwith some other places in the country in a phased manner subject to availability of aircraft and other infrastructural facilities.

(b) The time scheduled for the commencement of the service has not yet been finalised.

Opening of Banks in Tribal Areas of Rajasthan

2118. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the banks opened in tribal areas in Rajasthan State;

(b) if none, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the banks which are to be opened very shortly in tribal areas in Rajasthan State; and

(d) if none, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India maintains branch network data on districtwise basis and do not have details regarding the geographical coverage of tribal areas separately. Data relating to the names of the banks operating in rural areas of the districts in Rajasthan having tribal concentration pockets are set out in the attached statement I. At the end of March, 1982, the banks were holding 10 authorisation for opening branches at rural|semi-urban centres in the four districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Sironi and Banswara. These branches are expected to be opened by 31-12-1982. The bankwise details are given in the attached statement-II.

Statement I

Name of District	Name of Bank	Number of branches at rural centres
1	2	3
1. Banswara	1. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur.	5
	2. Bank of Baroda.	17
	3. Union Bank of India.	1
	4. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	6
2. Dungarpur	1. State Bank of India.	1
	2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur.	2
	3. Bank of Baroda.	10
3. Sirchi	1. State Bank of India.	[illegible]
	2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur.	9
	3. Bank of Baroda.	1
	4. Union Bank of India.	1
	5. Marwar Gramin Bank.	17
4. Udaipur	1. State Bank of Inaia.	2
	2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur.	32
	3. Allahabad Bank.	3
	4. Bank of Baroda.	1
	5. Central Bank of India.	1
	6. Dena Bank of India.	1
	7. Punjab National Bank	3
	8. Union Bank of India.	2
	9. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	22

Statement II

Name of District	Name of Bank	Number of authoriasations held for opening branches at rural/ semi-urban centres.
1	2	3
1. Udaipur	1. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.	1
	2. Dena Bank.	1
	3. Bank of Rajasthan Limited.	3
		5
2. Dungarpur	1. Bank of Rajasthan Limited.	1
3. Sirohi	1. State Bank of India.	1
	2. Marwar Gramin Bank.	1
		2
4. Banswara	1. State Bank of India.	1
	2. Bank of Rajasthan Limited.	1
		2

Subsidy on food, fertilizers, controlled Cloth and export assistance

2119. SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of subsidy given in 1975-76 and in 1981-82 on account of food, fertilizers, controlled cloth and export assitance;

(b) Government's policy in this regard; and

(c) estimated average annual subsidy contemplated in the remaining years of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The amounsts of subsidy given during 1975-76 and 1981-82 on account of food, fertilizers,

controlled cloth and export assistance were as follows:

(Rs. crores)

	1975-76	1981-82 (R.E.)
1. Food	250	700
2. Fertilizers	242*	386
3. Controlled Cloth	..	125
4. Assistance for export promotion & market development	149	477

* Inclusive of change in stocks.

(b) The policy of the Government has been to contain the level of subsidies to the extent possible keeping in view the social and economic objectives served by them.

(c) The budget estimates for 1982-83 are as follows:

(Rs. crores

	1982-83 (B.E.)
1. Foo	700
2. Fertilizers	448
3. Controlled cloth	68
4. Assistance for export promotion & market development	500

No estimates have been made for the remaining two years of the Sixth Plan viz. 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Installation of Ledger posting Machines in branches of Central Bank of India

2120. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India proposes to permit to installation of ledger posting machines in various branches of the Central Bank of India in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have throroughly gone through the working of these machines;

(c) if so, to what extent the machines would be helpful; and

(d) the names of the companies from which Government propose to buy the machines and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The Central Bank of India have reported that they have already in use, since 1963, accounting machines for ledger posting at some of their officers in Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow and Madras. The question, therefore, of the Reserve Bank of India proposing to permit them to instal ledger posting machines does not arise.

Income Tax Raids on premises of Bullion Merchants

2121. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax authorities have raided the premises of bullion merchants in Bombay, Madras and other places in pursuance of the findings of the Puri Committee on Gold Auctions in the month of September, 1982;

(b) if so, full details of the premises the Income Tax authorities raided;

(c) what incriminating evidence has been found during the raids; and

(d) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The raids are normally conducted on collection of information by the Income Tax Department. On the basis of information received, the raids were recently conducted by the Income Tax authorities at the business|residential premises of certain jewellers at various places including Bombay and Madras. The matérails seized in these raids are under scrutiny and in the interest of effective investigation it will not be expedient to disclose further details at this stage. Appropriate action under the various direct taxes act will be taken.

Bonus to Defence Civilian Staff

2122. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to "Defence Civilian Staff Bonus Demand" (Patriot—20-9-1982); and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take humanitarian view of the demands in accordance with high costs of living?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grant of bonus to employees is not related to the cost of living but to productivity.

Export of cloth to USSR

2123. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:
SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new agreement for export of additional 500 million metres of Indian cloth annually to USSR is under consideration;

(b) whether such an agreement will greatly help the textile industry to overcome its export constraints; and

(c) whether the additional equipment and machinery required and raw cotton supplies will be from Indian or Soviet sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). During official contacts the USSR authorities had sought India's reaction to the possibility of increased import of cotton textile fabrics from India on a long term basis. India's response has been positive. The two sides are exploring the possibilities in this regard.

बिहार में पर्यटन के विकास की योजना

2124. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा किन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) उन विचाराधीन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें भविष्य में कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :

(क) बिहार में निम्नलिखित स्कीमें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं :

(i) बेतला में पालमाऊ गेम्स सेंक्चूअरी के अन्दर 25 कमरे के वनगृह का निर्माण

(ii) बक्सर में प्रकाश और ध्वनि प्रदर्शन

(iii) रांची में आई० टी० डी० सी० और बिहार राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम के संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में 50 कमरे वाला होटल

(iv) बोद्ध गया में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के यात्री लाज का विकास

(ख) बिहार में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमें विचाराधीन हैं :

(i) पटना में एक 55 कमरे वाला यूथ हास्टल

(ii) बक्सर में पर्यटक ग्राम ।

Decline in Export earnings from Cardamom

2125. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of cardamom has declined in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made by Government to ensure the increase in export of cardamom; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Then has been a decline in the export of cardamom during 1980-81 and 1981-82 as compared to the export during 1979-80. This decline is mainly attributed to stiff competition faced by Indian cardamom in the core Middle East Markets from Guatemala which supplies cardamom at proces lower by 2 to 4 US Dollars per kg. as compared to prices of Indian cardamom.

(c) and (d). A trade promotion office of the Cardamom Board is functioning at Bahrain for collection and transmission of market intelligence on cardamom. This office also undertakes aggressive market promotion measures in the Middle East to counter the competition from Guatemala. Effective from 1.10.1982 7 per cent Cash Compensatory Support on packaged cardamom in consumer packs of 2 kgs. and less is also being extended.

Export of Drugs

2126. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of drugs have not picked up well for the last three years;

(b) if so, the rain factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to improve the export position of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Normal measures such as participation in exhibitions and international tenders, sending of sales teams etc. are taken by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council to promote exports of drugs.

गलत निर्धारण के लिये आयकर अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

2127. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) गलत निर्धारण करने, ऐसे निर्धारणों के लिए उचित कारण न बताने, नियमों के अनुसार निर्धारण न करने तथा करदाताओं को तंग करने के आरोपों के आधार पर पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने आयकर अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख): सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गलीचा उद्योग में संकट

2128. **श्री जनुल बशर** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में मन्दी के कारण भारतीय गलीचा उद्योग गंभीर कठिनाईयों में फंसा हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस उद्योग को विशेषकर जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में संकट से उभारने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) गत कुछ महीनों में कालीनों के निर्यातों में कमी हुई है जिसकी वजह से भारतीय कालीन उद्योग के लिये कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं।

(ख) निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की जा रही है :

(1) हाल में एक पृथक कालीन निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद स्थापित की गई है।

(2) नये बाजारों का पता लगाने और विद्यमान बाजारों का विस्तार करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(3) हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा निर्यात निगम को जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में बुनकरों और लघु विनिर्माताओं से निर्यात योग्य किस्म की कालीनों की अपनी खरीदारियां बढ़ाने के लिये कहा गया है।

कर अपवंचन के कारण राज्यों में छापे

2129. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन में कर अपवंचन और आय को छुपाने के संबंध में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान छापे मारे गए और

(ख) उन छापों में बरामद हुई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख): मारे गये छापों के बारे में सूचना आयकर आयुक्तों अथवा सीमा शुल्क अथवा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ताओं के क्षेत्राधिकारों के अनुसार रखी जाती है न कि राज्यों के अनुसार, जिनमें छापे मारे जाते हैं।

वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान आयकर विभाग ने विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 4282 तलाशियां लीं । इन तलाशियों में प्रथमदृष्टया लगभग 30.66 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की लेखा बाह्य परिसंपत्तियां पकड़ी गई थीं ।

1981 में, सीमा शुल्क विभाग ने 18974 तलाशियां ली थी। जिनमें 847 लाख रुपये अनुमानित मूल्य का आपत्तिजनक माल पकड़ा गया था। ये तलाशियां उन अन्य 219 तलाशियों के अलावा हैं जो विभाग ने उसी अवधि में उन अपराधों के संबंध में जायजा लेने के लिये ली थीं जिनमें अपवंचन की मात्रा का पता मामलों में न्यायनिर्णय हो जाने के बाद ही लगता। जनवरी, 1981 और 1982 के अन्त

तक की अवधि के बीच केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग ने 481 तलाशियां लीं जिनमें 759 लाख रुपये का अनुमानित शुल्क का, अपवंचन ग्रस्त था।

राज्यवार सूचना संगणित नहीं की जाती है।

शिमला में कार्य कर रहे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महगाई भत्ता

2130 श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शिमला में कार्य कर रहे अपने कर्मचारियों को यहां कार्य कर रहे राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बराबर मंहगाई भत्ता देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो कब तक दिया जायगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ता सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर यथासंशोधित, तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये फार्मूले के अनुसार दिया जाता है। यह संपूर्ण देश में समान दर पर दिया जाता है। इसलिये शिमला में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उसी दर पर मंहगाई भत्ता देना संभव नहीं है जिस पर शिमला में राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को यह भत्ता दिया जा रहा है।

ITDC to import passenger Cars

2131. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has been authorised to import a total of 118 passenger cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total cost involved;

(c) whether there is any manufacturer in India who can produce such types of cars as are to be imported; and

(d) the consideration for the import of such cars by a developing country like India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The ITDC has been authorised to import 65 diesel operated air-conditioned Mercedes Benz cars at a total cost of Rs. 2.59 crores including spares.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The main consideration behind importing such cars is to subserve the interest of development of tourism in India by meeting the demand of quality transport services as also the requirements of ASIAD 82 and CHOGM 83. Further, these cars are economically viable and most suitable for operating in Indian conditions on account of their trouble-free service, durability, economy in fuel and repairs and maintenance costs.

Exemption of customs duty on Natural Rubber imported by S.T.C.

2132. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR BIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw the facility of custom duty exemption so far accorded to the State Trading Corporation with regard to natural rubber import;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity of the expected total gap in the domestic availability and demand of natural rubber in the current year in the country; and

(d) the total quantity of natural rubber to be imported by the S.T.C. this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government have decided not to exempt natural rubber now being imported by the STC from the levy of Customs duty, taking into consideration factors, like indigenous and international prices, the operational cost, etc.

(c) and (d). On an assessment of the demand-supply position in the country, Government have authorised the STC to import 40,000 tonnes of natural rubber during 1982-83 on a tentative basis, subject to review.

Decline in Indian Export Cargo of Engineering Goods to East Coast, U.S.A.

2133. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantity of Indian export cargo of engineering goods to the East Coast, U.S.A. has come down in recent years due to high shipping freight rate from Calcutta to the US—Pacific ports; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Separate data in respect of exports from the East and West Coasts of India to the East & West Coasts of USA are not being maintained. However, the value of overall export of engineering goods from India to USA has shown an upward trend in the recent years. While the export of certain engineering items to USA on all-India basis has increased, there is a decline in the export of certain other items, including some which predominantly originate from the Eastern Region of India. Several factors including imposition of countervailing duty, adoption of protectionist measures and demand recession in USA as well as stiff competition from other exporting countries of similar goods have contributed to this decline. The exporters of engineering goods have represented on certain occasions about the ocean freight rates for certain engineering items affecting their competitivenses, particularly with reference to the freight rates applicable from the competing countries to USA, and in respect of five groups of engineering items, the Conference serving the trade from Calcutta to the East Coast of USA has brought about freight reduction of 10 per cent. Likewise, Pacific India Tate Agreement also decreased the quantum of freight increase to 10 per cent when it had effected a 13.5 per cent general freight increase in October 1981 and reduce further the freight rates on a few selected engineering items. Though the Government does not exercise any control on the fixation of ocean freight rates, they have, through the Directorate General of Shipping, been persuading the Conference/Rate Agreement to bring about freight reductions including those just referred to.

Steps to bring MNS (Local) officers at par with civil nurses

2134. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state what steps have been taken to bring the MNS (Local) Officers at par with the Civil Nurses under the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): With effect from July 1980 the following additional benefits have been sanctioned for MNS (Local) Officers:—

(a) Selection Grade introduced in the scale of Rs. 650—810 for 20 percent of the strength of MNS (Local) Officers.

(b) Washing allowance/Uniform upkeep allowance revised to Rs. 200/- per annum.

(c) Rates of uniform allowance revised to Rs. 500/- and Rs. 600/- for non-cold and cold climate areas respectively with renewal allowance of Rs. 400 one in seven years.

(2). With effect from 8-12-80 these officers are also entitled to Leave Travel Concession as admissible to Central Government Employees in general.

Offer from American Express Bank to finance India's oil imports.

2135. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the American Express Bank has made an offer to finance India's oil imports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government has received more than one proposal to raise funds through a system of Banker's acceptances to finance our crude oil imports. International bankers are constantly making offers to various Government agencies in respect of their funding requirements. The terms of such offers invariably reflect the prevailing rates for funds in the international market. Such offers are considered keeping in view the requirements of funds as well as the overall policy of the Government of India in respect of foreign commercial borrowings.

Setting up an Airforce Unit in Trivandrum

2136. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Air Force unit in Trivandrum: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose the details of the proposal.

Excise evasion

2137. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently excise evasion to the tune of Rs. 60 crores has been found out by the Board of Central Excise and Customs; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to plug the loopholes in the law for arresting the growth of excise evasion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Evasion of Central Excise duties amounting to Rs. 95.55 crores has been detected during 1982 (upto the end of August 1982).

(b) Checking of evasion of Central Excise duties is a continuing process and the Government has been taking a number of steps in this direction from time to time. As a measure to plug loopholes in law and check evasion in the match industry, a revised colour scheme for match excise stamps has been introduced with effect from 1-4-1982. Nomenclature of banderols through which excise duty is collected has been changed to Central Excise Stamps, so as to make dealing in and forging of central excise stamps an offence punishable under section 255 to 263A of the Indian Penal Code and prosecutions of the offenders easier. Certain provisions for effective prevention of evasion of excise duty are being made in the draft Central Excise Bill, which is under Government's consideration.

Export of ossein to USA at less rate

2138. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for exporting 90 per cent of ossein to USA at about Rs. 4000 per tonne less than the offers made by some other countries; and

(b) the steps taken to get higher value for Indian ossein from the USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). USA is the leading importer of ossein. According to the information provided by the Chemicals and Allied Products Exports Promotion Council, Indian exporters had initially to offer ossein at lower price as compared to their competitors in order to enter the US market. Gradually the price difference has decreased and by 1980 it was almost negligible. The Unit value for Indian ossein exports to the USA increased by more than 45 per cent between 1977 and 1980.

Stock of tobacco lying undisposed in S.T.C. godowns

2139. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some stock of tobacco is lying undisposed in the godowns of the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the quantity (with value) of tobacco stock lying in the godowns of S.T.C. and since when;

(c) what are the reasons therefor;

(d) what is the estimated loss likely to be incurred on account of deterioration in the quality of tobacco; and

(e) what steps have been taken by Government to dispose of this stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

एशियाड 82 के दौरान विदेशियों को भारत आने के लिये प्रोत्साहन

2140. श्रीमती किशोरी सिंहा :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
डा॰ सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में एशियाड 82 देखने के लिये विदेशों से आने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये आवास, खान-पान तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की बड़े पैमाने पर व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अवसर पर खिलाड़ियों, पत्रकारों तथा खिलाड़ियों के सहयोगियों के अतिरिक्त अनुमानत: कितने विदेशी लोगों को भारत आने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या विदेशियों को भारत आने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु भारत सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जबकि इस प्रकार का जायजा लगाना संभव नहीं है, यह अनुमान लगाना निरापद होगा कि एशियाड के समय काफी मात्रा में पर्यटक भारत की यात्रा करेंगे ।

(ग) और (घ). पर्यटन संवर्धन पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाने वाला एक सतत कार्यकलाप है । साहित्य का वितरण और विविध प्रकार के मीडिया द्वारा विज्ञापन इस कार्यकलाप के अंग हैं । एशियाई खेलों के लिये पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा ही नहीं बल्कि एयर इंडिया, ट्रैवल एजेंटस और नवम एशियाई खेलों के लिये विशेष आयोजन समिति द्वारा भी विशेष अभियान चलाया जा रहा है ।

एशियाड के दौरान पर्यटकों से होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की आय

2141. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाड 1982 के दौरान विदेशी पर्यटक बहुत बड़ी संख्या में इस देश की यात्रा करेंगे ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) भारत में विदेशियों को अधिक संख्या में आकर्षित करने और अधिक मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिये सरकार ने यदि कोई योजना बनाई है, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान : (क) जी, हां। एशियाई खेलों के संबंध में दिल्ली में, सामान्यत: 50,000 पर्यटकों के अलावा, 10,000 अतिरिक्त पर्यटकों के आने की संभावना है।

(ख) पर्यटन स विदेशी मुद्रा आय कलेन्डर वर्ष के आधार पर आंकी जाती है। तथापि नवम्बर, दिसम्बर, 1982 के दौरान एशियाई खेलों की वजह से विदेशी मुद्रा आय का अनुमान लगाना असामयिक होगा।

(ग) पर्यटन मंत्रालय के विदेश स्थित कार्यालय प्रचार तथा संवर्धनात्मक उपायों द्वारा और ट्रैवल एजेंटस विदेशों में अपने प्रचार तथा संवर्धनात्मक दौरों के माध्यम से और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने तथा और अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिये प्रयास करते रहे हैं। चार्टर्स और कान्फ्रैंसेस ट्रैफिक को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

Demands of Central Government Employees

2142. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Central Government and allied offices held demonstration on 21st September, 1982 in front of the office of the Finance Minister to press their demands;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) steps taken to settle their demands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A demonstration was held on 21st September. 1982 outside the North Block.

(b) and (c). A statement is appended.

Statement

Federation of Central Secretariat And Allied offices employees had submitted a Memorandum to Finance Minister on 21-9-1982. The Memorandum contains the following demands:—

Demand No. 1:—Pay of D.A. Instalment due from 1-6-1982.

Demand No. 2 :— Release of stagnation increment.

Demand No. 3 :— Payment of HRA and CCA at the rate of 30 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Demand No. 4 :— Bonus to all Central Government employees.

Demand No. 5 :— Wage parity with public sector undertakings.

Demand No. 6 :— Interim Relief of Rs. 150/- and

Demand No. 7 :— Vacation of Trade Union victimisation.

The position of these demands is as under:—

Demand No. 1 :— The payment of this instalment of Dearness Allowance has been sanctioned by the Government and orders to this effect have been issued.

Demand No. 2 :— This is under consideration of the Government.

Demand No. 3: As it is a major demand having sizeable financial implications, no final view has been taken by the Government.

Demand No. 4: The existing scheme of productivity-linked bonus covers only Departments/Organisations which are production-oriented or predominantly commercial in charater. The scheme is, however, due for review.

Demand No. 5: Demand No. 6: These are major demands having sizeable financial implications and should appropriately be considered by a future Pay Commission. The Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) had suggested setting up a Pay Body to consider *inter alia* the demand for wage parity also. No final view has emerged so far.

Demand No. 7: No specific case of victimisation of the Central Government employees has been brought to the notice of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. who are primarily concerned in the matter.

Absorption of Kalinga Airlines Employees in Vayudoot

2143. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what steps have been taken to absorb 27 employees of the Kalinga Airlines in the Vayudoot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): All persons who were employed by Kalinga Airlines at the time of nationalisation have already been absorbed. These 27 persons were subsequently recruited by Kalinga Airlines and were retrenched in 1978. The nationalised airlines have been instructed to absorb them against vacancies provided they have the requisite qualifications and experience.

Income Tax Arrears

2144. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1323 on 16 July, 1982 regarding Income Tax arrears and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; if so, whether he would lay it on the Table of the House;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in collecting it;

(c) what are the arrears of Income-Tax outstanding against the first 10 large industrial houses as on 1-8-1982 and the effective steps taken to recover the same. and

(d) whether it is a fact that recently some large industrial/monopoly houses have been taken out of the scrutiny of Special Survey Cell of the Income-Tax Department, if so, which are they and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information about taxpayers against whom income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs are outstanding are being periodically collected. Since this information has to be collected and collated from all the Commissioners of Income-tax located at different stations, some time is required to collect the same. The information about all taxpayers against whom aggregate income-tax demands of more than Rs. 10 lakhs has been outstanding as on 31st March, 1982 has been received from all the Commissioners of Income-tax. The names of the persons belonging to the categories specified in Part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1323 answered on 16th July, 1982 are being identified, and segregated for fulfilling the assurance given to the House.

(c) The latest information sought in the question in respect of the taxpayers belonging to 10 top industrial houses is presently available as on 31-3-1982 only, the houses and concerns being identified on the basis of their registration under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade

Practices Act, 1969 as on 31-12-1980. The said information is tabulated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial House	No. of concerns	Tax in arrears	Demands not enforceable
1	Birla	14	207·19	760·17
2	Tata	4	4·58	98·48
3	Mafatlal	..	..	..
4	J.K. Singhania	4	275·67	282·31
5	Thapar	1	..	16·37
6	I.C.I.	2	..	770·28
7	Sarabhai	2	1·09	27·28
8	A.C.C.	..	..	..
9	Bangur	1	24·51	..
10	Shriram	2	27·32	147·48

Wherever tax is in arrears, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps are taken from time to time by the income-tax authorities for recovery/reduction of the outstanding demands. Thees steps include, inter-alia, requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of pending appeals, taking garnishee proceedings u/s 226(3) of the Incometax Act and attachment of movable and immovable properties after issue of recovery certificates to the tax recovery officers u/s 222 of the Income-tax Act.

(d) Keeping in view the constraints of manpower as well as the very large number of companies and other cases belonging to the monopoly houses the Special Cell is able to undertake investigation at a time only of a few groups assigned to it by the Central Board of Direct taxes. As the number of cases in each assigned group is itself large the special cell has necessarily to restrict its detailed scrutiny and investigation to selected cases.

Initially only two groups (Birla and Bajoria Jalan) were assigned to the Special Cell. Subsequently more groups were assigned from time to time. The position at the beginning of 1980-81 was that the cases in the following groups were being overseen by the Special Cell:

(i) Birla

(ii) J. K. Singhania

(iii) J. Dalmia.

(iv) Shriyans Prasad Jain

(v) Kapadia

(vi) Modi

(vii) Jaipuria

(viii) Duncan (Goenka)

(ix) Raunaq Singh.

The Position was reviewed in 1980 and as a result of the review the Special Cell was assigned the following groups:—

1. Birla
2. J. K. Singhania
3. Modi
4. Sarabhai
5. Chidambaram
6. Bangur
7. Thapar
8. Chowgule
9. Kothari.

In addition to these groups, mentioned above the Special Cell was assigned cases of foreign banks and multi-nationals like IBM and Coca Cola. At present among the multi-nationals IBM and the International Computers Ltd., U.K. Groups are being overseen by the Special Cell. Some more cases of foreign companies have also recently been assigned.

Recently 4 more groups have been assigned to the Special Cell. They are:—

1. Bajaj
2. Mafatlal
3. Shri Ram
4. Kirloskar.

Overdrafts by States

2145. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have drawn overdraft from the Central Government during last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether this amount of overdraft has been treated as loan in favour of some States; and if so, the number and names of such States, alongwith amount;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has also approached the Central Government to treat its overdraft amount as loan; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a)

1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
11	15	19
(States)	(States)	(States)

(b) The Government of India provided term loans to 18 States to enable them clear their cumulative deficits with the Reserve Bank of India at the end of 1981-82. A statement showing the names of the States and the amount of loan provided is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government of Karnataka requested that the advance release of share in taxes, Central assistance and ways and means advance, amounting to Rs. 77.50 crores given to the State for clearing the deficit generated between 1st April, 1982 and the end of June, 1982 be converted into 5 year term loans.

(d) While finalising the package of measures, for regulating the overdraft of States, various alternatives including the suggestion made by the Karnataka Government was considered. Since the Annual Plan 1982-83 of all the States had been fully funded after detailed consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, it was found that there was no merit in the suggestion. The deficit on any day of the year occurs on account of cash expenditure exceeding cash receipts on a particular day of the year and does not necessarily reflect any structural imbalance in the Budget. Thus the June end deficit does not reflect the correct financial health of a State but only the cash position on a particular day of the year. In view of this, it has not been possible to accede to the request of the Karnataka Government.

Statement

Statement showing the amounts released to states to clear the cumulative deficits at the end of March, 1982.

(*Rs. in Crores*)

STATES	Amount releasesd
1. Andhra Pradesh	18.95
2. Assam	127.43
3. Bihar	197.39
4. Gujarat	74.60
5. Haryana	75.79
6. Himachal Pradesh	36.91
7. Kerala	93.93

(1)	(2)
8. Madhya Pradesh . .	154.88
9. Maharashtra . .	81.40
10. Manipur	66.29
11. Meghalaya . . .	16.41
12. Nagaland . . .	21.96
13. Orissa	24.43
14. Punjab	97.35
15. Rajasthan . . .	283.46
16. Tripura	30.72
17. Uttar Pradesh . . .	0.85
18. West Bengal . . .	340.71
TOTAL ALL STATES	1743.46

Target for Export of Sugar

2146. SHRI P. RAJ GOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any target for exporting sugar to other contries this year; and

(b) if so, the quantity exported till the end of August this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Efforts are being made to maximise the export of sugar after meeting domestic requirements.

(b) During the Sugar Year 1981-82, upto the end of August, a quantity of 3.34 lakh Mts. valued at about Rs. 84.39 crores was exported.

High Power Committee on Exports

2147. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power committee on exports was set up;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether it has made any recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Cabinet Committee on Exports was constituted in August, 1980;

(c) and (d) The Cabinet Committee reviews the growth of exports and considers proposals relating to export promotion from time to time. Some of the policy measures taken after the approved by the Cabinet Committee include; removal of licensing restrictions on export production, setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units liberalisation of concessions to units set up on Free Trade Zones, liberalisation of technology imports for export production, etc.

Janata Personnel and Gramin Accident Policies

2148. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether general insurance industry has devised a Janata Personnel Accident Policy and the Gramin Accident Policy; and

(b) if so, the details of these policies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The details in respect of these policies are as under:-

		Janata Personal Accident policy	Gramin Accident Policy
		Rs.	Rs.
(i)	**Annual premium**	12	5
(ii)	**Benefits under the policies**		
(a)	Death due to accident	15,000	6000
(b)	Permanent total disability or loss of 2 eyes or 2 limbs or of 1 eye and 1 limb, following accident		
(c)	Loos of 1 eye or 1 limb, following accident]	7,500	3,000

Motorised speed boats to patrol riverine sector of Indo-Bangladesh border

2149. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether motorised speed boats have provided to patrol riverine sector of the Indo-Bangladesh border?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Yes, Sir. The Customs authorities having jurisdiction along the riverine sector of the Indo-Bangladesh border have been provided with motorised launches.

Facilities of stay and conveyance to middle class tourists

2150. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to provide facilities of stay and conveyance etc. to the middle class tourists of India; and

(b) if not, when such steps would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SRHI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Between 1973-79 the Ministry has constructed 16 Youth Hostels at the following places:

Amritsar, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Dalhousie, Darjeeling, Jaipur, Madras, Panchkula, Patnitop, Panaji, Puri, Gandhinagar, Hyedarabad, Nainital, Trivandrum and Pondicherry.

Two more Youth Hostels at Mysore and Port Blair are nearing completion and are expected to be commissioned shortly.

These Youth Hostels have been constructed with a view to providing cheap and clean accommodation to middle class tourists.

During this period the Ministry has also constructed|expanded 9 Tourist Bungalows at the following places:

Probander, Ludhiana, Rameshwaram, Darjeeling, Jaiselmer, Dharamsala, Mantralayam, Warangal and Sewagram.

Besides, hotels of category star one and two meet the accommodation requirements of middle class tourists.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 the Ministry has proposals to construct 9 Tourist Hostels at Gauhati, Shillong, Imphal, Agartala, Kohima, Aizwal, Itanagar, Namchi and Patna.

In 1978 the Ministry of Tourism set up a Society—called Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 for construction|maintenance of dharamshalas|Sarais|musafirkhanas. The Society was registered with a view to constructing dharamshalas|sarais|musafirkhanas at important religious centres to cater to weaker sections of society.

The India Tourism Development Corporation and the various Tourism Corporations in the States and Union Territories are also running coach tours to places of historical and religious importance. In addition a larger number of private operators provide transport facilities for middle class tourists.

Technical survey of tourist spots in Rajasthan

2151. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the fact that Rajasthan has got a number of tourist spots, forts, temples, hills etc. having religious and historical significance and beauty importance;

(b) whether Government have made special studies of the important places including those which are projected monuments by Government of India;

(c) if not, whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan has not got adequate funds for conducting technical survey of all tourist spots;

(d) if so, to what extent, the Ministry for Tourism and ITDC are going to help this Tourist-potential State which is not based on sound financial footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Central Ministry of Tourism has got the Master Plan (land use plan) prepared in respect of Mewar Complex covering Haldhighati, Chawad, Rakta-Talai, Gogunda and Kumbalgarh by the Town and Country Flanning of the Ministry of Works and Housing. The Master Plan has been sent to the State Government for approval and notification. The Government of Rajasthan had informed that they were not in a position to provide funds for the expansion of Moomal Tourist Bungalow at Jaiselmer. The Central Ministry of Tourism has provided Rs. 7 lakhs for the expansion of this Bungalow. Rs. 4 lakhs have already been released. Further, an amount of Rs. 3.40 lakhs (out of a total provision of Rs. 3.78 lakh) has been released for development at Gadisar Tank and Sun-Set Point at Jaiselmer. The proposal for renovation| repair and furnishing of Jhoomer Bhawri Hunting Lodge at Ranthembore has also been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.40 lakhs. Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be released for the purpose during the current financial year. The proposal of financial assistance to the State Government for providing Toilet Blocks at Pushkar is under consideration. The State Government has also been reguested to furnish detailed plans and project report regarding installation of sound and light show at Jaipur or Udaipur for consideration.

The expansion of Hotel Jaipur has been carried out by the ITDC at a cost of Rs. 15.50 lakhs during 1980-81 and the expansion scheme for the hotel at Udaipur is under consideration.

पटना का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

2152. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1981 की जनसंख्या के आंकड़ों के आधार पर देश में बहुत से नगरों का बी-1 नगर के रूप में दर्जा बढ़ाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि खगोल (दानापुर) और दानापुर जिामत और छावनी पटना नगरपालिका की सीमा के किलोमीटर के भीतर आते हैं और खगोल (दानापुर) अपनी सारी आवश्यकताओं के लिये पटना नगर पर निर्भर है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पटना को बी-1 नगर घोषित करने और खगोल (दानापुर) दानापुर छावनी और निजामत को पटना नगरपालिका के अधिकार क्षेत्र में लाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) नगरों/कस्बों का वर्गीकरण 10 साल की जनगणना के आधार पर मकान किराया भत्ता और प्रतिपूर्ति नगर भत्ता की अदायगी के प्रयोजन के लिये किया जाता है । मकान किराया भत्ते के प्रयोजन के लिये नगर पालिका क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या को हिसाब में लिया जाता है जबकि नगर प्रतिपूर्ति के प्रयोजन के लिये नगर के शहरी समूह की जन संख्या को जहां भी यह विद्यमान हों, हिसाब में लिया जाता है । 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर पटना मकान किराया भत्ते और नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते के प्रयोजन के लिये ख–2 श्रेणी के योग्य है । 1981 की जनगणना के अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार पटना नगर निगम की जनसंख्या, जिसमें खगोल दीनापुर, निजामत और दीनापुर छावनी शामिल नहीं है, 7,73,720 है जो मकान किराया भत्ते के प्रयोजन के लिये ख-1 श्रेणी में दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने के लिये अपेक्षित 8,00,000 से कम है । 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार पटना शहरी क्षेत्र की जन संख्या, जिसमें दीनापुर निजामत, दीनापुर छावनी फुलवाड़ी शरीफ तथा घिघामैनपुरा और पाटलीपुत्र हाउसिंग कालोनी भी शामिल हैं, 9,16,102 है । इसलिये यह प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते के प्रयोजन के लिये ख–1 श्रेणी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किये जाने योग्य है । 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर नगरों का पुन: वर्गीकरण उन्नयन भारत के महा पंजीयक और जनगणना आयुक्त से 1981 की जनगणना के अंतिम आंकड़े जिनकी अभी प्रतीक्षा है प्राप्त होने के बाद किया जाएगा ।

8 किलोमीटर के भीतर आने वाले स्थान अपनी अनिवार्य पूर्तियों के लिये सामान्यत: ऐसे नगर पालिका क्षेत्र पर निर्भर कर सकते हैं, जिसे मकान किराया भत्ते के प्रयोजन के लिये वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है । यदि ऐसे स्थानों को अलग नगरपालिका/छावनी/नोटिफ़ाइड एरिया के रूप में घोषित न किया गया हो तो ऐसे नगर पालिका क्षेत्र में, जिस पर वह स्थान निर्भर करता है स्वीकार्य दर पर मकान किराया भत्ता उन स्थानों में भी लागू किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि जिलाधीश/उपायुक्त, जिसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में वह स्थान आता हो, ऐसी निर्भरता का प्रमाण पत्र दें ।

बैंकों द्वारा मकानों के निर्माण/मरम्मत के लिये ऋण दिया जाना

2153. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मकान बनाने के लिए ऋणों के बारे में दिनांक 12 मार्च, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3128 के उत्तर में उन्होंने यह कहा था कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मकानों के निर्माण अथवा मरम्मत के लिए ऋण दिए जाएंगे :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं कि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को अब तक आदेश जारी नहीं किए कि मकान निर्माण अथवा मरम्मत के लिए ऋण दिए जायें : और

(ग) इस बारे मे विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा मई 1979 में बैंकों को जारी किये गये आवासीय वित्त विषयक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह व्यवस्था भी की गई थी कि बक व्यक्तियों को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए अथवा उनके स्वामित्व और स्वयं उनके कब्जे वाले मकानों की मरम्मत के वास्ते 'आवासीय वित्त' (हाउसिंग फाइनेंस) के रूप में ऋण प्रदान कर सकते हैं । अलबत्ता, जैसाकि 12 मार्च, 1983 को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं0 3128 के उतर में स्पष्ट किया गया है वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के सीमित साधनों के वास्ते अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रतियोगी उत्पादक क्षेत्रों को समग्र प्राथमिकताओं को देखते लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को जारी किये गये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धातों मे बैंकिग प्रणाली से आवास के वास्ते केवल साधारण पैमाने पर ऋण सहायता दिये जाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है । इसके अलावा इन निधियों मे से अधिकांश राशि आवास और शहरी विकास निगम एवं राज्य आवासीय मण्डलों के ऋण पत्रों (डिबेंचर्स) और गारंटी बांडों में निवेश करनी होगी ।

Agreement between India and USA for avoidance of double taxation

2154. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be peased to state:

(a) whether there is any Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement between USA and India regarding Americans resident in India;

(b) whether American residents in India can continue accounts in foreign exchange and also operate accounts in Indian rupees in India without prior permission of the Reserve Bank and knowledge of Income Tax authorities; and

(c) whether Indian tax authorities have collected information from Internal Tax Services from USA about those Americans who have established residence in Delhi during 1982?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) At present, there is an agreement between India and U.S.A. for the avoidance of double taxation only in respect of aircraft profits. In respect of other income, there is no such agreement.

(b) U.S. nationals resident but not permanently resident in India are allowed to continue to maintain their foreign currency accounts abroad out of which they can make payments to persons resident outside India. They are also permitted to maintain and operate bank accounts in India in the same manner as other residents of India subject to their obtaining approval of the Reserve Bank of India or an authorised dealer by complying with Form QA-22 formalities. No prior intimation for operation of such accounts to income-tax authorities is necessary.

(c) No, Sir.

राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बंक के लिये निदेशक मंडल

2155. **श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :**

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल का गठन कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कार्यक्रम की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ।

(ग) इसकी शाखाएं किस स्तर पर स्थापित की जाएंगी ; और

(घ) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं के समुचित मूल्यांकन एवं प्राक्कलन तयार करने के लिए इस बैंक में किसानों को सक्रिय प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ). राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) के पूरे निदेशक बोर्ड के शीघ्र ही घोषित कर दिये जाने की संभावना है । इस बीच, ग्रामीण विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समृद्धि लाने और उनसे सम्बद्ध अथवा उनके प्रासंगिक मामलों की दृष्टि से, इस बैंक ने जिसे कि कृषि, लघु उद्योगों, कुटीर तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों, हथकरघा और अन्य ग्रामीण शिल्पों एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इसकी सहायक गतिविधियों के प्रोत्साहन के वास्ते स्थापित किया गया है कार्य करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ।

नाबार्ड, केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति से भारत में और भारत से बाहर किसी भी स्थान पर अपना कार्यालय, शाखाएं अथवा एजेंसियां स्थापित कर सकता है । इस समय देश में 20 स्थानों पर नाबार्ड के कार्यालय अवस्थित हैं । इस बैंक के 10 उप-कार्यालय खोलने के वास्ते भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । ऐसे अधिकांश कार्यालयों राज्य की राजधानियों में हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) अधिनियम की धारा 6 (1) (ख) के अधीन इसके निदेशक मण्डल मे, ग्रामीण अर्थशास्त्र, ग्रामीण विकास, हथकरघा तथा अन्य ग्रामीण शिल्पो, ग्राम तथा कुटीर उद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बैंक के लिये उपयोगी समझे जाने वाले अन्य किसी मामले मे विशेष ज्ञान अथवा व्यवसायिक अनुभव प्राप्त विशेषज्ञों में से दो निदेशक होंगे ।

Refinancing of bank loans given under IRDP by Nabard

2156. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether much of the bank loans given under the Integrated Rural Development Programme are not going to be refinanced by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development; and

(b) if so, how the banks are going to get finances for such loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Credit to the IRDP from banks in the commercial as well as the cooperative sector amounted to Rs. 207 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 470 crores in 1981-82. Such credit support from banks out of their own funds, supplemented by refinance from NABARD, will continue to be provided to IRDP.

Interest shown by European firms for collaboration with Indian companies

2157. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 200 European firms have recently shown keen interest in collaborating with Indian companies for the execution of various projects in third countries;

(b) if so, whether such collaborations has since been agreed upon; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Terms of IDA lending

2158. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move on the part of the rich countries to stiffen the terms of IDA lending both in terms of the rate of interest and the period for which loans are given;

(b) if so, impact of this lending policy on the developing countries in general, and India in particular; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to cushion its effect?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Suggestions have been made that the terms and conditions of IDA credits should be made somewhat stiffer than at present However, so far as we are aware, no formal proposal to this effect has been made by the World Bank.

(b) and (c). In our view,, at a time when the developing countries are beset with difficulties in their balance of payments and face declining rates of growth, any hardening of concessional assistance to them is unjustifiable and inappropriate and would aggravate their existing difficulties. This position has been forcefully stated at the Annual Meetings of the Fund and the Bank at Toronto in September, 1982.

Expert Committee for Small Tea Growers

2159. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an Expert Committee to look into the problems of the small tea growers;

(b) if so, whether the Expert Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, salient features of the report; and

(d) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Expert Committee on Small Growers has submitted its Report in August, 1982. The main conclusions and recommendations are as follows:-

1. A predominance of small growers is in South India. They account for a significant percentage of the total area under tea in South India. This should be kept in view while, formulating policy for revitalising the small growers' sector.
2. Programmes for small growers are to be drawn up by the Tea Board in consultation with the State agencies and Tea Associations.
3. Depending on the circumstances in each State, a Committee be set up under the aegis of Tea Board for recommending sale price of green leaf by small estates to the manufacturing units.
4. Where suitable, the Indonesian pattern of nucleus estates be accepted in the small growers' sector.
5. Certain specific improvements in the existing schemes of the Tea Board.
6. At present there is not much linkage between the budget of State Governments under the Plan and the Tea Board's programmes. It would be desirable that the State Govt. plans in respect of tea be drawn up and executed in consultation with the Tea Board.

The Committee has also made specific recommendations in respect of Small Growers in Tamil-Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, Assam, Cachar etc. Tea Board has been requested to offer its comments on the recommendations of the Committee to facilitate Government level examination.

Changes in policy to Step up Exports

2160. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) Whether Government have since worked out certain policy changes in order to step up exports;

(b) if so, the details of the changes; and

(c) in what way they differ from the previous ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Export promotion is a continuous process. A

series of measures have been taken in this direction. A close watch is, however, kept on these measures and the performance of our exports and whenever necessary suitable changes are made.

In the course of last two years, several policy measures have ben taken by the Government to promote exports. The main thrust of these measures was to remove domestic constraints to production both for export promotion and import substitution. Some of the new measures include removal of licensing constraints on export production, policy for setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units, simplification and streamlining of duty drawback procedures, extension of period of pre-shipment credit for engineering and other export oriented industries, introduction of the new policy relating to trading houses, expansion of exports of public sector undertakings, liberal import of inputs and technology for export production and extension of the policy for grant of cash compensatory support for further period of three years upto 31st March, 1985.

Import of Self-Propelled Harvestor Combines

2161. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's policy banning the import of self-propelled harvestor combines is being flouted by an industrial corporation which is openly importing such machines;

(b) whether as a result of this, not only the country is faced with a situation of open flouting of Government's policy, but there is also heavy outgo of scarce foreign exchange on the hand and virtual closure of the country's only public sector licenced manufacture of self-propelled harvestor combines on the other;

(c) whether such imports against restrictions made are because of the private sector firm taking advantage of the various loopholes in Government's import policy; and

(d) what Government propose to do to put a stop to this flouting and to ensure that the public sector company manufacturing the combines indigenously is helped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (a) to (d). According to the import policy in force complete harvester combines can be imported only against specific import licences issued in consultation with the technical authorities concerned. A complaint was received from a manufacturer of self-propelled hervestor combines that another industrial unit was importing such combines to the detriment of the interest of indigenous industry manufacturing these goods. Enquiries revealed that the industrial unit which had made imports was registered for the manufacture of harvester combines and, according to them, the items imported were components required for the manufacture of such combines. Enquiries also revealed that the unit had submitted its phased manufacturing programme to the State Director of Industries which was under examination. Meanwhile administrative instructions have been issued so that further imports are not allowed till such time the State Government was satisfied with regard to the implementation of approved phased manufacturing programme.

Boosting of Export of Processed Foods and Fruits

2162. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the high-level, interministerial Committee to examine the possibility of boosting exports of processed foods and fruits and recommend suitable measures;

(b) what were the recommendations and measures; and

(c) what other steps have been taken on the basis of these recomendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Study Group on export of processed foods and vegetables made various recomendations, for grant of incentives, setting up of necessary infrastructure. improving of

packaging facilities, stepping up of publicity, providing special facilities for transportation of perishable items, providing incentives to Export Houses for developing exports of fruits and vegetables etc.

(c) Various incentives have been given on the recommendations of the Study Group for developing exports e.g. Import Replenishment has been provided for the items recommended, special concessional freights have been fixed for all transport etc.

Formation of International Jute Organisation

2163. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that producing and consuming countries of jute and jute goods had a meeting recently at Geneva to finalise the formation of International Jute Organisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what would be the duties and rights of this Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). A consensus on the text of the International Agreement on jute and jute products was arrived at by the 50 Nation-U. N. Conference convened at Geneva from the 20th Sept.-1st October, 1982 under the auspices of UNCTAD within the Integrated Programme for commodities.

The Agreement proposes to establish an International Jute Organisation with Headquarters in Dacca, Bangladesh, and formation of an International Jute Council whose main operational activity will consist of arranging for the drawing of and implementation of projects in the fields of research and development, market- promotion and cost reduction. The Agreement is intended to provide an International framework for an effort to improve structural conditions in the jute market and enhance the competitiveness of jute and jute products, vis-a-vis synthetics.

The Agreement will come into force on the 1st July, 1983 if by that date three Governments accounting for at least 85 per cent of the net world exports and twenty governments representing atleast 65 per cent of the net world imports sign the Agreement, declaring themselves to be bound by it or have ratified it.

Government of India is yet to take a final decision on signing the Agreement or ratifying it.

Development of Chinese Troops in occupied Kashmir

2164. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deployment by China of two companies and mountain warfare troops at Misgar, located in Hunza in the Gilgit agency and setting up of military camps between the Khunjerb Pass and Batura bridge in occupied Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Government have seen media reports regarding establishment of military camps in Misgar and other places in Pakistan occupied Kashmir by China. Government have, however, no confirmed information on the subject.

Government keep all developments impinging on our security under close watch and take adequate measures to maintain full defence preparedness.

Rival Garment Fairs in New Delhi

2165. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been rival garment fairs in New Delhi both of which were inaugurated by the Ministry Authorities;

(b) whether this rivalry has affected Indian garment exports; and

(c) whether garment export policy has taken note of the demands of both these rivals organisations behind the two fairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: (a) Two garments fairs were recently organised in New Delhi by different Associations. On a request made by the organisers of these fairs, the Ministry authorities agreed to inaugurate the fairs.

(b) The two fairs would have provided an opportunity for larger number of Indian suppliers and foreign buyers to establish business contacts.

(c) The garment export policy for 1983 recently announced by the Government was finalised after, *inter-alia,* taking into account suggestions received from various sources.

Board of directors of Reserve Bank of India

2166. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors for the Reserve Bank of India has been reconstituted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Central Board and the Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India are proposed to be reconstituted by the Government shortly.

Rise in Import Bill

2167. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our import bill has been rising steeply for the last few months; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to the latest available information, the value of our imports during April-June 1982 showed an increase of about 18 per cent compared with an increase of 11 per cent in April-June 1981. The details of imports are yet not available. The higher rate of imports during the first quarter of 1982-83 might perhaps be on account of bunching of imports in that quarter. This increase in rate of growth of imports may however even out in the subsequent months of the current financial year.

Balance of payments

2168. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the balance of payments position of our country as in August, 1982; and

(b) whether the same has shown signs of imports may however even out in the instalments of IMF?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Exact details of India's balance of payments for August, 1982 would become available after about 2-3 years with the compilation of balance of payments statistics by the Reserve Bank of India. So far these data are available upto 1979-80.

However, the overall balance of payments position of the country is reflected in the movement of foreign exchange reserves which continues to remain unfavourable. Though the payments balance remains unfavourable, it was less so during April-August 1982 than during April-August, 1981. During the current fiscal year upto August, 1982 the drawing on the IMF under its extended fund facility amounted to Rs. 931 crores as a result of which foreign currency assets of the Reserve Bank increased by Rs. 324 crores to Rs. 3,678 crores by end of August; but for these drawals from the Fund, the Reserve Bank's foreign currency assets would have declined by Rs. 607 crores. During the corresponding period of 1981-82 (April-August) during which there were no drawals from the Fund, the draft on foreign currency assets amounted to Rs. 984 crores.

We have drawn from the IMF four instalments under its extended fund facility

beginning from November 1981; Rs. 321 crores in November 1981, Rs. 316 crores in January 1982, Rs. 312 crores in April 1982 and Rs. 619 crores in July 1982. The balance of payments adjustment is expected to take place in the medium term. The extended arrangement from the International Monetary Fund is designed to provide balance of payments support during the period of structural adjustment of the economy. The current account deficit, measured as a percentage of GDP, is expected to be reduced significantly over the period covered by the extended arrangement.

Gold Refinery in Ahmedabad

2169. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCIAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are having plan to set up a gold refinery in Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the progress made in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Colection-*cum*-Delivery Centres (Refineries) on the lines of the one operating at Calcutta Mint are proposed to be opened in different places, including Ahmedabad. Ornaments received at these Centres would be assayed and standard gold bars issued in exchange.

Further details are being worked out in consultation with all concerned.

Use of Official. Language. in Defence Ministry's Communications to Defence Units

2170. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters have been sent from the Defence Ministry within the last one year to the various Defence units;

(b) how many of them were only in English;

(c) how many of them were only in Hindi;

(d) how many of them were sent both in English and Hindi;

(e) is it not a fact that according to the Official Language Act, the letters sent in English should contain a translation of Hindi also; and

(f) if so, the reasons why the Defence Ministry is not following it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (f). The Ministry of Defence do not correspond directly with Defence Units working under Service HQrs. However, circulars and letters of general nature to Service HQrs are being issued bilingually and all letters received in Hindi are replied to in Hindi. Efforts are, however, being made to increase the percentage of originating letters in Hindi to Service HQrs. etc.

Construction of ITDC Hotels (Kanishka and Ashok Yatri Niwas)

2171. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of ITDC hotels particularly Kanishka and Ashok Yatri Niwas in New Delhi has been going on much behind the schedule;

(b) whether it is a fact that only about four floors having about 50 rooms are hardly available of the stay of tourists/visitors in Hotel Kanishka;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) by when these are likely to be opened to the public: and

(e) the extent of the delay in the completion of the work and consequential escalation in the cost of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI (KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). 100 guest rooms in seven guest room floors alongwith restaurant,

coffee shop, banquet hall have already been commissioned in Hotel Kanishka. Ashok Yatri Niwas is scheduled to be commissioned during October, 1982.

(e) The extent of delay in the completion of works at Ashok Yatri Niwas and Hotel Kanishka has been 15 and 24 months respectively. The consequential escalation in the cost can be estimated only after the completion of the projects and finalisation of accounts.

Delay in Construction of S.T.C. Building

2172. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed 101 metre high 'Shilpa Bhawan' to house the offices of the State Trading Corporation on Janpath New Delhi is going to cost the S.T.C. and additional rupees eleven crores; if so, the reasons;

(b) whether the building is still at the basement level as the proposal to revise the original cost estimate from Rs. 4.77 crore is awaiting the clearance of the Ministry after approval by the S.T.C. Board of Directors;

(c) whether the contract for the construction was awarded to a Calcutta-based construction company in February 1979 on the basis of prices prevailing then, but the site was handed over by the S.T.C. for construction only after 15 months; and

(d) the details regarding the delay, with factor-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The reasons for the escalation in cost are:

(i) Substantial increase in the cost of inputs like cement, steel, labour and other materials.

(ii) Facilities originally not provided or inadequately provided for have now been added.

(b) Yes, Sir. The STC has been called upon to furnish clarification on certain points.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The delay in handing over of the site was on account of a complaint received by the Govt. which had to be enquired into before premitting execution of the project. The other factors which led to unsatisfactory progress were the erratic supplies of inputs like cement and steel. In order to ensure speedy execution of the project M/s. Engineers India Limited, have been appointed as consultants for project management.

एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस के अधिकारियों का विदेशों में ठहरना

2173. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के कितने अधिकारी विदेशों में हैं और संवर्गवार कितने कर्मचारी वहां तैनात किये गये हैं ;

(ख) कोई कर्मचारी अधिकतम कितने समय तक उन कार्यालयों में काम कर सकता है : और

(ग) एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स दोनों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या, नाम और पदनाम क्या हैं, जो विदेश स्थित अपने कार्यालयों में अवधि से अधिक समय से रुके हुए हैं । और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नागर विमानन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों के मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) भारत से एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विदेशों में तैनात अधिकारियों की संख्या क्रमश: 282 और 24 है । ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

एयर इंडिया

1. क्षेत्रीय निदेशक तथा समकक्ष	7
2. वरिष्ठ स्टेशन प्रबन्धक तथा समकक्ष	24
3. स्टेशन प्रबन्धक तथा समकक्ष	46
4. उप प्रबन्धक तथा समकक्ष	12
5. स्टेशन अधीक्षक और समकक्ष	90
6. सहायक स्टेशन अधीक्षक और समकक्ष	40
7. तकनीकी अधिकारी	1
8. कार्यकारी कमांडर	3
9. कमांडर	6
10. सह-विमान चालक	9
11. कार्यकारी उड़ान इंजीनियर	1
12. वरिष्ठ उड़ान प्रेषण प्रबन्धक	7
13. उड़ान इंजीनियर	8
14. क्षेत्रीय संधारण प्रबन्धक	3
15. विमान संधारण इंजीनियर	25

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स

1. उप वाणिज्यिक प्रबन्धक	7
2. सहायक वाणिज्यिक प्रबन्धक	5
3. यातायात अधिकारी	2
4. लेखा अधिकारी	2
5. यातायात अधीक्षक	4
6. लेखा अधीक्षक	4

(ख) जहां तक एयर इंडिया का सम्बन्ध है, अधिकारियों को विदेशों में तैनाती की अवधि प्राय: 3 से 4 वर्षों के लिए होती है, परन्तु वाणिज्यिक विभाग के अधिकारियों के मामले में इसे 6 वर्षों तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है । वाणिज्यिक विभाग के अधिकारियों की विदेशों में तैनाती की अवधि को भी दिनांक—1-4-1983 से अन्य अधिकारियों के समान करने का निर्णय किया गया है । जहां तक इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का सम्बन्ध है, विदेश स्टेशनों

पर तैनाती के लिए कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं है, विदेशों में तैनाती की अवधि, कार्य को आवश्यकता, उपयुक्तता, व्यक्ति की कार्य कुशलता आदि बातों पर आधारित होती है ।

(ग) 30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक एयर इंडिया के तीन अधिकारियों की, प्रत्येक के सामने दिये गये कारणों से, विदेश में, अर्थात् लंदन में तैनाती की अवधि बढ़ाई गई थी :—

नाम और पदनाम	कारण
1. श्री के० बी० भट्ट, उप पूर्ति प्रबन्धक, (भंडार विभाग)	उनके बदले में कार्य परमिट लेने में कठिनाई।
2. श्री आई० जे० चार्ल्स, क्षेत्रीय संधारण प्रबन्धक, (इंजीनियरी विभाग)	लन्दन में स्थानीय स्टाफ की मजदूरी । वेतन सम्बन्धी बातचीत में निरन्तरता बनाए रखने के लिए तथा इंजीनियरी सुविधाओं को एक नये स्थान पर स्थानांतरित करने के लिए, तैनाती को 9 महीनों के लिए बढ़ाया गया ।
3. श्री के० बी० नन्दा, खानपान केबिन सेवा-प्रबन्धक, (उड़ानगत सेवा विभाग)	उनका लन्दन में इलाज चल रहा था । इस कारण मानवीय आधार पर तथा उनके बदले में कार्य परमिट लेने में कठिनाई थी, इस कारण अवधि बढ़ाई गई ।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों के मामले में विदेशो में तैनात के लिए कोई निश्चित अवधि निर्धारित नहीं है, इसलिए समय से अधिक विदेश में रहने का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

चाय बोर्ड की एन्टी ऑक्सीडेंट (आक्सीकरन) विरोधी) योजना का वापस लिया जाना

2174. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चाय बोर्ड ने एक आक्सीकरण विरोधी योजना आरम्भ की थी ; जो बहुत साधन व्यय किये जाने के बाद वापस ले ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना आरम्भ करने और समाप्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) और

(ख) जी नहीं, योजना वापस नहीं ली गई है। वास्तव में इसे बिल्डिंग शैड का निर्माण तथा प्रयोगशाला में और आगे प्रयोगों के लिये उपकरणों के संस्थापन होने तक के लिये स्थगित व्यवस्था में रखा गया है।

Scarcity of Security Checking Staff in Bombay

2175. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scarcity of security checking staff in Bombay Airport;

(b) if not, the reasons why security checking is being started ten minutes before departure even though boarding cards are issued one hour before the departure, compelling the passengers to stand in a long queue and thereafter improper and crude handling of valuable articles in handbags in the name of security checking hastily and inefficiently to complete the work in time;

(c) what prevents the security checking simultaneously with the issuing of Boarding cards; and

(d) are there no devices with the Indian Airlines to make proper security check without touching the body of passengers by the securitymen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) With a view to avoiding last minute rush, airlines have been advised to announce security check one hour before the scheduled time of departure of a particular flight and to close the check-in-counter 20 minutes before the time of departure of the flight. The security checks commence as soon as the airlines concerned announce the same. Neverthless, passengers take their own time to report for security checks—and a number of passengers arrive shortly before the time of departure of the flight inevitably resulting in formation of queues, security checks are enforced strictly as they are directed at preventing potential hijackers from taking on board any offensive weapons.

(c) Security checks are started by the security staff as soon as the airlines announces the same.

(d) Hand held metal detectors are being increasingly used to reduce physical checks. Random physical checks of 25-30 per cent of the passengers is also conducted.

Unloading of Goods without Intimation

2176. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Civil Aviation authorities often unload goods without intimating the passengers after booking the goods and issuing boarding cards, causing thereby great inconvenience and mental agony to the passengers when they reach their destination; and

(b) what prevents the authorities from intimating the fact of unloading of bags etc.. prior to the departure itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir. However, on certain routes such as Bombay|Cochin, Bombay|Mangalore and Bombay|Hyderabad passengers carry very large and over sized suitcases while returning from the Gulf stations and these are not accepted for carriage alongwith passengers because of volumetic limitations. Such pieces of baggage are accepted as unaccompanied baggage under a cargo consignment note on space|load basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Land for Naval Academy in Kerala

2177. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total acreage of land required for Naval Academy in Ezimala, Kerala;

(b) what is the reasons for increasing the original requirement of 1500 acres to 2500 acres;

(c) whether it is a fact that ten thousand people are going to be affected and thrown out from the area;

(d) is there any scheme for resettlement of evicted persons in the neighbourhood and for giving priority in jobs in the Naval Academy construction Work; and

(e) considering hardship to a large section of people and density of population, is it not possible to restrict the land acquisition to the barest minimum and absolutely necessary for the Naval Academy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: (a) and (b) The total land requirement for setting up a new Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala, is approximately 2500 acres. The increase from initial requirement of 1500 acres to 2500 acres has been necessiatated due to the hilly terrain and low lying areas, where civil works construction would pose difficulty.

(c) and (d) As per the survey carried out by the Naval authorities, approximately 4000 out of a total of 1900 inhabitants of Ramanthali village are likely to be affected as a result of the proposed land acquisition. A clear picture will, however, emerge only after the demarcation of the land and after the physical verification of the land requirement of the Naval Academy are carried out by the State Government of Kerala.

(e) All efforts have been made to reduce the requirement of the land to the minimum. However, 2500 acres of land have been found to be the barest minimum requirement for the Naval Academy.

Import of Second Quality of Nylon Yarn under OGL

2178. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of All India Crimpers Association has urged upon Government to allow import of second quality of nylon yarn under Open General Licence (OGL);

(b) whether it is a fact that small crimpling units find it difficult to get enough quantities of this raw material from the State Trading Corporation; and

(c) what steps Government have planning to enable crimpling texturising units to maintain their productivity by sufficient supplies of raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A representation was received from the industry for allowing import of second quality nylon yarn under OGL.

(b) and (c) For easier availability of this raw material to the industry, direct import of specified quantity through Association of Industry was authorised.

Recovery of Credit given by Nationalised Banks to Parties

2179. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) total outstandings to be recovered from parties who have been given credit, over-draft, loans and other financial facility, hundies etc. by nationalised banks as outstanding on 30 June, 1982;

(b) bank-wise total figure of outstanding dues;

(c) the particulars of the parties (nationalised bank-wise) whose total dues payable are one crore and more; and

(d) out of the above how much is (i) recoverable, (ii) irrecoverable, (iii) doubtful and (iv) under litigation or other process?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Aggregate outstanding advances (excluding interbank transactions) of Public Sector Banks as on the last Friday of June 1982 stood at Rs. 26975 crores.

(b) Advances of each of the Public Sector Banks as on the last Friday of June 1982 is set out in the Annexe.

(c) The available data regarding outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks on accounts involving credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and more is available for June 1981 and is set out in the Annexe. According to the statutes governing the public sector banks and according to the practices and usages customary among banks, information relating to or the affairs of their constituents is to not be divulged.

(d) In accordance with the format of the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors. Since irrecoverable debts are written off out of the provisions made, information relating to such debts is not divulged.

For doubtful debts the banks make adequate provision out of their incomes and they are required to divulge only such debts doubtful of recovery as are not provided for. For the year 1981, the Public Sector Banks had no debts doubtful of recovery which were not provided for.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Advances as on the last Friday of June 1982.	Advances to parties enjoying credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above as at the end of June 1981	
			No. of parties	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
1	State bank of India	7506.6	480	3470.70
2	State bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	348.0	22	103.61
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	345.6	27	86.46
4	State Bank of Indore	159.4	18	40.15
5	State Bank of Patiala	326.6	20	91.66
6	State Bank of Saurashtra	196.1	19	51.50
7	State Bank of Travancore	300.8	21	98.38
8	State Bank of Mysore	264.7	N.A.	N.A.
9	Allahabad Bank	567.0	53	222.51
10	Andhra Bank	439.3	47	75.06
11	Bank of Baroda	1626.3	150	428.33
12	Bank of India	1519.4	230	632.54
13	Bank of Maharashtra	555.0	52	140.51
14	Canara Bank	1357.4	161	384.42

1	2	3	4	5
15	Central Bank of India	1920.4	180	580.46
16	Corporation Bank	171.3	7	12.27
17	Dena Bank	560.4	36	93.44
18	Indian Bank	662.9	49	148.40
19	Indian Overseas Bank	806.4	100	190.54
20	New Bank of India	322.0	19	61.91
21	Oriental Bank of Commerce	236.6	2	28.06
22	Punjab National Bank	1850.3	168	536.63
23	Punjab & Sind Bank	461.5	15	96.50
24	Syndicate Bank	1223.7	83	268.32
25	Union Bank of India	972.1	88	288.67
26	United bank of India	870.3	85	330.23
27	United Commercial Bank	1145.2	77	337.29
28	Vijaya Bank	263.9	8	28.39

Note. Dates are provisional.

FERA Commitment by multi-national drug companies

2180. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of multinational drug companies under FERA who have not complied with stipulations in regard to foreign equity investment;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued notices to such companies; if so, the names and the result thereof;

(c) how many of the multinational drug companies have fulfilled their export commitment under the FERA; and

(d) if so, the figures of the exports by each of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4487 dated 18-12-1981 supplying names of foreign drug companies covered under FERA and the FERA decision thereon. Attention is also invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1153 dated 26-2-1982.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached indicating position concerning five companies.

Statement

No.	Name of the company	Remarks
1.	M/s. Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd. . . .	Company was permitted to retain 51% non-resident equity with 10% export obligation. It has decided to reduce non-resident equity to 40% voluntarily.
2.	M/s Cynamid India Pvt. Ltd. . . .	Representation of company to retain higher non-resident equity in terms of FERA Guidelines under examination.
3.	M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd. . . .	—do—
4.	M/s Pfizer Ltd.	—do—
5.	M/s. Organon (India) Ltd. . . .	Company has been allowed to retain 49% non-resident equity with export obligation taking into account the chartcater and structure of its activities. Company has on its on indicated willingness to reduce non-resident equity to 40%.

Disposal of Letters received from M.Ps.

2181. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that letters written by Members of Parliament to Defence authorities are neither acknowleged nor replied; nor information asked for supplied and delaying tactics applied;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether instructions issued by the Home Ministry on dealing with letters of M.P.s have been reiterated to the Defence authorities, if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps taken to ensure supply of information asked for by M.Ps. and expeditious reply to their letters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) adn (b) No, Sir. All the letters received from M.P.s are acknowledged immediately and replies are also sent in due course. Despite best efforts made by the department, the replies are sometimes delayed as the basic information for answering certain letters has to be collected from lower formations spread all over India.

(c) Yes. Sir. A copy each of the instructions circulated by Ministry of Defence to the various Defence authorities since December 1979 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5508/82].

(d) A fortnightly statement showing the disposal of letters received from the Members of Parliamnet is prepared and scrutinised at the level of Additional Secretary/Secretary, and in suitable cases directions are given to the authorities concerned for expediting disposal.

Rate of Growth of Bank Deposits

2182. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has constituted a working group to examine the factors responsible for the decline in the rate of growth of bank deposits and to suggest measures to correct this trend;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether the said group has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): A working group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India to look into the factors affecting declaration in Deposits and the measures needed to correct this trend.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

हवाई अड्डों पर खानपान का प्रबंध

2183. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हवाई अड्डों पर खानपान के प्रबंध की पुनरीक्षा करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में कुछ एसोसिएशनों ने भी कुछ सुझाव भेजे हैं ; और यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

नागर विमानन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों के मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) जी, नहीं । फिलहाल नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां । एक एसोसिएशन से कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुये थे जिन्हें स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है ।

Checking of food cards in Delhi

2184. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) is the checking of food cards and the units shown therein over in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USHAN ARIF): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Checking of food cards on a sample basis to detect bogus cards/units, is a continuous process. Hence, the question of completion of their checking does not arise.

Drawal of rations on bogus ration cards and their sale in black market

2185. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that some ration dealers draw rations on bogus ration cards held by them and also draw rations on cards on which the card-holders do not draw their quota, for surreptitious sale in black market to the nearby retailers for taking to wholesale markets; and

(b) if so, the results of investigations, if any, carried out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The administration of the Public Distribution System in any State is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Complaints about malpractices in the System are thus generally received by the State authorities. Whenever they are received by the Central Government, these are forwarded to the concerned State Government for inquiry and appropriate action. Insofar as Delhi is concerned, Delhi Administration has reported that it had received complaints against 4 fair-price shop holders for having drawn rations on bogus cards and for having diverted those stocks in the open market. FIR's have been lodged with the Police in these cases for legal action under the Essential Commodities Act.

Accommodation Facility to Officers Working in Syndicate Bank

2186. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Syndicate Bank is providing official quarters to the officers working in the Union Territory of Delhi and other State Capitals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Bank is not providing this facility to the local officers who are not having any house in their names; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा रात्रिकालीन सेवा शुरू करना

2187. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों द्वारा चलाई जा रही रात्रिकालीन सेवाओं की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक बैंक द्वारा रात्रिकालीन सेवा किस तारीख को और किस स्थान पर शुरू की गई और क्या सरकार को इनकी संख्या बढ़ाने हेतु कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सदन के पटल पर यथाशीघ्र रख दी जाएगी ।

Black Money Racket in Bank Drafts

2188. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a flourishing black money racket in bank drafts was recently unearthed in Bombay; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Income-tax Department consequent upon receipt of information, conducted searches on 13-9-1982 in the cases of seven Shroffs in Bombay. *Prima facie* unaccounted Bank drafts, pronotes, Fixed deposit Receipts, totalling to Rs. 39 lakhs approximately, have been seized and some bank accounts have been placed under prohibitory orders. Incriminating documents, books of accounts etc. seized are under scrutiny and appropriate action, under Direct Tax Laws will be taken.

Charging of Fees by Banking Service Recruitment Board for Clerical Examination

2189. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to replies given to Starred Question No. 1123 on 8th May, 1981 and Unstarred Question No. 3809 on 11th September, 1981 regarding examination fees for clerical|officers posts in State Bank of India and other nationalised banks and elimination of examination fees in examinations conducted by nationalised banks respectively and state:

(a) what are the criteria on the basis of which the fees charged by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards for clerical examinations were found to be *prima facie* reasonable; and

(b) what makes it possible for the Railway Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission of the Central Government to conduct similar examinations

by charging much less examination fee than that charged by Banking Service Recruitment Board?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The fees charged by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards (BSRBs) for clerical examinations were found to be *prima facie* reasonable considering the cost involved in the process of recruitment;

(b) Comparison with the Railways Service Commission does not appear to be wholly appropriate. The Railway-Service Commission do not charge any examination fees as such; they charge only the cost of application form from the candidates. It may not be desirable to do likewise in the case of BSRBs as this may cast a heavy financial burden on the banks. Comparison with the Staff Selection Commission is again not valid in-asmuch as. unlike the BSRBs, the Commission do not hold interviews for Clerical candidates. The tests of the two recruiting agencies vary even as the emoluments and service conditions do in the two sets of organisations.

I. T. Assessment in regard to Salaried assessees

2190. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Income-tax Office, Salary Circle, Mayur Bhawan, New Delhi, which also deals with salaried assessees most of whose annual income ranges between Rs. 15—25 thousands is in shambles;

(b) whether despite the fact that powers have been delegated to Inspector to dispose of cases upto Rs. 25,000 it is in much arrears and there are frequent changes in the personnel of the Circle;

(c) whether the proposes to devise some machinery whereby the assessment of I.T. in regard to small salaried assessees is made in the year following that to which the return relates instead of its being kept for 2-3 years so that the I.T.Os could devote their time towards the assessment of large income group assessees and small assessees are not kept in suspense for years together; and

(d) if not, what are difficulties which lie in the way of Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The total number of assessees borne on the registers of the Salary Circles in New Delhi is 1,07,000. In the current financial year upto 30-9-1982, returns of income have been received in 56,400 cases. During the Financial Year 1981-82, 65,900 assessments were completed in Salary Circles. Having handled worked of this magnitude, it cannot be said that the Salary Circles New Delhi is in shambles.

(c) and (d). The number of pending assessments as on 1-10-1982 is only 98,200 which includes a pendency of 10,200 assessments relating to the assessment year 1980-81. Constant efforts are being made to complete the assessment in the salary cases; especially in small cases, expeditiously. Normally, in a large number of cases, assessments are finalised during the year in which the returns of income are filed and 90 per cent of these assessments are completed under the Summary Assessment Scheme without calling the assessees to the Income-tax Office.

Reconstitution of LIC Board

2191. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that L.I.C. Board has not been reconstituted for many months; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Board of LIC was reconstituted with effect from 1.9.1980. No further re-constitution has been considered in view of the proposed re-organisation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Suspension of Clearing Operation by R.B.I. in Clearing House, Madras

2192. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Reserve Bank of India suspended clearing operation in clearing house for a few days in Madras recently;

(b) if so, what prompted the Board to take such steps; and

(c) has the Reserve Bank of India taken such action previously, if so, for what purposes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The clearing operations at the clearing house in Madras were suspended on 31st August and 1st September 1982.

(b) The clearing on 27th and 30th August 1982 did not balance and it was found necessary to suspend clearing on 31st August and 1st September 1982 to enable the house to balance the clearing of these days.

(c) Yes, Sir. Similar action was taken in the past also due to persistent differences on account of mistakes in schedules and to enable the house to balance the hearing house tranactions.

Misuse of licence for production of Vanaspati by M/s. Hindustan Lever

2193. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Ltd. are misusing the licences issued to them for the production of Vanaspati, margarine, refined oils and industrial hards oil at Bombay, Shamnagar and Tiruchirapalli year after year;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). Hindustan Lever Ltd. have been producing vanaspati at their Bombay, Shamnagar and Tiruchirapalli factories in terms of an Industrial Licence issued in case of each of the units by the Government. The production of margarine, refined oil and industrial hard oil is being allowed by the Government in terms of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, and various other Orders issued thereunder.

Utilisation of licenced capacity of Vanaspati for other oils by M|s. Hindustan Lever

2194. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited carries a total licenced capacity of 27,000 tonnes of vanaspati at Ghaziabad and whether part of the capacity meant for vanaspati is utilised for the manufacture of margarine refined oil and industrial hard oils;

(b) if so, the details of the respective utilization for each of these items year by year;

(c) whether Hindustan Lever Limited was permitted such utilization on the body of the original licence issued to the Company for the manufacture of vanaspati;

(d) if not, the stage when such utilizations were permitted;

(e whether at the time of permitting such utilizations by the Company, quantities in respect of margarine, refined oil and industrial hard oils were specified on the body of the licence or otherwise; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (f). Hindustan Lever Limited carries a total annual licenced capacity of about 20,7000 tonnes of vanaspati at Ghaziabad. The production of margarine, refined oils and industrial hard oils is allowed by the

Government in terms of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, and various other orders issued thereunder within the licenced capacity.

Year	Percentage utilisation of capacity			
	Vanaspati	Refined oil	Industrial Hard Oil	Margarine
1979	66.6	6.5	Nil	(Neg)
1980	76.5	7.1	Nil	Nil
1981	96.0	6.1	Nil	Nil

Modernisation of Air Force, Naval and Land Forces

2195. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) The present position regarding the modernisation of Air Force, Naval Force and Land Force; and

(b) what steps, if any, are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Modernisation of Armed Forces is a continuous process aimed at building up adequate defence preparedness. The main accent in the current Defence Plan continues to be on modernisation and replacement of equipment, on securing greater fire-power, mobility and more modern means of communication. Drawing up of long term Perspective Plans with regard to some of the important weapon systems and equipment have also been taken up. It will not be in the national interest to disclose further details.

Revision of Wages in Jute Industry

2197. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wage revision in the jute industry has been long over-due; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to review the wage structure in this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). A fresh Wage Revision Agreement is due in West Bengal between the jute industry and the jute mill workers as the validity of the Wage Agreement reached in January, 1979 has expired. It is understood that the Government of West Bengal and the jute industry have been holding consultations in this connection. So far as the nationalised jute mills under NJMC are concerned, they will also be abiding by any fresh Wage Agreement that may be reached.

Decentralisation of Imports

2198. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to decentralise imports in accordance with its new technology policy as repeated in Economic Times dated 23rd August, 1982; and

(b) whether this promotes self-reliance or destroy it as has been the case in several public sector undertakings such as BHEL and imports of dairy equipment such as liquid nitrogen containers tetrapak etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Science Advi-

sory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) working on a Technology Policy Statement. This has not been finalised.

Demands of retired and retiring Government Employees Association

2199. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Retired and Retiring Government Employees Association are planning to stage or stage or have staged a Dharna at Boat Club, New Delhi very recently so as to highlight their demands;

(b) if so, what are their grievances and demands and the steps taken to concede them;

(c) what steps Government have taken from 20 January, 1980 to 31 August, 1982 to enhance their pay and other facilities;

(d) what are the proposals to enhance their pay and other emoluments and facilities during 1983;

(e) whether Government have received demands and memoranda from various Unions, Associations and Federations of retiring and retired persons during 20 January, 1980 to 31 August, 1982 from various places of Delhi and other States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUHERJEE): (a) and (b). The position in this regard is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

(c) and (d). No general review of the pay scales of Central Government empolyees has taken place during the period in question. However, a demand of the Staff Side of the National Council of JCM to set up a Pay Committee for the revision of pay scales of the employees is under consideration. During the period in question, the Government have broadly extended the following concessions to the employees:—

(i) Merger of DA at the average index level 320 with pay for the purpose of pensionary benefits with effect from 31-1-82.

(ii) Raising the ceiling of death-cum-retirement-gratuity from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 36,000 with effect from 31-1-1982.

(iii) Merger of DA at average index level 320 with pay for the purpose of HRA & CCA to Central Government employees with effect from 1-2-1982.

(iv) Group Insurance Scheme for the employees from 1-1-1982.

(v) Grant of additional DA to higher officers as a one time measure to provide for 45 per cent neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living at the average index level 440 with effect from 1-1-1982.

(vi) Grant of instalments of DA to serving employees and relief to pensioners including family pension upto the index average 456; and

(vii) Increase in the minimum amount of Pension and Family Pension (including relief) to Rs. 150 and Rs. 140 p.m., respectively.

(e) and (f). Several memoranda containing various demands of the Unions and Associations etc. have been received from time to time. It is, however, not possible to list them.

Consignments of alloy steels lying in the Ports

2200. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether importers of a certain category of alloy steels have refused to clear consignments of the metal worth over Rs. 6 lakhs from the ports following decision of the Government to hike import duty levied on the item;

(b) whether the importers have not been able to convience authorities in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the main points raised by the importers;

(d) to what extent Government have not been able to accept their demands; and

(e) the total loss suffered due to the piling up of the alloy steel on the ports?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Certain importers of alloy steel (resistance steel wire) at Bombay, have not cleared their consignments on payment of the duty assessed by the Custom House at the rates as applicable to stainless steel wire under heading 73.15(2) of the Customs Tariff. The value of the goods lying uncleared is, however, not known as the related import documents are with the concerned importers.

(b) and (c). The contention of the importers that alloy steel with more than 0.3 per cent aluminimum content should not be considered as falling in the category of stainless steel has not been accepted by the Custom House.

(d) Some representations for reduction in the rate of import duty on stainless steel wire and wire-roads, which have been received, are under consideration.

(e) It is not clear what kind of "loss" is in view here, as no question arises of any loss of revenue since the goods will get cleared through Customs only on payment of the appropriate duty.

Confiscation of sub-standard imported Gram at Madras

2201. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 2000 tonnes of red and black gram imported from Tanzania and Thailand lying in the Madras Port have been confiscated by the Customs authorities after these were declared unfit for human consumption; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Report received from Collector of Customs, Madras reveals that recently 12 consignments involving a quantity of over 3000 tonnes of cereals described as 'Tanzanian Pigeon Peas' were imported at Madras. On testing, these were certified by the Port Health Officer, Madras, as not conforming to the prescribed standards for 'foodgrains' as laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the rules made thereunder. Importations having been made in contravention of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, attracted the provisions of Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962. After going through the adjudication proceedings under the relevant provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, the goods were confiscated. The importers have filed writ petitions in Madras High Court and the matter is presently subjudice.

Teachers of Sainik Schools

2202. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the teachers of Sainik School military personnel; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government have framed such Rules and Regulations as completely deny them their Constitutional rights to form an association and forbids grant of recognition to such Association?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Sainik Schools Society Rules do not prohibit forming of associations by the employees of Sainik Schools. However such associations are not recognised by the Sanik Schools Society.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): On behalf of Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(1) S.O. 3426 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Atma-Vallabh Samaj Utkarsh Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(2) S.O. 3427 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Chemtech-Foundation' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1981-82.

(3) S.O. 3428 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Oil Coordination Committee on Pool Accounts' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1972-73 to 1982-83.

(4) S.O. 3429 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Association of State Road Transport Undertakings' under section 10(23c) of the Incometax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(5) S.O. 3430 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Joint Plant Committee' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assesssment years 1964-65 to 1982-83.

(6) S.O. 3431 published in Gazette of India dated the end October, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Institute of Psychometry' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1981-82.

(7) S.O. 3432 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Mahipatram Rupram Ashram, Ahmedabad' for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(8) S.O. 3433 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(9) S.O. 3434 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Cheshire Homes India' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5498/82].

Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act (Amendment) Rules, 1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 207 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1982 under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5499/82]

Notifications under Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 and Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Rules, 1980

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

(i) The Travali Kshetriya Gramina Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2736 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(ii) The Banaskantha-Mehsana Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2737 in Gazette of the 31st July, 1982.

(iii) The Ka Bank Nonghyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. 2738 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(iv) The Karbi N. C. Rural Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2739 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(v) The Sri Saraswati Gramena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No, S.O. 2740 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(vi) The Subansiri Gaonlia Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules 1982 published in Notification No, S.O. 2741 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(vii) The Panchmahal Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2742 in Gaette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(viii) The Chhatarsal Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2742 in Gazette of India dated the the 31st July, 1982.

(ix) The Dewas Shajapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2744 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(x) The Kalpataru Grameena Bank Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2745 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(xi) The Sanganeshwara Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2746 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(xii) The Rani Lakshmi Bai Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2747 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(xiii) The Manjira Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2748 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(xiv) The Pinakini Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2749 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

(xv) The Howrah Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 pubpublished in Notification No. S.O. 2750 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-550/82].

(2) A copy of the Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. FTX 143/79/45 in Assam Gazette dated the 31st December, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1962 read with Proclamation issued by the President on the 19th March, 1982.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-550/82].

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट के लिये आप मुझे सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कल आपसे कहा था कि आप रोज मत उठिये ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने आप के पास एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। संथाल पर्गना में.. (व्यवधान)

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फ़लड और ड्राउट पर तो आज बहस चल ही रही है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वहां पर सात संथाली मारे गये हैं ।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बिहार में भंयकर सूखा है और वहां गल्ला भेजना चाहिये ।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPAKER: I am in a hurry.

श्री बी॰ डी॰ सिंह (फूलपुर) : मैं दूसरी बार कह रहा हूं । बिहार में . . .

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Everything has been done.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपने बहस करवाई । वहां राशन की दुकानों पर अनाज नहीं मिलता है ।

अध्यक्षमहोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिये । ऐसा करने से थोड़े ही होता है । कोई मोशन दीजिये । 377 दीजिये । आप समझदार आदमी हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मोशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आ जायेगा ।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा (होशंगाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में डाकतार कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल चल रही है, आर॰ एम॰ एस॰ की हड़ताल चल रही है । जिससे हजारों बोरियां डाक की हर स्टेशन पर पड़ी हुई हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot. You give me something. I cannot take anything like that. Not allowed.

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप थोड़ा सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सोमवार को दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कंसीडर करूंगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance. Shri Satyanarayan Jatia.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय क स्टटमेंट हिन्दी में नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming. Don't worry. I have taken care of that. This is not the fault of the Minister.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकारी जो स्टेटमेंट हैं, वह हिन्दी में भी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ जायेगा । मैं जानता हूं आप पढ़े-लिखे हैं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मेरा कहना है कि इसकी चिन्ता लेनी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken care of that. Don't be technical now. I have taken care of that. It was not the fault of the Ministry, I must tell you that.

**Not recorded.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : हिन्दी के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं होगा । मैं आप को यकीन दिला रहा हूं कि आज का केस ठीक है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I don't want in English; I want in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is Hindi cause in English, as Punjabi cause is in Urdu.

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)

REPORTED PROLONGED STRIKE BY TEXTILE WORKERS IN BOMBAY AND THREE DAY BUNDH AND "JAIL BHARO" AGITATION BY THEM

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:—

"बम्बई में कपड़ा मिलों में नौ महीनों से लगातार चल रही हड़ताल तथा कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों के समर्थन में औद्योगिक कर्मकारों के तीन दिन के उत्पादन बन्द तथा जेल भरो आन्दोलन का समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, The strike by textile workers in sixty Bombay-based textile mills commenced on 18th January, 1982. Nine of these mills have remained closed from October, 1981 on account of a dispute relating to the payment of bonus. Over a period of time there has been some improvement in the position. Fifty four of the sixty mills are now open. A few of them have reached near normal production and the others are operating partially. The attendance in Bombay mills has exceeded fifty thousand taking into account all categories of employees.

2. In normal times, the textile mills in Bombay produce 100 million metres of cloth and 16 million Kgs. of yarn. In financial terms, the estimated loss in the value of production on account of the strike is nearly Rs. 750 crores. However, owning to the increased production in the decentralised powerloom sector no shortage of cloth has been reported in the country nor has the prices of cloth shown a significant upward trend. The export effort has, however, been affected to some extent.

3. Those who have been responsible for the strike did not spell out the demands of the workers in clear terms. However, as time passed they made their demands in a piecemeal manner.

4. The Government is sensitive to the demands of the workers. It does want to solve their legitimate problems and see that the workers get their just demands fulfilled.

5. A tripartite Committee on which the workers, the industry and the Central and State Governments would be represented has ben constituted to look into the problems of the workers. The problems which are sought to be solved are the ones which relate to house rent allowance, conveyance allowance, badli and increase in wages.

6. After the Committee commences the workers holding all shades of views would be able to represent their views before the Committee and it is expected that the Commitee would give its findings on the issues relating to badli, conveyance allowance and house rent allowance within a period of two months and on wages within a period of six months. All other issues are expected to be looked into within a period of one year.

7. However, those who have been responsible for the strike have not responded positively to the apparatus created to solve

the real problems of the workers. They have instead tried to force their views by remaining away from their jobs and creating situations which are not conducive to the maintenance of law and order and to the solving of their problems in a scientific and just manner for all concerned.

8. The leadership of the Maharashtra Girni Kamgar Union which had organised the strike in the Bombay textile mill industry with effect from January 18, 1982, gave a call for 'Production Bundh' in the State of Maharashtra with effect from October 11, 1982, for a period of three days. Information available from the Government of Maharashtra shows that after the three day period, the sitaution has become normal since yesterday.

9. While the strike call was given all over Maharashtra, its impact was felt only in the six cities of Bombay, Thane, Poona, Aurangabad, Nasik and Rai Garh (Colaba). During the three-day period approximately 1,30,000 to 1,40,000 workers remained away from work affecting 293 units in the six cities mentioned above from a total of nearly 19,000 units. The 'Production Bundh' affected about 11 per cent of the work force and 1.5 per cent of the Units.

10. The philosophy of Production Bundh (utapadan bundh) is neither in the interest of workers nor in the interest of the employers. Its net effect is a loss in the National product which a nation like ours can ill afford. It has affected the life of innocent sections of society unconnected with the issues.

11. The Government is concerned with the hardship being suffered by the workers. The Government appeals to the workers that they should come back to work and their real problems would be solved. Those who are concerned with the situation are requested to see that conditions are created which are helpful for solving the problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this kind of thing being done during Calling Attention? Mr. Jatiya has to speak. No other Member. Mr. Jatiya.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इतना पुराना मसला है जिसका इलाज अभी तक नहीं किया जा सकता है। हमारी सरकार उत्पादन वर्ष मना रही है। इस उत्पादन वर्ष में सरकार की हठधर्मी के कारण यह हड़ताल चल रही है और इस हड़ताल के कारण 757 करोड़ रुपये की हानि उत्पादन में हुई है, 175 करोड़ रुपये की हानि निर्यात में हुई है और 110 करोड़ रुपये की हानि मजूरी में हुई है। यह है उत्पादन वर्ष का तोहफा जो सरकार दे रही है। ये आंकड़े सरकार ने प्रो० मधु दंडवते जी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिये हैं।

यह इतना अहम मसला है कि 9 महीने पुरानी हड़ताल का सरकार अभी तक हल नहीं निकाल सकी है। यह नैतिक नहीं है और यह अप्राकृतिक भी है। अगर किसी भी समस्या का हल ढूंढने में इतना समय लगेगा तो निश्चित रूप से मजदूरों में असंतोष और आक्रोश फैलेगा। इस असंतोष के कारण जो परिणाम आ रहे हैं उन्हें अस्वाभाविक नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

60 मिलें बन्द हैं इसके कारण ढाई लाख कर्मचारियों और उनके परिवारों के लाखों लोगों की क्या हालत है, इसका अन्दाजा सहज लगाया जा सकता है। भूखा इंसान क्या नहीं कर सकता है इस बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिए। भूख इंसान से क्या नहीं करा सकती। यह हड़ताल एक ऐसी घटना है जिस पर पूरे देश की निगाह लगी हुई है। आज मजदूरों की भूख दस्तक दे रही है और हमें उसका हल खोजने के लिये मजबूर कर रही है। यह स्थिति है। 10 लाख लोगों के परिवारों को बचाने के लये कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। सरकार आहिस्ता चलो की नीति अपना रही है, जिससे आन्दोलन स्वत: समाप्त हो जाय। निश्चित रूप से इस

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

मजदूर विरोधी नीति का अभिनन्दन नहीं किया जा सकता । वे लोग इस नीति के खिलाफ आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं । सरकार के रूख का विरोध कर रहे हैं, मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि वे इस परिस्थिति में संघर्ष कर रह हैं । इसके भविष्य को सहज नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

आज हिन्दुस्तान के औद्योगिक मजदूरों का 30 प्रतिशत भाग बम्बई में रहता है । 30 प्रतिशत मजदूर प्रभावित हो और सरकार के कान पर जूं तक न रेंगे, सरकार कोई चिन्ता न करे एसी सरकार को मजदूरों की हितचिंतक नहीं कहा जा सकता है । यह सरकार मजदूर विरोधी है, उत्पादन वर्ष में उत्पादन में बाधा उत्पन्न कर रही है और यह देश के हित में नहीं कहा जा सकता है ।

नेशनल कैम्पेन कमेटी बनी हुई है, जिसमें सभी केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठन शामिल हैं । उनका भी यही कहना है कि शीघ्र हल निकाला जाए । यह कोई एक यूनियन का मसला नहीं है । यह एक अहम सवाल है । सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये । सरकार परस्त जो राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघ है, उसको बचाने के लिये षडयंत्र किया जा रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि व्यक्ति से बड़ी संस्था और संस्था से बड़ा देश है । किसी संस्था को बचाने के लिये देश का नुक्सान नहीं किया जा सकता । इस तरह की बात की प्रशंसा नहीं की जा सकती । राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघ को बचाने के लिये उसको बी आर आई एक्ट में मान्यता दी गई है, जबकि मजदूरों का समर्थन उसके पास नहीं है । उसको सिर्फ कागजी मान्यता है । मजदूरों के आन्दोलन को कुचलने की यह एक साजिश हो रही है । चाहे बिहार का एक्ट हो, या मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात का एक्ट हो, इनका कोई डेमोक्रेटिक पैटर्न नहीं है, ये मजदूर विरोधी हैं । ये एक्ट इसलिये बनाये गये हैं जिससे कि मजदूर आन्दोलन स्वतंत्रता पूर्वक न चल सकें । इस तरह की साजिश की जा रही है । आन्दोलन को कुचलने के लिये गोली चालन किया गया । ऐसी स्थिति बनाई गई मजदूर सत्याग्रह और प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे । गांधी जी ने हमें सत्य का आग्रह करना सिखाया है । आखिरी हथियार के रूप में हड़ताल की जाए यह मान्यता है । लेकिन आज मजदूरों का दमन किया जा रहा है । क्या पूंजी लगाने वाले पूंजीपति और सरकार ही सारे निर्णय लेने की हकदार हैं, जो अपना पसीना बहाता है, उसको कोई हक नहीं है ? उसकी बात सरकार नहीं मान रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार बहुत बड़ी गलती कर रही है । इसका परिणाम ठीक नहीं निकलेगा । इसका सबक देश की जनता और मजदूर समय पर अवश्य देंगे । आज जो स्थिति बनी हुई है वह बहुत खतरनाक है । मजदूरों के आंदोलन को दबाने के लिए षडयंत्र किए जा रहे हैं ।

मुझे याद है जब उज्जैन की विनोद और विमल मिलें मध्यप्रदेश में वह बंद हुई थीं और उन 8 हजार मजदूरों के लिए जब मैं आवाज उठाता था तो मेरी आवाज को दबाने की हर प्रकार की कोशिश की जाती थी । मेरे ऊपर बल प्रयोग किया गया और मुझे आघात पहुंचाये गये । इसलिए मैं उस दर्द को समझता हूं मजदूरों के सामने भुखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है । उनके बर्तन, कपड़े जेवर आदि सब बिक चुके हैं । नौ महीनों से उनकी यह हड़ताल चली आ रही है । मजदूरों के पास कोई बहुत बड़ी पूंजी नहीं होती है । आश्रय का दूसरा

साधन नहीं होता है। वह कमाता है और खाता है। किसी महीने उसको पगार न मिले तो भुखमरी की स्थिति उसके सामने आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है। यह तो नौ महीने से हड़ताल चली आ रही है। इस कारण भुखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं होगी तो और क्या होगा। सरकार इस हड़ताल के चलते रहने के लिए दोषी है। उचित समय पर सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। नौ महीने की 'प्रौलोंग्ड स्ट्राइक' होने के बावजूद भी वह कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। सरकार दमन का सहारा ले रही है। दमनकारी उपाय वह अपना रही है। इन उपायों से वह इस हड़ताल को खत्म कराना चाहती है। यह तानाशाही रवैया है। प्रजातंत्रीय देश के लिए यह रवैया प्रशंसा की बात नहीं है। सरकार उपेक्षा बरत रही है।

इधर मजदूर परेशान है, जलूस और प्रदर्शन करने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं, और उधर देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति भी पैदा हो गई है कि मिल मालिकों, कारखाने-दारों को भी प्रदर्शन करने पर, जलूस निकालने पर मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में, इंदौर में मिल मालिकों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। यह उत्पादकता वर्ष है। लेकिन उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर जोर नहीं दिया जा रहा है। कारखानों को बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है। कारखानों को, उद्योगों को चलाने वाले मालिक तक जलूस निकाल रहे हैं, प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, ज्ञापन दे रहे हैं बिजली की कमी को ले कर। कहां देश जा रहा है, यह आप सोचते नहीं हैं। इससे न उद्योगों का भला होगा और न देश का। यह चीज न उद्योगों के हित में है, न श्रमिकों के और न ही देश के। स्थिति दिनों दिन खराब होती चली जा रही है।

देश के कपड़ा मजदूरों की समस्यायें हैं जिन पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। बीस पच्चीस साल में कपड़ा मजदूरों के वेतन पर विचार नहीं किया गया है। कपड़ा मजदूर हिन्दुस्तान की रीढ़ हैं, कपड़ा उद्योग हिन्दुस्तान की रीढ़ रहा है और है। यह बहुत पुराना उद्योग है। इस में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की स्थिति काफी दयनीय है। नरकीय जीवन वे बिता रहे हैं। मिलों में काम करने वाले लाखों मजदूरों के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, बच्चों की पढ़ाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, स्वास्थ्य सुविधायें उनको उपलब्ध नहीं है। एक स्वतंत्र देश के लिए यह स्थिति शर्म की बात है। कपड़ा उद्योग के 'आटोमेशन' की, 'नवीनीकरण' की 'माडर्नाइजेशन' की सब बातें की जाती हैं। लेकिन इस उद्योग में काम करने वालों के बारे में आप सोचेंगे नहीं तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। भारतीय मजदूर संघ से सम्बद्ध भारतीय वस्त्र उद्योग कर्मचारी महासंघ ने इन मजदूरों के वास्ते बेज के गठन बोर्ड की मांग की है। इसको माना नहीं गया है। कपड़ा मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को क्या मिलना चाहिये, इसके बारे में विचार नहीं हुआ है। आजादी के इतने साल बीत जाने के बाद भी जो उपेक्षा उनकी तरफ बरती गई है, इसी का यह नतीजा है कि यह हड़ताल इतनी लम्बी चली है और अन्य भागों में भी देश के हड़ताल करने का वातावरण बनता चला जा रहा है। उनकी मांग है कि उनको कम से कम 650 रुपये मासिक वेतन मिलना चाहिये, महंगई भत्ता उनको मिलना चाहिये, स्थायीकरण की बात होनी चाहिए। मिलों को आजकल बदली कर्मचारियों के बल पर चलाया जाता है, मजदूरों को बदली मजदूरों के रूप में रख कर काम चलाया जाता है। इन बदली मजदूरी

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

की तादाद बहुत बड़ी है। उनको स्थायी करने के बारे में कोई नीति नहीं बनायी गयी है। कई सालों तक इनको बदली मजदूर के तौर पर काम करना पड़ता है। इनको महीने में काम कितने दिन मिलता है? दो, चार, पांच या दस दिन ही मिलता है। उसी पर इनको अपना जीवन निर्वाह करना पड़ता है। मजदूरों के लिए आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। आवास सुविधायें उनको उपलब्ध कराना चाहिये। अच्छे रिहायशी मकान उनको दिए जाने चाहियें। अगर मकान नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मकान भत्ता उनको दिया जाए। उनके वास्ते चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जाएं। मिलों में कार्डिग, फ्रेमिंग, ब्लो रूम, स्पिनिंग आदि कई विभाग होते हैं। उन विभागों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहां के वातावरण में, और वायुमंडल से उनके स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। वातावरण इस प्रकार का नहीं होता है जिसको 'हैल्दी' कहा जा सके। स्वास्थ्यप्रद वातावरण नहीं होता है। अस्वास्थ्यकर वातावरण में रह कर उनको काम करना पड़ता है। उनके स्वास्थ्य के बारे में भी चिन्ता की जानी चाहिये, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उनको मिले, यह उनकी मांग है। आने जाने के लिए उनकों कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। मिलों में मजदूर कैसे आएगा, कैसा जाएगा इसका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है। अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए यह सुविधा हो सकती है लेकिन इनके लिए नहीं? एक को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाती है तो दूसरे को क्यों नहीं की जाती है। दूसरे के बारे में भी सोचा जाना चाहिये। यह जो असमानता है इसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। इस सब के बारे में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं यह बताया जाना चाहिये। इस सब के बारे में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे है यह बताया जाना चाहिये। श्रमिक महिलाओं को काम में जो वाइंडिंग, कार्डिग, ब्लोइंग आदि विभाग हैं उसमें प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। ये सब उनकी मांगें हैं। 'ले आफ' के बारे में भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। इस में उनका कोई दोष नहीं होता है। अघोषित ले आफ किया जाता है जिससे मजदूरों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। बिजली की कमी अथवा अन्य के कारण से जो 'ले आफ' किया जाता है उसका पैसा मजदूरों को मिलना चाहिये ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

यूनियनों की मान्यता का मामला है। आपको गुप्त मतदान की प्रणाली से मजदूरों की बात को मानना चाहिये और जिसके पक्ष में अधिक मतदान हो उसी यूनियन को मान्यता देनी चाहिये।

मजदूरों को न तो आकस्मिक अवकाश मिलता है, न अर्जित अवकाश, न 'मेडिकल लीव' मिलती है। यहां तक कि त्योहारों को भी छुट्टी नहीं मिलती है। इसी प्रकार बदली कर्मचारियों के बारे में सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। मान्यता के कानून ऐसे हैं जिसको लेकर सारे देश में विवाद हैं। क्यों नहीं आप एक केन्द्रीय कानून से यह मसला हल करते? राज्यवार जो तरह तरह के कानून बने हुए हैं उनको समाप्त कर के एक केन्द्रीय कानून सारे देश में बनाया जाना चाहिये जिससे मजदूरों और उद्योग का हित होगा। निगरानी समिति बनानी चाहिये। ग्रेजुटी के बारे में उनकी मांग है कि एक साल में एक महीने का उनको वेतन मिलना चाहिये। उनको सेवा की आज कोई गारन्टी नहीं है। किसी वक्त भी उसको निकाला जा सकता

है । उसकी सेवा की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है । जो अन्य सुविधायें आप और कर्मचारियों को दे रहे हैं वह मजदूरों को भी देनी चाहिये । नाइट ड्यूटी करने के लिये उनको शिफ्ट अलाउन्स देना चाहिये । आपको मजदूरों की भलाई के लिये सोचना चाहिये ।

वस्त्र उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की मांग है कि 17 सितम्बर को राष्ट्रीय श्रम दिवस विश्वकर्मा जयन्ती के रूप में मनाया जाना चाहिये और उनको उस दिन वेतन सहित छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिये ।

सारी मिलों का मामला बड़ा लम्बा चला । यह मामला पेचीदा हो गया है । यदि यह हड़ताल मान लिया जाय तो, समाप्त हो जाय तो इन मिलों को चलाने के लिये 'मोडर्नाइजेशन' करने के लिये 1980-81 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 2125 करोड़ रू० की जरूरत है । कहां से यह पूरी होगी ? इधर महंगाई भी बढ़ गई है जिसकी वजह से बढ़कर 2500 करोड़ हो जायेगा । तो सरकार इन मिलों का 'मार्डनाइजेशन' करना चाहती है कि नहीं ? 60 मिलों में से 10, 12 मिलें मार्डनाइज्ड हैं, बाकी मिलें कबाड़खाना है । उनका आधुनिकीकरण करना चाहिये । इस बारे में सरकार का क्या रुख है ? मुझे पता लगा है कि कुछ मिलों को सरकार ने 'सिक' घोषित करके लिया है । यह नीति सरकार की अच्छी नहीं है । किसी प्रभाव में आकर मिलों को चलने का अवसर न दिया जाय यह अच्छा नहीं होगा ।

लोगों को भूख से बचाने के लिये कुछ ऐसे उपाय करने चाहिये जो मजदूरों के हित में हों । आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि 6 महीने में कोई निष्कर्ष निकलने वाला है । 9 महीने हो गये मिलों को बन्द हुए, 6 महीने और लगने वाले हैं । इस प्रकार 15 महीने के अन्दर सरकार किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेगी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उसका कार्यान्वियन कब किया जायेगा ? 2 वर्ष लगेंगे, तब तक मजदूरों का क्या होगा ? यह सारे प्रश्न मजदूरों के सामने हैं । इस पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये । सारे देश के कपड़ा उद्योग के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है इसको आपको स्पष्ट रूप से घोषित करना चाहिये । आज की वर्तमान परिस्थिति में मिलों को तुरन्त चलाने के लिये क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठनों को, वहां जो यूनियनें काम कर रही हैं, उनके प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर जल्दी से जल्दी इसकी घोषणा करें कि कब तक आप मिलों को चालू करने के लिये वातावरण बनायेंगे । आपने कहा है कि हमने बड़ा वातावरण बनाया है, लेकिन लोग मान नहीं रहे हैं । आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे सिद्धांत अच्छे हैं । मान्यताएं बहुत अच्छी हैं । आप घोषणा कर रहे हैं कि उत्पादन वर्ष की, लेकिन लोग मान नहीं रहे हैं । आज बिजली नहीं है । आप "श्रमेव जयते" का नारा देते हैं, लेकिन श्रमिकों पर 'लाठी चार्ज', 'गोली चार्ज' कराते हैं । आज स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि घोषणा कुछ, करना कुछ । करनी और कथनी का अन्तर निश्चित रूप से किसी भी अच्छी सरकार के लिये शोभा की बात नहीं है ।

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा (बम्बई दक्षिण) : 9 महीने में बच्चा पैदा हो जाता है ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : आप 9 महीने कह रहे हैं, यदि प्राकृतिक हो और नैसर्गिक हो तब, यदि उसमें कोई खराबी हो तो 9 महीने में नहीं होगा। इसलिये सरकार के सोचने में और उसकी नीति में कहीं न कहीं कुछ खराबी है, या उसकी मंशा अलग है, अन्यथा 9 महीने की स्थिति में सारा 'सोल्यूशन' निकल जाना चाहिये था। अभी 6 महीने और लगेंगे, 15 महीने, उसके बाद 3 महीने और लगेंगे 18 महीने हो जायेंगे, यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है।

इसलिये मेरा सरकार से साफ-साफ निवेदन है, प्रार्थना है कि ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि हजारों लोग भूख की कगार पर खड़े हैं, उनकी असमत और इज्जत दाव पर है, ऐसी स्थिति में यह मानवीय प्रश्न है, सरकार की इस पर क्या नीति है? सरकार इस बारे में साफ घोषणा करे, यह मैं अपेक्षा करता हूं।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, will you allow any member from Bombay to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know the rules better than I do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The problem involves badli workers. So, a badli member should be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give the information to Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: If one hon. Member withdraws, then can we substitute?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Again, You know the rules.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: (Durgapur): Can I get clarification from the Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can meet the Minister separately and get any amount of clarification. He will welcome it and will be prepared to discuss it with you.

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो वक्तव्य यहां पर किया गया, उसमें से मुझे प्रश्न ढूंढ निकालने होंगे और उनका जवाब देना होगा। इस वक्तव्य में पहले यह कहा गया है कि यह उत्पादन वर्ष है और उत्पादन आप नहीं कर रहे हैं।

जब हमने उत्पादन वर्ष इसे कहा है तो शायद यह उत्पादन वर्ष नहीं होना चाहिये, इसलिये किसी ने उसको रोकने की कोशिश की है। हमने काम बन्द नहीं किया, जिन्होंने काम बन्द किया है, वह उसका जवाब दे सकते हैं। आज हम कह रहे हैं कि यह उत्पादन वर्ष है, इसलिये आप काम पर जाइये और उत्पादन बढ़ाइये।

आपने क्या कहा है, कौन सी फिलासफी कौन सा तत्वाधान इस देश के सामने रखा है, उत्पादन बन्द का। हम कहते हैं उत्पादन बढ़ाओ और आप कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बन्द करो।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : यह हमने नहीं कहा है, सरकार की नीति के कारण यह हुआ है, सरकार ऐसा वातावरण बना रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want, I will allow you to ask a clarification. But you should not interrupt in the middle.

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : आप उत्पादन बन्द की भाषा कह रहे हैं और उसमें गर्व कर रहे हैं, खुद को बड़ा समझ रहे हैं और ऐसा समझ रहे हैं कि आपके

इस काम की वजह से श्रमिकों का भला होने वाला है, हमारे देशवासियों का भला होने वाला है और हमारा देश का होने वाला है। मैं बड़ी नम्रता से आपको कहना चाहता हूं .....

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him reply. You have spoken for 18 to 20 minutes. Now you hear the reply.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सीधे आक्षेप लगाये जा रहे हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : जो यह कह रहे हैं, बिल्कुल गलत कह रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you speak now, you will lose your chance.

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, यह सरकार की तुच्छ बुद्धि को उपज है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Calling Attention is allowed by the Speaker to find solutions to problems. The hon. member has raised so many points. The Minister is replying to him. You should wait and know his reaction. This is not the way to react.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After all, every one is a political product. You cannot avoid it.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : अगर आप कहते हैं कि आपने उत्पादन बन्द करने की बात नहीं की, तो मैं क्या कहूं। आपने ही उत्पादन बन्द करने की बात की है, जब कि हमने उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात की है। जब मैं सही बात यहां पर कहता हूं तो आपको बुरा लगता है। इससे श्रमिकों का हित होने वाला नहीं है। उनका कल्याण नहीं होगा।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : हमने तो उत्पादन बन्द करने की बात नहीं की, फिर क्या ये इस प्रकार आक्षेप लगा रहे हैं। ऐसे किसी पर आक्षेप लगाना ठीक नहीं .... (व्यवधान)।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : आपने ही उत्पादन बन्द करने की बात की है ..

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has he not got the freedom to reply?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Mr. Jatiya. Please sit down. You have raised many points and he is replying to those points.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has not replied.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this is the attitude of the hon. Members, how can we have any deliberations in the House?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this is the attitude, we cannot have an orderly deliberation in the House. I am very sorry because he has raised many points. As a matter of fact, the rule is that he can put only one question and he can take only three minutes. We have allowed him and he has made a speech for about 20 minutes. If he has raised only one question, it would have been easy. But as you think, it does not involve any politics, but you have raised many political issues and you have to....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, you have to protect the Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am to protect all, I am not concerned whether it is Minister or Members. All are equal. Now, please reply.

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : मैं कोई मनगढंत बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। जो बिन्दु आपने यहां उपस्थित किया है, सिर्फ उस पर ही बोल रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will attack the Government, and shoud they not reply? It is for you to accept it or reject it.

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : आपने जो प्वाइण्ट उठाया है, मैं सिर्फ उसी पर बोल रहा हूं । यदि आप उसका बुरा मानते हैं तो आपका ऐसा समझना गलत है ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : उत्पादन बन्द करने की बात किसने की है । सरकार ने की है । हमने नहीं की है ।

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : नहीं तो क्या सरकार ने की है .....

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : तो हमने की है ? सरकार ने ही ऐसा वायु-मण्डल बनाया है ।

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : मगर कभी कभी सही बात इतनी हृदय तक पहुंच जाती है, मैं उसमें क्या करूं । यदि आप बात करने के पहले या बोलने के पहले विचार करते तो बात बन जाती । यह बात मैं बार-बार यहां पर कह रहा हूं । इससे श्रमिकों के हित की बात नहीं हो सकती, इससे देश का भी हित नहीं हो सकता और किसी की कुछ भलाई नहीं हो सकती । इसलिए आप श्रमिकों का कल्याण नहीं चाहते हैं, आप तत्व ज्ञान की बात करते हैं ...... ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum): What about the lock-out in the country? Will you compel them to lift the lock-out?

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : किसी को कुछ भी कहने की आजादी नहीं है .. (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : मैं तो आपके सवाल का जवाब दे रहा हूं । यह आपकी गलत नीति का ही परिणाम है .... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : यह सब सरकार की नीतियों का ही परिणाम है, इसीलिए आज मजदूरों में असंतोष है ...

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. It is not proper. You have raised so many points. Mr Jatiya, I have told you, everybody should act according to the rules in a Calling Attention motion; you are not expected to make a speech and you have made a speech. I have permitted it because this is a very important problem, and now when he replies, you need not accept it, you may reject it, but you must allow the Government to reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. It is not proper. As you have been allowed 20 minutes, you must allow them to reply. That is democracy. If you want something else....

(*Interruptions*)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : किसी को कुछ भी कहने की छूट नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you so much worried?

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : इस तरह से श्रमिकों का कल्याण नहीं होगा । जिनके कोई नौकरी नहीं है, उनका कल्याण नहीं होगा । आप इस तरह से देश के अन्दर तत्व ज्ञान की बातें फैलाना चाहते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jatiya, you have said that the Government is responsible for the stoppage of work. That is there in the proceedings. Should not the Government reply that the Government is not responsible for the stoppage of work? You may accept it or reject it, but for whatever charges are made, the Government have got to reply. You must have the toleration. You need not accept it, you may reject, but you must have the toleration. But if there is no toleration, there is no democracy.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. Yes, Mr. Minister.

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो पायंट्स यहां पर उपस्थित किए हैं, मैं सिर्फ उन्हीं का जवाब दे रहा हूं, उनके बाहर मैं नहीं जा रहा हूं। जो चीज आपको सुनने में बुरी लगती है, अगर आप वह न करते, तो अच्छा होता। (व्यवधान)।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jatiya, there are other Members. The reply is being given by the Minister. Now Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has to speak. He will take note of the points and he will put questions to the Minister.

The difficulty is that the problem is completely forgotten. The Speaker has allowed the Calling Attention to see that the starving workers are saved. We are not interested in....

(Interruptions)

My point is that the mill must be opened and the workers must go on work. That is in national interest. That is why the Speaker has allowed it.

After this Calling Attention is over, if the mill is opened tomorrow, I shall be the happiest person as a trade union worker.

This is a human problem. Please do not inject politics in it. The families of the workers are starving. Their children are starving. We shall try to solve the problem.

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : आपका आक्षेप है कि सरकार मजदूर विरोधी नीति अपना कर काम कर रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार मजदूरों के विरुद्ध होती, तो वह एन० टी० सी० में 112 मिलें ले कर न चलाती, 80 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा होने पर वह उन्हें न चलाती आपने क्या किया? जो मिलें बन्द हुई थीं, श्रमिकों को काम देने के लिए एन० टी० सी० ने उन्ह अपने हाथ में लिया, लेकिन आपने उनको भी बन्द कर दिया। एक तरफ़ श्रमिकों को काम देने के लिए आप सरकार को मिलें लेने के लिए कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो मिलें सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में ली हैं, आप उन्हें बन्द करवाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा ऐसी नीति से श्रमिकों के प्रश्न किस प्रकार हल हो सकते हैं, किस प्रकार उनका कल्याण हो सकता है।

आप कहते हैं कि यहां पर कोई रैली न करो, कोई खेल न करो, क्योंकि उन-पर पैसा खर्च होता है। वहां पर आप मिलें बन्द कर के, प्राडक्शन बन्द कर के कुछ ही दिनों में करोड़ों रुपए बर्बाद करते हैं। आपके उकसाने से होने वाली स्ट्राइक के कारण हजारों लोग भुखे रहते हैं, लेकिन आपको उसकी चिन्ता नहीं है। हम प्राडक्शन को बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, आप उसको बन्द करने की बात करते हैं। क्या इससे श्रमिकों का कल्याण हो सकता है?

मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूछना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई के श्रमिकों की क्या मांगे हैं। उन सारी मांगों को वैधानिक दृष्टि से पूरा करने--सब लोगों के प्रश्न हल हो सकें, इस दृष्टि से कार्यवाही करने-की ज़िम्मेदारी सरकार ने अपने ऊपर ली है। आज भी मैं यह बात कहता हूं। क्या उससे आपका समाधान हो जाएगा। आप कहते हैं कि आर एम एम एस को डीरेकगनाइज करो और अमुक को रेकगनाइज करो। सवाल रेकगनीशन और डीरेकनीशन का नहीं है। सवाल श्रमिकों के काम और मजदूरी का है। वे सब सवाल हल करने के लिए हम कटिबद्ध हैं। गवर्नमेंट के एक प्रतिनिधि के नाते मैं इस सब से बड़े हाउस में कह रहा हूं कि श्रमिकों के सब सही प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए हम कटिबद्ध हैं। मैं कह रहा हूं कि उनके बोनस, बदली, हाउस-रेंट कनवेयेंस एलांउस और बढ़े हुए वेतन आदि के प्रश्न हल किए जाएंगे।

[श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल]

लेकिन ये प्रश्न कैसे हल करेंगे,जिससे मिलें बन्द न हों, क्या देना मौजू, दुरुस्त और वैधानिक होगा, क्या देने से मजदूरों को हमेशा के लिए काम मिलता रहेगा, यह निश्चित करने का काम सरकार ने अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है बल्कि इस काम को सरकार ने एक कमेटी के हाथ में सौंप दिया है। उस कमेटी में कामदारों के, श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि बैठेंगे, इण्डस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि बैठेंगे और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि बैठेंगे। हमने यह भी कहा हुआ है कि दो महीने के अन्दर एक रिपोर्ट दें और 6 महीने में यह प्रश्न हल किए जायेंगे। माडर्नाईजेशन के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, वह भी एक साल में हम देखेंगे। (व्यवधान) लेकिन आप क्या कहते हैं? आप कहते हैं कि किसी को डीरिकग्नाइज़ करो और किसी को रिकग्नाइज़ करो। आपके जो प्रश्न हैं, वह श्रमिकों के हित में नहीं हैं। अगर वह श्रमिकों के हित में होते तो आप सामने आते और जो यंत्र हमने बनाया है उसको हवा में नहीं छोड़ देते। मैं यहां श्रमिकों के नाम पर अपील करता हूं, वे हमारे भाई हैं, उनके साथ हम रह चुके हैं, हम से ज्यादा उनको आप नहीं जानते हैं, उनको आप बहकायें नहीं, उनके सरल दिमाग से काम करने का फायदा आप मत उठायें। उनके काम पर आने के लिए और उनके सारे प्रश्न हल करने के लिए हमने कदम उठाया है, उसमें आप रोड़ा मत अटकायें, उनकी मजबूरी से फायदा मत उठायें। यदि आप उनकी मजबरी से फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो उससे आपको कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। (व्यवधान)

आप कहते हैं कि श्रमिकों को पहले के दिनों में कुछ भी नहीं मिला है। उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ स्टैटिस्टिक्स यहां पर देना चाहता हूं और बताना चाहता हूं कि इससे भी ज्यादा अगर कुछ दिया जा सकता है तो वह भी हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। श्रमिकों को पहले क्या मिलता था और आज क्या मिलता है यह आप देखें।

In the case of Government, the D.A. for workers per mensem has moved from Rs. 87 in 1974 to Rs. 296 in 1981. That is, there is a rise of 239 per cent. Similarly, the wages at minimum level of fresh recruit has risen from Rs. 522 in 1974 to Rs. 910 in 1981. That is 74 per cent rise. The average rate has gone up from Rs 647 in 1974 to Rs. 1,259 in 1981 a rise of 93 per cent.

फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं हुआ। म मानता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा भी अगर कुछ दे सकते हैं, देना जरूरी है तो उसमें भी कोई रुकावट नहीं होगी।

आप तो सिवाय उत्पादन रोकने के और कोई कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप कम से कम हमारे देशवासियों पर मेहरबानी कीजिए और जिनका नाम आप ले रहे हैं, उन पर भी मेहरबानी कीजिए।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मंत्री जी को यहां पर यह घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि सरकार कब तक सारे मामले को हल करना चाहेगी। सरकार ने ऐसी घोषणा नहीं की है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Satytsadhan Chakraborty.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. There are four more Members. You have already taken 18 to 20 minutes. Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would request you not to interrupt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You ask your friends first not to interrupt. I did not interrupt.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, at the

very outset, I extend my warmest greetings to 2,50,000 textile workers who have been on strike despite starvation and terror that has been unleashed on them for the last nine months.

I condemn the Government because, in league with the mill-owners, in a calculated manner, they are trying to destroy the united movement of the textile workers of Bombay which demonsrates their anti-labour policy which has been amply expressed in this House, that is, the promptness with which they have passed the repressive laws to take away breath from the labour and to present them with bullet......

(*Interruptions*)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया सदन इतना गम्भीर मसला चल रहा है और सदन की स्थिति क्या है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is their culture. Don't be agitated. When we speak about labour, this is what they do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am really astonished to see that, when thousands of workers are on strike, defeating all previous records in Bombay—the textile workers were on strike in 1982; the duration was 171 days—today when more than 2,50,000 workers are on strike for a period exceeding 9 months, involving 50 million man-days lost, when it is telling upon our export trade and export earning, when it has adverse repercussions on the cloth market, the Government refuses to express even its concern at what is happening in Bombay.

The hon. Minister, just now, was accusing the workers and thereby the leaders. I know what is in his mind. Why does he fail to raise his accusing finger at the mill-owners who are the persons responsible? He was talking about rise in wages. Is he aware of the fact that 1 lakh badli workers earn Rs 200 to Rs 250 per month and for years together they remain badli workers? The sword of Damocles of being retrenched is always hanging on their heads. Is he aware of that? Will he not sympathise with those 1 lakh badli workers who are brutally exploited by the mill-owners. Whom is he going to accuse for that?

When he talked of wage rise, may I tell him that it was only in 1979 that there was a wage rise of Rs. 45. After that, nothing has happened.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have given you the figures.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have also statistics with me. You say in your statement that there are no demands of the workers...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You give me now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are firmly in wedlock with ignorance. I am giving you the demands. You know it. Do you think that this is for the first time that the workers are on strike? For your information, the answer is, no. In 1966, in 1974, in 1979 and in 1982, they were on strike. This time, the intensity and duration of the strike is much more but the demands are the same. Should I, just to educate you, tell you what are the demands of the workers? Very simple. One of the demands of the workers is about these 1 lakh badli workers. You must condemn this badli system whereby the factory owners avoid all factory laws and deny the rights to workers. These casual workers and badli workers are the worst exploited section of the working class.

Do you mean to say that you are not aware of the demands of the workers?

If you simply take the trouble of going into the history of the textile workers' movement in Bombay, you will find that on several occasions—it is not only in 1982—that the workers raised this point and your Government and your owners pay a deaf ear to their demands and take a hostile attitude of repression towards the workers.

Do you know the Leave Rules? I think you are aware of them. Do you know that in Bombay, in the major industries,

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]
the workers enjoy 50 days of leave, including paid holidays, earned leave and all that? For your information, the leave enjoyed by the workers in the textile industry is only 25 days. Is it not a flagrant violation of justice?

Should this not invite your attention for immediate intervention?

Why are you accusing the workers?

Why don't you raise your hand and why don't you accuse the bastions who are responsible for all these things, the employers, who have earned, amassed enormous wealth with the blood and sweat of the thousands of workers?

Why is it that you don't say anything about the millowners?

Do you want to know about the demands of the workers? Well compared to the minimum wages prevalent in major industries in Bombay, the minimum wage of the textile worker, is Rs. 300 less. Why should the workers accept this condition? When in the city of Bombay, the workers of major industries get minimum higher wages, why is it that the textile workers who are contributing by their sweat and toil all these years to the export earnings and huge profits of the owners, not get at least as minimum wage, the wage that their brothers are getting in major industries in Bombay? What is your answer?

Do you pay house rent to your Central Government employees? You do. But not to the adequate amount. I do not know whether you will be moved to learn that no house rent allowance is paid to the textile workers in Bombay! Have they committed any mistake? Are they obstructing your policies? Are they going against your productivity? When they demand that "We have a right to house rent allowance", and they have not yet stated the amount, but they say "You please come, sit across the table and let us talk", why do you refuse to talk? First of all, you say that their demands are unjust. And then you can refuse to talk. Can you say that their demands are unjust?

I would like to mention another point. You want to talk. Yes. You have a right to talk. You have a right to choose your rep esentatives. I do not mind. If the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Union is the real representative of the workers, you can talk to them. There is one Act, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1949. It is because of that Act, this union has the monopoly of bargaining with the owners. And do you know what the workers say about this union leaders? The nnion leaders to get any job or anything done, pay money to the goondas and they are actively supported by the millowners. You please go to Bombay. I do not want to politicise it. You ask any worker about the terror tactics that are being adopted, because of their monopoly of power, because they are in league with the factory millowners, and you will know them.

Unfortunately, the union leaders and the mill management are also supported by the Government machinery.

This is for the first time that the workers raised their voice against it.

Shri Sharad Pawar, the Chief Minister, appointed a Committee to go through this Act. Do you know what is the interim report of the Committee? The interim report of the Committee precisely is this. The interim report of the Committee precisely is this that the workers will secretly choose their union and they should vote....

AN HON. MEMBER: How many questions he can ask, Sir?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When Sharad Pawar was toppled—, this is the background—and when you come to power in 1980, you have done nothing about that committee. Their membership is manipulated and it is amply demonstrated. In the statement of the Minister, he has proclaimed that everything is normal. Yes, you have almost said it. Then what is the problem? The mills are open. Now according to the statement, how many workers have joined? Even I can doubt that statement. The Minister says and I accept it. 50,000 people. Then the majority of the workers are not supporting the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Union which is opposing the strike. Under what calculation does it become the representative union of the majority of the workers? You cannot conceal fact. You cannot hide fact. But

what exactly you are trying? To impose a union on the workers. The workers refused to carry your baby. But you are forcing that baby on the workers. Do you call it a democracy? . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please put the question now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He was telling about the conditions of the workers. I am discussing the thing with all the seriousness that it deserves. Thousands of workers in Bombay and their families are starving. The nation has lost Rs. 2000 crores. The families of the workers are starving. You will be glad to know, as a trade-unionist, the solidarity that has been shown by the peasants. They are sending hundreds of bags of rice to the workers. The workers in Bombay of the banks, LIC, the dock, etc. are raising money and are supporting them. Have not you seen the popular upsurge in support of the striking workers? Is that not going to teach you a lesson? Are you going to teach the workers a lesson—only for the sake of prestige?

You were accusing us, the Members of the Opposition, of politicising the issue and of motive. What is your motive? You deny the majority of the workers to send their representatives to talk to you. Who are the persons indulging in politics? Precisely you, the government and the Members of the ruling Party and your members there.

What is their condition? It is a pitiable plight—I tell you. Some are going without food. Thousands have left their houses. Now tell me. Are these workers not citizens of our country? You may not like their manner. But have you any right to condemn them to poverty, starvation and death? Have you ever asked the millowners, "You come and sit. We want that this should be done." No. Have you invited the representatives? You may dislike it. I dislike this Government. But since I am in the Parliament, I talk to you and say. You may dislike. To settle the issue an appeal was made to the Prime Minister but the Prime Minister did not intervene. You yourself did not intervene. Now you established a committee. May I ask you who will sit in this committee as representative of the workers? You explain. Secondly, what are the terms of reference? Is there any time frame? Because as you know, just as in jurisprudence they say that justice delayed is justice denied, if procrastination takes place, how will you settle the matter? What is the prime need of the hour? Are you interested in a settlement? We are. Otherwise why should we bring in this call attention to invite your attention and go on hammering these points on you? We want you to immediately sit with the workers. Don't make it a prestige issue. Try to settle the issue. You also tell the sharks, these textile barons and go through the profits they have amassed and tell them that this is because of the toil and blood of the workers.

13 hrs.

They have to part with a part of it. We are accusing the Government just because you are not putting pressure on them. Finally, I would say this. The Minister was telling about the workers' productivity and all that. Sir, I am convinced that he has already gone through the labour statistics supplied by his own Government. Well, I would simply quote statistics from their sources. This is the labour statistics. Who are reponsible for the loss of production?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You quote them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I will quote. Who are responsible for the mandays lost? The man-days lost due to lock-outs were 78 per cent during 1976. 78 per cent of the man-days lost was due to lock-out alone. Mr. Minister you are accusing the workers; you are bringing in NSA, MISA and all the laws to stop there. I know what are the measures that you have taken. You are taking a way the bread of the workers. (*Interruptions*) What was the lock-out in 1980 when your mighty leader came to power? What was the percentage of lockout? 46 per cent of the total man-days was lost. Sir, the lock-out is a punishment to the workers compelling to starve and bend their knees so that they can touch the feet of the capitalists—the owners. The capitalists have chosen that path. But, what is your policy? You are in league with them and are accusing the workers. Have you accused any milowner? Please tell me that. You have not done it. They say that these strikes are for a political reason. Very good.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

I again say that you are formally in wedlock with the ignorance. I do not know how to extricate you. But, for your information, I can give you some statistics from 1977. (*Interruptions*) Don't be embarrassed. These facts are embarrassing but try to consume them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for 1977, this is the labour statistics which I quote from the Indian Institute of Management. Of all the strikes that took place—

Issue on wages	32.3 per cent
Bonus	15.2 per cent
Retrenchment	23 per cent
Leave and hours of work	2.2 per cent
Others	28.4 per cent

So, the issues are economics—bonus, retrenchment and the oppressive hours of work. Why do you try to bring in politics? On economic issues they are fighting; they are fighting against the exploitation. Before I conclude, I say Mr. Commerce Minister, you are still young, you go to Bombay and see the young textile workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is younger than you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: May be; we are of the same age. You see they are militant; they are oppressive and they are young and militant textile workers of Bombay. So, whatever you give as a rise in wages it goes to the market and you lose the battle. Because of the rise in prices, his real wage goes down. This is the generation of young workers who would not take things lying down. They are fighting. If you are sagacious enough, to take the correct policy, you may partially solve it. But, if you do not do it, then the responsibility is yours. Now I ask:

When are you going to intervene? When are you going to sit with them? Are you going to go through the wage structure of them? Are you going to concede their demands? If they are legitimate, then it automatically follows that you have to see the representatives of the workers. Please do not make it a prestige issue; sit with them and settle the problem and save the workers..

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the Professor has educated me. A friend of him has abused me. But, I am sorry for him. He has fallen in a trap. Sir, he says that I am accusing him and his colleagues for taking a political stand. If you say that this Government is anti-labour, should I not answer it? And, if I answer it, it becomes political. And, if you accuse me in that fashion, is it not political?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you admit it, it is not political!

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will be able to face only one Professor, not two. That will be difficult for me. (*Interruption*) I am saying all these things because I am distinguishing the important element involved in this trap from the unimportant element. Now, when I said that Professor has fallen in a trap, I have the proof with me to substantiate my statement. You know, on the very floor of this House we have said who would be the members of this committee. We have said that the Retired Chief Justice of Maharashtra High Court will be the Chairman; there will be 5 representatives of different trade unions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): They have refused.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: There will be 5 representatives of the Industry. There will be 2 representatives of the Central Government. There will be 3 representatives of the State Governments. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Niren Ghosh, please hear it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as the trade unions are concerned we have invited AITUC and CITU also. AITUC has said that after the strike is over they will participate..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, no. They have not said. I am General Secretary. He should not misquote. He should read out my letter. So long as the strike continues there is no question of anybody joining this committee.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That is exactly what I am saying.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I never said, we will join after the strike.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Your version is more authentic. I am quarrelling.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please read out my letter.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: My impression is, they are not prepared to join this committee till the strike is in existence. My impression is, they are going to join the committee after the strike is over. That is my interpretation. But, if your interpretation is different, it will be more authentic because it emanates from you, it does not emanate from me. I take whatever interpretation you put on it. I will not quarrel on it. The CITU has said that they are going to join; there are other trade unions who have given their representatives' names. Now you are not aware of this fact also and you are raising this issue on the floor of the House and you are asking as to what 'you have done' what 'you intend to do' and all that. Is it not falling in a trap? When you say I am 'wedded to ignorance', I would not pay back on the same coin. But what it is, if it is not that? You are asking me whether there are any terms of reference to this committee. Let me humbly say this. (*Interruption*) This is for Professor, my hon. friend over there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you listen.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have said that there is a committee. I have explained the constitution of the committee. Now I would like to put before you the reference made to this committee. We have been very categorical, very clear, we have said without any ambiguity, that as far as house-rent is concerned, as far as conveyance, Badli issue and the problem relating to leave are concerned, they will be decided by this committee within a given time. Please mark 'given time'. And this 'given time' is 2 months. Yet, you are not prepared to join this committee and decide this issue within 2 months. Government has stated that as far as the problem relating to 'wage increase' is concerned we do recognise the problem. That is why the problem has been referred to a committee. Let the Committee decide these things in a scientific manner. Let the Committee give an award and we shall see that it will be implemented and this has to be done within six months time. Now, why this six months' time? There are mills in Bombay which are not doing equally well. There are some mills which are doing extremely well. There are some mills which are not doing so well. There are some mills—I am sorry to say—which are likely to be closed down because of the strike and because of the difficulties that have arisen in those mills. Our problem is to see that all mills continue running. If they are closed, the problem is that of providing employment to those people who would be thrown out. You will ask: Why the mills are closed? We know the mills are closed. The Government is running about 112 mills, sick mills. Even after sustaining a huge loss, the Government is running 112 mills. That is just to provide empolyment to those people who are working there. If the mills are closed down, it would be responsibility of the Government to see that the mills run and it is exactly for this reason we do want that wages should be given, wages should be increased. But how much increase can be allowed is a question which is to be scientifically decided. You asked me a question that if other workers in other industries could get good wages why the textile workers should not get good wages. Well, you are a trade union leader.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am not.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: But at least you belong to a party which supports the cause of workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is a trade union leader of the Teachers' profession.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Now, the hon. Member on the other side has said why the same wages should not be given to the textile workers. We would very much like to give them the same wages. The question is: whether it is possible to give them the same wages. You shall have to understand the industry itself. Now, this is an old industry, the industry which is using the old instruments, old machines. This is the industry which came to India for the first time and since that

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

time it has been continuing and our textile policy is to protect the handloom weavers, the power-loom weavers. So expansion is not allowed, modernisation is also allowed in a very careful manner. In the circumstances, the industry has remained what it is today and it is a labour intensive industry. Now, 10 persons could be used in Chemical industry, in a particular Engineering industry, here hundred persons are to be used and we have to allow them to remain like that because we do not want that the workers should be thrown out of employment and today because of this reason—because it is an old machinery—it is not modernised and because it has to face the competition throughout the world, we have to consider this point also. Other countries have modernised. They have looms which can produce million metres of cloth within a short-time whereas ours cannot do that. We have to compete with them and because of these reasons it has not been possible to earn a comfortable margin of profit and pay them well. We would very much like to do it. But is it possible? That is a question of fact. This is a fact of life and by ignoring the fact of life, just we cannot pay more to the workers. We wish to pay them more, but it is not possible to pay them as much as they want. That is the problem and you have rightly said so. Where there is a lock-out, the responsibility of the Government is more than the responsibility of the Government in case the workers go on strike. There also the Government is not saying that it is not responsible, but the responsibility of the Government in case the mills are locked out is more. You have rightly propounded this philosophy, this theory. I accept it in too. But let me ask you: Is it wise to go on strike when it is helpful to some of the mill-owners, not all the mill-owners, to close down their mills? Whom are they helping? Is it not those who want to really close down the mills? It has, of course, hurt them who do not want to close down the mills. There were some mill-owners who wanted to close down the mills, and you have helped them, and after having helped them now you are accusing the Government.

Today, in the world there is a lot of recession, a lot of competition. Our products are finding it very difficult to be sold in the world market. It is exactly the time when others do not want our goods to come in the world market; it is exactly the time when you have called the strike. Is it in the national interest? Is it in the interest of the national economy and in the interest of the industry, I would ask you how it is in the interest of the workers. Why did you do that? My difficulty is that what I speak here remains here; it does not go to the people. Let it go to the people, let it go to the workers, let them ponder over it, let them consider what I am saying here and then they will decide. But unfortunately, it remains here and very little goes to them; that is my difficulty.

You say that the factories which are under lock-out are the Government's responsibility. I do agree with that. I do not want to belittle any Government, any leadership or any person; they do have their problems. But I am mentioning all these things to have a comparison between the two situations. The jute industry is a sick industry; the textile industry is a sick industry; plantation is also facing some difficulties. Please do not accuse me of being partisan. In your own State thirteen jute mills are under lock-out. What is it that the State Government has done? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We had a good debate on the closure of jute mills in West Bengal and you also participated in that. And I am sure we convinced you, but why are you comparing the two? The West Bengal Government wants nationalisation of the jute mills; let the Maharashtra Government come forward and demand nationalisation of the textile industry and then you compare.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will come to that.

Again, you have fallen in a bigger trap. He has rightly said that when the mills are under lock-out, the responsibility of the Government is there. But I do not

know. why for the strikes in the States we are held responsible. We are not shaking off the responsibility completely; we are not saying that we have nothing to do with it. But is it the primary responsibility of the State Government or the Central Government?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is of the Central Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is the travesty that what should be discussed on the floor of the House of the legislative Assembly is discussed in the Parliament. That which should be discussed in Parliament will be discussed in Legislative Assembly; and the situation arise where the solutions are not available. Why should you do that?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Too many professors, that is the trouble.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a very interesting thing. Mr. Minister, please talk sense at least. Let you be intelligble. I want to understand you. Now. there is a closure of jute mills.

SHRI SHRIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am coming to that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: But he is accusing the Government. I say you do it, Sir, he should see that the answer is direct, staight and to the point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker,..

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: I am not yielding.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Listen. There has been a unanimous resolution passed in the West Bengal Assembly, including their party, demanding nationalisation of jute mills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is coming to the point. Please, he is dealing with all the points. Everyone of you should keep silent.

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: Let me sey, I don't want to educate them. If they pick up certain things from us, it is not wrong. Now, I would like to tell them, when I make a point of this kind and all of them get up and start talking, I think the point has gone home. And please don't expose yourselves too much in this fashion. Now I feel the arrow has reached the target.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I was saying that if the jute mills are locked out and if the Government cannot help the lifting of the lock-out, is it not anti-labour? But that government which is toiling day in and day out trying to convince the people even against the political opposition from many corners is anti-labour? Now, what is it that you are wanting and what is not given?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Let me tell you, listen...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete the reply, Sir.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I know completely what he wants to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On one side only one Minister is replying and here all of wou are interrupting. Let him give reply.

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: He is more to blame. You are more to blame, you are not helping to lift the lock-outs. ou should shoulder that responsibility. Carry the cross on your shoulder now.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, the Minister has no knowledge about the jute industry; abonut what is happeing there. You should take it seriously.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIV V. RAJ PATIL: I think my arrows are reaching the right targets. If you are the leader of the jute mills, you are more responsible. You have not been able to see that the lock-out is lifted and when we are trying to see that the lock-out is lifted here you have the tongue in your checks to say that we are not lifting the lockout.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir, the Minister does not know what he is saying.

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: I know what I am saying. There is not an iota of doubt.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: If it is not the recognition of the problem, then what is it that we have appointed the committee for? Why don't you understand that? Why don't you have the guts? To call the workers out of the factory does not require any guts, but to convince them of the reality and take them back does require guts. The question is whether you have got the guts. I am saying you decide it finally, I am saying you decide scientificaly, I am saying decide in accordance with the needs of the workers and the capacity of the industry and that would be binding on us.

And you say you don't talk about it! You talk about recognition and de-recognition. People who raise the issue sleep in the house, when discussion is going on. Yet. they accuse.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please.... you have taken a lot of time. There should be some discipline in the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: At the end, I would say: We are here to solve the real problems of the workers in the most scientific manner and in a just manner which will help them in the days and years to come. They are our brothers; they are our strength. Nobody understands them better than we understand them and their difficulty. You are throwing them in the fire. You are throwing them into difficulties, trying to take advantage of them. But I warn you: they are shrewder than you are. And that is why you will not get any benefit out of them. They will understand us, and this Government will solve their problem, and solve their problem to their satisfaction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain. Please put one question. Sufficient background and heat have been created. If possible, put some water on it.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: The Minister has thrown enough water on the issue.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई की 60 कपड़ा मिलों के मजदूरों की जो हड़ताल 18 जनवरी, से चल रही है वह एक चिन्ता का विषय है। इस प्रश्न पर मंत्री महोदय ने जो जबाव दिया है, मैं उस से बहुत ही संतुष्ट हूं। अगर विरोधी दल को पूरी शक्ति के साथ जवाब दिया जाए, तभी उसके दिमाग में कुछ परिवर्तन होता है और उसे पता लगता है कि उन से त्रुटि हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने जिस प्रकार जवाब दिया है, वह बहुत ही संतोषप्रद है।

जिस त्रिपक्षीय समिति का गठन किया गया है, मंत्री महोदय ने उसके सदस्यों की सूची और टर्म्ज आफ़ रेफ़रेंस बता दी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन यूनियन्ज को सरकार ने आमंत्रित किया है, अगर उनके रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव उस में सम्मिलित नहीं होते और आनाकानी करते हैं, तो क्या उनकी उपस्थिति के बिना भी समिति का कार्य शुरु कर दिया जाएगा।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह हड़ताल शान्तिपूर्वक रही है या उस में वायलेंस, अशान्ति हुई है। क्या यह सही है कि इस हड़ताल के पीछे रेक्गनीशन और डीरेक्गनीशन या एक एक लेबर नेता और दूसरे लेबर नेता

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

के बीच राजनैतिक संघर्ष है, जिस के कारण यह हड़ताल 9 महीने से चली आ रही है ?

9 मिलें पहले ही बन्द हो गई थीं। मंत्री महोदय ने स्पष्ट किया है कि वास्तव में कुछ मिलें लाक-आउट करना चाहती थीं। क्या इन मिलों के उद्योगपतियों का यह तो मक्सद नहीं है कि मजदूरों की छंटनी की जाए, क्योंकि जहां एक लूम पर 85 मजदूरों की आवश्यकता होती है, वहां इस समय एक लूम पर 130 मजदूर लगे हुए हैं ? मजदूर वर्ग की यूनियनों को और मजदूरों को उन्होंने नोटिस भी दिया है कि अगर वे काम पर नहीं आयेंगे तो डिसमिस कर दिए जायेंगे, उनकी छटनी कर दी जायेगी। इसके पीछे उनका क्या तात्पर्य है, इसकी जानकारी मैं मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं। क्या यह भी सही है कि श्री एस० एम० जोशी जो कि एक रेस्पेक्टेड और वेटेरन लेबर लीडर हैं उन्होंने इस मामले में काम्प्रोमाइज कराने के लिए और इस मामले को निपटाने के लिए प्रयास किए हैं और क्या उस में हमारी सरकार ने भी सहयोग दिया है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

150 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट का नुकसान होने से (जैसी कि मंत्रीजी ने जानकारी दी है) और एक्सपोर्ट बन्द होने से क्या जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया और ताइवान को बहुत लाभ पहुंचा है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि यह स्ट्राइक लीगल है या नहीं ?

हाउस-रेन्ट के बारे में आपने जो जवाब दिया है वह वास्तव में संतोष-प्रद है। बदली के बारे में भी आप निर्णय करने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं। वेजेज के संबंध में भी इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए जिस से कि हमारी मिलें बन्द न होने पायें। यदि एक जगह पर मजदूरी बढ़ाई जाती है तो दूसरी मिलों में भी मजदूरी बढ़ानी पड़ेगी। इस दृष्टिकोण के बारे में तो कमेटी सोचेगी लेकिन सरकार की क्या धारणा है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। मंत्री जी कृपा कर के मेरे इन प्रश्नों का स्पष्टीकरण करने का कष्ट करें।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत खुले और अच्छे ढंग से प्रश्न पूछे हैं। उन्होंने पूछा है कि अगर ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर्स कमेटी में काम करने के लिए नहीं आयेंगे तो क्या कमेटी काम करेगी या नहीं। मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने कोशिश की है। कि जिन को हमने नामजद किया है वे कमेटी में आ जायें। आगे भी उनको बुलाने की कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन अगर वे नहीं आने पर ही तुले हैं तो हमारी मजबूरी होगी और उनके बगैर ही काम करना पड़ेगा।

कानून और व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, यह एक पेचीदा प्रश्न हो गया है। कुछ लोग तो कहते हैं कि कानून और व्यवस्था बम्बई में अच्छे ढंग से चल रही है। और स्ट्राइक का उस पर कोई असर नहीं हुआ है लेकिन रिपोर्ट ऐसी है कि 5–6 आदमियों के खून हो गए हैं और दो-चार जगह फायरिंग भी करनी पड़ी है। कुछ रेलवे वागीज भी जलाई गई हैं और सैकड़ों की संख्या में क्रिमिनल कैसेज रजिस्टर हुए हैं। इसके अलावा अगर देखा जाय तो सब से बड़ी असुविधा की बात यह हुई है कि जब मजदूर काम पर नहीं जायेंगे, जब वर्सेज काम पर नहीं जायेंगे तो लाखो लोग, जिनका इस स्ट्राइक से कोई सम्बन्ध

[श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल]

नहीं है, और जो किसी दूसरे साधन से अपने काम पर नहीं जाते, उनको परेशानी आयेगी। बहरहाल कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पैदा हुआ है या नहीं, यह तो लोगों के देखने की बात है, इस पर हमारी तरफ़ से कोई जजमेंट देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन जितना वे कहते हैं कि शान्ति पूर्वक हुआ है, उतना नहीं हुआ है।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या मिल मजदूरों को छुट्टी दी जायेगी तो 9 महीने से मिलें बन्द हैं और उसकी वजह से हमने बताया है कि कितने करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है। बाम्बे हाईकोर्ट में भी यह बात उठाई गई है और उन्होने कहा है कि यह स्ट्राइक इल्लीगल है। यह किसी सरकारी अफसर का फैसला नहीं है कि बल्कि बाम्बे हाईकोर्ट ने कहा है कि यह स्ट्राइक इल्लीगल है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी हम कहते रहे हैं कि इनको नौकरी से निकालना नहीं चाहिए, इनको नौकरी में रहने देना चाहिए। आज तक चलते आ रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि कितने दिनों तक हम राह देखेंगे। एक तो परिस्थिति यह है कि लोगों को नौकरी नहीं है, दर-दर घूम रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ मशीनें बनी हुई हैं, सब कुछ तैयार है, उनको काम पर बुलाया जा रहा है, तो काम पर नहीं आ रहे हैं। इस परिस्थिति में आप हम को क्यों रोक रहे हैं, हम को लाने दीजिए। हमने कहा ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। मालिक कहते हैं कि आप उसको हमारे पास आने के लिए कहिए, हम काम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमने कहा आप कोशिश करिए उनको नौकरी से न निकालें।

मैं इस संबंध में आपको एक बात बताना चाहता हू मान लीजिए एक स्पीनिंग मिल देहात के अन्दर खड़ी करनी है। मैं जानता हूं चार साल तक मुझे मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। आफ़िस-आफ़िस घूमना पड़ता है, पैसा-पैसा जमा करना पड़ता है। तब जाकर चार साल के बाद एक स्पीनिंग मिल खड़ी हो पाती है और जिसके अन्दर 5–6 सौ आदमी काम करते हैं। यहां पर 62 मिलें थी—कम्पोनिंट मिलें थीं, स्पीनिंग मिलें थीं, प्रोसैसिंग मिल थी। एक इशारा दे दिया गया और सब बन्द कर दिया गया। एक साल तक बन्द कर दिया गया। इसके बारे में कुछ सोचा है कि ऐसा करना किस के हाथ में है। आप ऐसा करते जायेंगे और बोलते जायेंगे कि उपज बढ़ाओ लोगों को पैसा दे दो, कीमतें कम करो, सहूलियतें दो। हम सब करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह न हो, यह कोशिश चलती है। इस प्रकार मुसीबत की बात हमारे लिए हो गई है।

आपने पूछा है कि इम्पोर्ट का 150 करोड़ रूपये का नुकसान हुआ है। इतने का माल वहां से इम्पोर्ट हो सकता था। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि दूसरी तरफ़ से इम्पोर्ट को बढ़ा सकें, तो बढ़ायें। दूसरी मिलें हैं, उन से माल लेकर बाहर भेजने को कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस काम को पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारे हैन्डलूम और पावर लूम के लोग भी इसके अन्दर हम लोगों को मदद कर रहे हैं। वे भी उपज बढ़ा रहे हैं। वे जो कपड़ा बना रहे हैं, उस से हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यहा पर लोगों की जरूरतें पूरी हो सकें। दूसरी मिलों के अन्दर कपड़ा तैयार कर के हम भेजने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है, उस में हमें थोड़ा सा घाटा हुआ है, इसको भी लोगों ने नजरअन्दाज किया है—यह हमारी शिकायत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar, Absent. Shri Harikesh Bahadur. Everybody has made your work easy.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will not take much time.

It is most unfortunate that this Government is not handling this sort of problem in a proper manner and they are taking it very lightly. The attitude of the Government is such that anybody can easily charge this Government with irresponsibility and insincerity. Also, I can say that this Government is considering the entire working class as its enemies and there are several instances to show this, such as the enactment of the Essential Services Maintenance Act and the National Security Act. I am not going into the details, I am just giving instances and these will only show clearly that this Government is absolutely anti-labour. It is a different thing that the Minister is going to justify the Government's action. We know not only we, the entire nation knows—exactly what is the plight of these workers.

Workers are starving there, and the Government has made this a prestige issue. It is more unfortunate than anything else. Any wise and sincere Government cannot make such an issue a prestige issue but this Government has made this a prestige issue and they are not calling the workers for negotiations. They are not inviting them. They have constituted a tripartite committee. About this committee also, I would like to tell you that this committee was also not properly constituted because the Government wants to take the workers of the recognised unions only. But the recognised unions are not having the support of the working classes. The particular union which has got the support of 80 per cent of the workers and the leaders of that union are not being invited. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: ultimately, what are the criteria to recognise a union? A union which is being supported by 80 per cent of the workers, is not being recognised and a union which is being supported by just 15 or 20 per cent of the workers, is being recognised. The Government is trying to support such unions. What is the reason behind this? Especially they are here because the people have supported them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without the support of the people they cannot be here.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: That is correct. But they are not doing the same thing in other cases. They are violating even the principle of collective bargaining, because the workers' unions are not being called for negotiations. They should have been invited for this purpose. But the Government is deliberately trying to avoid that.

One thing which is very serious, which I came to know from a very responsible sources, is that...**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Let the Minister say 'yes' or 'no'. But this is a charge I am making.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you cannot make that charge. This is out of the jurisdiction of this.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Let the Minister say anything. It was the productivity year. When workers started agitating for their demands.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to make a charge, you must give it in writing to me first. If it is accepted, only then you can make the charge. I will not allow. Please do not mention.

SRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: What is unparliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Allegations you are making.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This is not an allegation.... (*Interruptions*)

** Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry, what you have said is an allegation against the Prime Minister.... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rising on a point of order. I do not object to your giving any ruling. But the question is that you are trying to apply that ruling at a wrong place. Firstly, she is a Member of this House. She might be the Prime Minister of this country. As far as the membership of this House is concerned, every Member of this House is at par with the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She has not got a special privilege. In the House, any Member, during the debate,—whether it is proper or not, that is a different thing....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is that every Member of this House, during a debate, is always within his right even to make an allegation against the Prime Minister, because this is not an allegation of corruption or nepotism and all that. This is an allegation that**I think, you go through the tion that**I think, you go through the more serious allegations than this have been made on the very face of the Prime Minister.

Whether he should make it or not, that is a different issue. But he is perfectly within his rights and in terms of the Rules of Procedure. You cannot prevent him and you cannot declare that this is unparliamentary and this will go off the record. Do not be in a hurry to use your power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is any allegation against any Minister or Prime Minister, you should have given that in writing to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then only you can make the allegation. (*Interruptions*) You have raised a point of order. I do not say that he should not mention it at all. What I say is that because this is an allegation against the Prime Minister, you should have given it in writing and you should have given a notice. Only then you should have mentioned it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This is not an allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have given it in writing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Check up your records of all the No-Confidence Motions. Check up all the records right from Jawaharlal Nehru. There have been allegations made by S/Shri H. V. Kamath, Hem Barua, Gopalan. And in the last No-Confidence Motion we have made allegations against the Prime Minister on her face without giving them in writing. When some defamatory remarks are to be made regarding some malpractice of misuse of power, only then.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that he has got the right to mention the allegation. But he has to give it in writing. My ruling is final. (*Interruptions*) You can mention it but you should have given it to me in writing. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do not try to be the protector of this Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not make allegations against any Minister or any representative of the Government without bringing that to our notice. That is my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to ask a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anything now. It is not a general discussion; it is only a Calling Attention. Please do not record anything. I have given my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen

**Not recorded.

to me. Could you not listen to me. When you are making an allegation...

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Go through the records of the no-confidence motion debates.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not say that I will not go through the records. I will go through the records. What I have said is that he can mention it, provided he has given it in writing to me. That is what I say. He can mention.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. He has not given it in writing. It is an allegation against the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is my final ruling. Now, are you continuing your speech? No?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am asking you? Are you continuing your speech? Do not record other members. Are you continuing your speech?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you continuing your Calling Attention? I have already given my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If any allegation is to be made, he should give io tt me in writing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Please do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told you that I will look into the proceedings. I have told you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into the proceedings. I have told you. You can make allegations against any Minister, but you must give notice to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even against any Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You were present in the last no-confidence debate. You were sitting in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is an allegation against the Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a Presiding officer, I have said, when Shri Harikesh Bahadur said and alleged something against the Prime Minister....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. I said he should have given it in writing. That is what I have told him. He has every right to mention it, provided he gives it to me in writing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He has made a specific allegation against the Prime Minister.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You do not know what I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling. When any member speaks, if he has to make some allegation, he should give it to me in writing. Then only he can mention those allegations.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am prepared to speak, but you are not allowing me to speak. You are treating the Prime Minister as....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. If one of you get up and speak, I can reply. If so many of you get up, how can I reply?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are restricting our freedom. You do not know what you are doing.... (*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will tell you. I will see the rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to get a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down for one minute. I want to quote the rule. "No allegation of a defamatory."

**(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen, who is to decide whether it is defametory or incriminatory.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rule 353 says:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

This is Rule 353.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is an allegation of a defamatory nature against the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling, I stand by my Ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling and I have quoted the Rule also. Now do you want to continue?

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I am not going to discuss this matter. I have given my ruling, my ruling is final, my ruling cannot be questioned by anybody. Yes, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, you can write to the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I will give *dharna* if you do not realise.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. My ruling is final. Are you going to speak or not?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we will not make the allegation, but don't give the ruling. That can be a compromise. We won't make that allegation just now. We will like you to re-consider, but don't give the ruling and let it not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAWATE: Sir, what is the ruling?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I want a clarification. Is that ruling applicable only to the Prime Minister or to every Member of this House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: All right, every Member of the House. Then I want to ask you one question. I do not want to trouble you . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said, 'any Member of the House'. He is a Member of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, the Minister made the allegation against us a number of times.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Please give me one minute.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen:

> *"Meeing of Speaker with the Leaders of Parties and Groups Regarding Procedure for making allegations in Lok Sabha".*

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is an allegation against the Prime Minister. That is my allegation. It is stated here:

> "The Member should give adequate advance notice to the Speaker and the Minister concerned."

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: This is not a personal allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, are you going to finish your speech on the Calling Attention?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is final. I do not know whether I have been able to convince all of you. I have already stated that I feel that there is an allegation against the Prime Minister of our country. You should appreciate this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right, my ruling is final, and I have already given my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My ruling is final and I have already given my ruling. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

(*Interruptions*)

13.55 hrs.

All this stage Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Member left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Minister, you will give the reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you can reply, Mr. Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I am not calling you. Now, the Minister is replying.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister is replying.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: No Sir, no Sir, please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: With due apology I say, perhaps, you are not understanding the implication of your ruling. I disassociate with whatever he said. (*Interruptions*). Let me say. Every Member has a right to express his views here because there is no personal allegation. Yesterday, you were in the Chair and I spoke . . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an allegation.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Let me complete. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Chair to decide whether it is an allegation or not. I am not going to allow you. I am very sorry. I have given my ruling. I do not want discussion on my ruling.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Let me complete. Please give me a hearing. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a Presiding Officer I make it very clear . . . .

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I understand that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not that we will not give our rulings. It is not that we will not correct ourselves. I have said that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Please do not do this type of thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Patil, are you replying?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you not replying, Mr. Patil?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Please give me a hearing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I am not allowing you, Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I would also not allow. This is a question of right. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Patil, do you want to reply? If you are not replying, I am going to adjourn the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You reply to them. Do you want to reply?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am replying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You reply to that.

Please record only the Minister. Please do not record any other thing.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Government is not standing on prestige on any point.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record anything.

I have given my ruling. My ruling cannot be questioned. You go through the ruling.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Before the Tripartite Committee, any member can

**Not recorded.

appear. Before this Tripartite Committee any trade union leader . . . . (*Interrruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record whatever Prof. Kurien says. I am sorry, Prof. Kurien. It is over. Do not question my ruling. I have given my ruling. It is final. Do not bring in old things.

Please do not record anything. Only the Minister's reply will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have your own opinion.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Before the tripartite committee even the leaders can appear. They can give their views. They can explain their things.

Now from the discussion which has taken place here it is very clear whether some friends of ours are really interested in the welfare of the workers? Or they are interested only in political things. We appeal to the workers as well as the leaders . . . . (*Interruptions*).

14.00 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ASSAM), 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Assam for the year 1982-83 (Hindi and English versions).

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Five Minutes past fifteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we have to take up Private Members Business at 3 O' Clock. But there are Matters under Rule 377. I think, with the permission of the House, we can take up Matters under Rule 377 and this time can be adjusted at the end. 2—1|2 hours will have to be given to the Private Members business.

Members' business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, we take up Matters under Rule 377. Chri Lakkappa.

15.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for Protection of X-ray technicians, radiographers and other persons from exposure to radiation.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) have made certain recommendations to the Health authorities to take certain measures to protect X-Ray technicians and other radiographers from exposure to radiation and its harmful effects.

It is laid down that each diagnostic unit should have a minimum area of 225 Sq. Ft. and the walls of the room should be thick enough and its doors should be lead-lined. Also, while a X-Ray is being taken inside the room, the room should show a red light to outsiders, so that no one enters the room at that time. They should also undergo regular medical check-up to determine their possible exposure to radiation and to take remedial measures.

BARC and ICRP have also stipulated that patients who go in for X-Ray tests should also be provided with rubber aprons and gloves and the organs of the patients other than those to be X-Rayed should not be exposed. Particular precautions are to be taken as regards reproductive organs of the technicians and patients to avoid genetic disorders.

Health authorities particularly in district hospitals which are provided with X-Ray equipment seem to be blissfully ignorant of these rules and regulations. There are private diagnostic centres, equipped with X-Ray units all over the country in large numbers. Untrained technicians are engaged by them. There is no agency at present to supervise the working of X-Ray units and compel them to follow the regulations laid down by BARC and ICRP.

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In the interest of the health of the nation, proper steps should be taken by the Government to see that all public hospitals should be properly equipped as per the regulations of BARC and ICRP.

(ii) NEED TO ESTABLISH MORE POWERFUL TRANSMITTERS IN T.V. CENTRES

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, "इन्सेट-1" के असफल हो जाने के कारण "एशियाड" के दौरान किया जाने वाला दूरदर्शन प्रसारण कार्यक्रम प्रभावित हुआ है। दूरदर्शन प्रसारण को व्यापक प्रसार मिले, इस हेतु विदेशों से दूरदर्शन, संग्रहण व रिले उपकरणों का आयात किया जा रहा है, किन्तु आयात किए जाने वाले, "ट्रांसमीटर" की क्षमता काफी कम होने से प्रसारण की परिधि 12 से 15 किलोमीटर तक सीमित हो गई है।

"एशियाड" का महत्वपूर्ण आयोजन, जिस पर देश के करोड़ों रुपयों का व्यय किया गया है, प्रत्यक्ष रूप से आयोजन को देखने के लिए सीमित अवसर हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में "दूरदर्शन" एकमेव प्रभावी माध्यम हो सकता है, किन्तु जिस कम क्षमता के ट्रांसमीटर और रिले उपकरण आयात किए जा रहे हैं, उस से देश के अधिकांश लोग इस आयोजन को दूरदर्शन पर नहीं देख पायेंगे। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि दूरदर्शन "ट्रांसमीटर" और "रिले" उपकरणों की क्षमता को अधिकतम किया जाये जिस से अधिकाधिक लोग "एशियाड" के महत्वपूर्ण आयोजन को दूरदर्शन पर देख सकें।

अतएव मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि जहां-जहां बारह से पन्द्रह किलोमीटर प्रसारण क्षमता के उपकरण स्थापित किये जाने हैं, वहां अधिकतम क्षमता के "ट्रांसमीटर" तथा "रिले" उपकरण स्थापित किए जायें, जिस से मध्यप्रदेश में भी इन्दौर और भोपाल के साथ ही साथ उज्जैन और अन्य स्थानों को "एशियाड" के दौरान दूरदर्शन प्रसारण की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके।

(iii) T.V. FACILITY FOR MATHURA, AGRA AND ADJOINING AREAS.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad): Government is providing every nook and corner of the country with TV facility, but the TV owners in Mathura, Agra and the surrounding towns like Firozabad, Hathras, Aligarh, Vrindaban and Bharatpur are totally cut out. The Lucknow TV Centre is too far away. Delhi TV Centre is the nearest Centre for service to this area but even with the help of the TV Signal Boosters and high and bigger antennas put up at an additional exponse. people are not getting TV reception at Mathura, Agra and in the adjoining areas.

I had raised this matter in September, 1981 also but no action has so far been taken. Not only has a Relay Transmitter been not provided at Mathura or at Agra, even a 'Receive-cum-Relay' Transmitter has not been put up at these places. Now, after a little more than a month, the magnificent event of the Asian Games is to take place but people in these areas will remain totally eclipsed as telecasts will not reach them. Had the construction of the RCC TV Tower at Pitampura in Delhi for doubling the Delhi Centre's range and power been started so early as to have it ready now, these areas could hope to teleview the Games.

P&T is in a capacity, to provide microwave for TV up to Agra. Hence, a Relay Tower at Agra may be constructed without further delay. Until this project materialises, at least a 'Receive-cum-Relay' transmitter may be put up at Mathura and|or at Agra and the Delhi Doordarshan may Kindly be asked to repeat the Chitra Haars and the feature films after 10 P.M. because in Mathura and the adjoining areas telecasts reach somewhat clear, only late in the evening.

(iv) WORKING OF TALCHER UNIT OF FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Earlier I raised in the House how FCI Talcher Unit was under shut-down from 2nd March, 82 to 10th August, 82 due to power cut imposed by Orissa State Electricity Board. The plant authorities promised the State Government that as soon as power is available, the plant will go full stream production. Since one and half months back, ful power was restored to FCI, it has not been able to produce a single prill of Urea. It is reliably learnt that proper maintenance of sophisticated equipments like Electro-static precipitator was not carried out during the six months lay shut down. This particular equipment is in a very bad shape so as to cause limitation in production for another six months.

In the meantime, Talcher management assured the Government of India in September, 1982 that production would be started within seven days. But no effort has been made yet in this direction so far.

It is also known that the Technical Director of FCI visited and made enquiry into all details on 18th and 19th September, 1982. He met all high officials on duty and some-selected officials to go into the depth of the problems. Hence, large upon the Minister concerned to place the copy of the report of Enquiry on the Table of the House for discussion and to know the state of affairs at Talcher for which there has been massive loss of Rs. 120 crores till to date.

The Market price for Urea is around Rs. 2,200|- per tonne. But the production cost of Urea for Talcher is Rs. 12,000|- it is alleged. Hence, the true picture may be given to the House.

I urge upon the Government to supply the true picture of the plant and its functioning to the House in the national interest to help preserve the sanctity of the public institutions in the country to ameliorate the economic of the nation.

(v) NEED FOR ACTION ON STUDY MADE IN 1956 ON 'SYNTHETIC' OIL PROJECT.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): In 1955 a committee headed by Dr J C Ghosh and composed of eminent Scientists and technical experts was appointed by the Government. In answer to a question the Government had stated in September 1982 that the committee and recommended the setting up of a low-temperature carbonisation plant in Bengal coalfield for production of soft coke for domestic fuel and for utilisation of bye-product tar for the production of motor spirit, fuel oil, etc. The committee was also of the view that motor fuel could be produced at less than the landed cost of imported petrol prevalent in 1956.

It is a matter of great regret that so far Government have not taken any steps to implement the recommendations of the committee regarding production of synthetic oil from coal, which is a necessity in view of the high cost of petrol now. If the synthetic oil project were implemented, tens of thousands of crores of rupees in foreign exchange would have been saved by this time. Will the Government still study the matter and implement it? I think it is extremely necessary and I demand that the Government make a statement before the House.

I have taken the permission of the Speaker and I place *this report on the Table of the House....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will examine it... Then, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy-he is not here. Then Shri N. Soundararajan.

(vi) DECLARATION OF TAMIL NADU BANDH ON ACCOUNT OF NON-SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE STATE.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): Sir, in Tamilnadu we are suffering from a severe drought and water scarcity. We are in need of 36 TMC of water from Karnataka but we are able to get only 22 TMC of water.

*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

In the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Salem the drought conditions are the worst. Now there is no water in the Mettur reservoir. Our kuruvai and samba crops are suffering for want of water. Due to the failure of the monsoons we are forced to make a power cut of 30 per cent. So there is no electricity to install tube wells or pump sets to get underground water. Will the Central Government arrange for the necessary power in the interest of production since our Prime Minister has a number of times declared this year as a Productivity Year? Not only in Mettur, Sir, but other reservoirs like Bhawani, Parambikulam and Aliyar are also suffering from insufficient water supply. Hence, this urgent request to the Centre. Why does not the Central Government depute the necessary team to assess the drought situation in Tamilnadu?

My AIADMK Party as well as other affiliated parties have called for a Tamilnadu bandh to-day since the matter requires the urgent attention of the Centre. I request that the Centre should persuade the Karnataka Government to release an additional 36 TMC of water from Karnataka with immediate effect. Otherwise the drought conditions cannot be faced with success.

(vii) Need for increase in the duration of regional Chitrahar by Doordarshan

SHRI NARSINGH SURYAWANSHI (Bidar):* 'Regional Chitrahar' is an important programme of Delhi Door Darshan. In this programme songs and sequences of various regional language films are telecast. But unfortunately some regional languages like Kannada, Assamese, Oriya, Gujarati, Marathi, Sindhi, etc are not getting adequate representation in this programme.

As you are aware, Sir, a considerable percentage of Kannadigas, Assamese, Gujaratis, Marathas, Sindhis and people of other States are residing in Delhi. It is quite obvious that they will be very much interested in having such programmes like regional Chitrahar. There are a good number of films in Kannada which have won national and international awards and are known for their brilliant musical score, but for months together there are no songs in Kannada over Delhi T. V.

At present eighty minutes have been allotted for Hindi Chitrahar in a week. But for the 14 regional languages the time allotted is only 30 minutes. Unless some more time is allotted to the regional Chitrahar the fate of the regional languages like Kannada, Assamese, etc. in this programme would remain the same. Sometimes, two to three songs of the same language are telecast and on the other hand some of the languages are neglected mercilessly. Some languages have to wait even a year to get a single chance. There must be some kind of parity between regional languages. Enhancement of the duration of regional Chitrahar will not only be a good entertainment for the public at large but it will also prove a boon to the music lovers of Delhi. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting to increase the duration of regional Chitrahar from 30 minutes to 80 minutes at least.

15.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fiftieth Report

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Private Members' Business. We start at about 15.22 hours. Prof, Rup Chand Pal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): I beg to move:

> "That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th October, 1982."

*The Original speech was delivered in Kannada.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th October, 1982."

The Motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE*: STEPS FOR SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri K. Lakkappa on the 13th August, 1982:

"Keeping in view the vital need for speedy implementation of the socio-economic programme of the Government, this House recommends the setting up of a monitoring body under the Government to constantly watch the progress of the different developmental activities at all levels, locate the factors hampering the progress and suggest immediate and remedial measures to expedite their implementation."

He has already taken 36 minutes. I think he may not require more time. How much time do you want?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: About five minutes.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) He will consume one hour and 59 minutes and leave one minute for the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must leave some time for the others also. Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Resolution is very simple and also very important.

The other day I was referring to what is called the deterioration in Public Administration as far as integrity and efficiency are concerned. This is the general concern of the country. The programmes of the Government and their implementation as also the results are at variance in different States because of the general deterioration of the administrative system in this country. From time to time various administrative correctives and guidelines were not only being discussed but evidences have been adduced and produced to improve the administration. As far as administration is concerned, the British legacy had left with us this cumbersome procedure and delay and the snail's speed of the administration has created an atmosphere in the public that the administration is ineffective in its spirit as far as implementation of the programme and policies are concerned. It is very necessary to-day. Progressive policies were announced by this Government and the Prime Minister time and again was very sincere in making an attempt to see that the socio-economic programmes are implemented speedily and the results are reaching the common people of this country.

Sir, the recent 20-Point Programme and the spirit in which the Prime Minister of our country has taken keen interest for implementation of these socio-economic programmes of this country are indeed remarkable. I would now like to quote the relevant speeches made by the hon. Prime Minister while reviewing the 20-Point Programme. and how this 20 point programme was being speeded up. This is what the press report has stated

"Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will be writing to the Chief Minister shortly to speed up the implementation of the 20 point programme and to set up ministrial committees for the purpose."

Sir, I have stated on the basis of the reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission how structural changes and also changes in administrative methods, its appliances, and in the whole machinery, are needed for the speeding up of the socio economic programmes of the country. All this is not taking place because the bureaucracy is not in tune with the aspirations and desires of the people of this country. There is stagnation; there is delay. Bureaucratic delays are mostly responsible for stagnation in the economic front; we are not able to achieve economic growth. Population growth is also there, in addition to delays of the administrative machinery. From toe to top there are

lots of administrative delays. Then the report says:

> "The implementation of the programme was today reviewed at the first meeting of the high powered committee recently set up under Mrs. Gandhi's chairmanship. It was noted that some work had been done in the direction of providing drinking water and plantation of trees. There was need for greater emphasis on education of women and dry land farming. The Committee also felt that steps should be taken by the States to speed up the distribution of surplus lands which were not affected by litigation."

Even those surplus lands have not been distrubuted by the bureaucrats, in various district-levels, taluk-levels and village-levels. Therefore she has rightly stated about this aspect. I quote:

> "The Prime Minister, addressing a meeting of the Secretaries to the Government, said that the 20 point programme was the core of the developmental plans. She wanted it to be converted into a movement for the uplift of the poorest sections of the people and to ensure their full involvement. She felt that the programme was an important for achieving social justice without which economic development was not possible."

What an amount of work, what an amount of sacrifice, the political leaders of our country have done? The Prime Minister of this country has time and again warned about the various steps which have got to be taken. She did a bit of plain speaking to civil servants. She said:

> "Various steps to reform the administrative systems have not yielded the desired result." She made it clear that if the Administration did not rise to the occasion, the country's progress would be seriously affected. Admitting that finances were a constraint to implementation of some programmes, she made it clear that administrative lethargy posed a greater obstacle to the speedy progress.

The administrators and the civil servants, from the lowest to the highest levels, are responsible for various delays; all these delays affect the speedy development and progress of the nation.

I would like to quote what our Prime Minister said in America. When she went to America, Mr. James Reston of the *New York Times* asked her a question and she replied:

> "Firstly, I feel we have got these bright people who can help world scheme. Then, as my father felt about the past, it is our common heritage. I feel the same about any scientific progress. If our people can help, and it is going to help the human race, that is something very important....Our problem is not that people go or don't go; but we still are not able to give them the opportunities, not only financially, which is a big restriction, but the bureaucracy, those who are alreary in position, are preventing the people who are coming to serve."

This is the bureaucratic approach and standard that we have today in this country.

There should be a structural change. The present system should go lock, stock and barrel. The system has to be changed. Unless you change the present system and oversee the activities of the bureaucrats, our country cannot progress. At all the stages of our economic programmes, there is always a delay. This has to be examined thoroughly and we should see that the implementation of the various programmes are taken up right in time and the schemes are completed according to the scheduled time. At a very high level there should be a body appointed to oversee all these things. This is the main purpose of my bringing this Resolution.

Another point which I have stated in my Resolution is this. The Resolution says—

> "....this House recommends the setting up of a monitoring body under the Government to constantly watch the progress of different developmental

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activities at all levels, locate the factors hampering the progress and suggest immediate and remedial measures to expedite their implementation."

I would like to point that because of the bottlenecks at the various stages of the administration, delays are caused. Hon. Minister of Planning, Shri S.B. Chavan, is here. The hon. Finance Minister has stated while reviewing the Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme that—

> "According to figures revealed by the Union Finance Ministry, Rs. 4,360 crores was being allocated for it in the current year's Budget. But speaking before Parliament's Consultative Committee for his Ministry, Mr. S. B. Chavan, Union Minister for Planning said that this year's outlay for the programme was Rs. 8,374 crores."

There are two different versions in regard to the figures supplied by the bureaucrats to the Ministry and they clearly indicate the position. The concerned officers in the Ministries are distorting the versions. They do not find solutions for removing the bottlenecks so that the various schemes are implemented. It is also stated in the Consultative Committee while explaining the schemes to be undertaken under the 20 Point Programme that—

> "The most striking feature of these programmes is that their "physical targets" consist of money spent and not tangible assets created, perhaps because the latter cannot be easily quantified. This leaves the ruling party politicians and bureaucrats in charge of such schemes to dispense charity as it suits their conscience. For a few items like irrigation, the formality of creating an actual "potential" is accomplished by launching many projects at the same time and finishing none."

The assessment made by the politicians is something and the assessment made by the bureaucrats is something else. They give their versions according to their own assessment and those versions are often not only fallacious but they are also creating bottlenecks in the way of execution of various rural programmes and therefore certain projects are not at all implemented. The Irrigation Minister, Shri Kedar Pandey, told Parliament's Consultative Committee for his Ministry the other day that—

> "The States had been dissipating their resources on too many projects and that he had asked them to concentrate on only 66 of them. Mr. Chavan was even more bitter about the record in irrigation, which constitutes the largest single item of expenditure in the 20-Point programme".

The Irrigation Minister is very serious about the completion of the projects. The Planning Minister is also very serious in these matters. In this country, more than 25,000 crores of rupees worth of various schemes and programmes are being locked up due to disputes between the States. If this is the present situation, how can we be successful in Green Revolution? For quite a long period of years, we have been discussing about the linkage of Cauvery and Ganga. If these rivers are linked there will be no flood or drought at all in our country and we will be able to produce more foodgrains and other agricultural products. Now, we are witnessing the drought situation in various parts of the country and some time back we witnessed flood havoc in parts of U.P., Orissa and other places. Now, because of serious drought condition in the rural areas, people are migrating from the rural areas to other places in search of food and fodder for their cattle. Even for drinking purposes, water is not available in some parts. But at the same time we find that a large quantity of water is flowing into the sea. I would therefore appeal to the Government to look into the administrative delays and remove them immediately so that implementation of various schemes and programmes are taken up forth with.

Various aspects needs to be examined in depth. Even for so many years after indepence we have put up with the administrative delays and the bureauratic operations of the civil servants. It is high time that these things are put an end to by the establishment of a powerful machinery at national level. Such a body would oversee the various const-

raints in our development and fix the responsibility for the lapses.

We, in this House, scrutinise and discuss the budget proposals of the various Ministries. We have also the three Financial Committees, namely the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings. These Committees are vested with post mortom examination, and not any powers. These Committees cannot fix any responsibility or take any action against any individual. Parliament is the sovereign body of our country and it reflects the spirit and the feelings of the minds of the people outside. We in this House have passed various resolutions, have passed social legislations and have made various suggestions, but all seem to have met with the same fate; the bureoucracy has not implemented them seriously.

The Minister for Planning is here. We have got limited resources and within the constraints of those resources, we have got to implement the various programmes scientifically and in a very systeamatic manner. It is, therefore, very necessary that we must fix the responsibility for any lapses in the implementation of the various programmes. In view of the peculiar position of our country, it is very essential that the results of the development must percolate down to the common man. We, as a sovereign body of this country, must be seriously concerned with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is in this spirit that I have brought this resolution before the House. We are not taking any cudgels against the civil servants of this country, we only want them to be concerned and involved in the aspirations of the people of this country. We, in our country, have got three independent wings of Government, and the executive is the permanent machinery concerned with the implementation of the various programmes. There is urgent need that the bureaucracy should operate as an effective force for progressive changes.

My resolution seeks to ask the Government to consider and set up a monitoring body which should be concerned with the progress of the different developmental activities at all levels. Otherwise, the people will continue to suffer. Hon. the Prime Minister has very rightly initiated the 20-Point Programme for the overall development of the country. It is very important that its implementation should be overseen by competent and authorised bodies. For that we must have reviewing committees not only in the States, but even at the block levels. And such a monitoring body, as I said, must have a statutory sanction and statutory powers. Such a body should locate the factors hampering the progress and suggest immediate remedial measures and also fix the responsibility whenever necessary.

I urge upon all the hon. Members including the Members on the other side to support the Resolution brought forward by me. There is no politics involved in it. I have no doubt that all the hon. Members with progressive ideas will support it whole-heartedly. My friend, Shri Chitta Basu, will agree with me that we must implement our progrramme that we must implement our programnot a reflection on anybody. The point is that economic changes are taking place very fast, and there is need for proper planning and implementation of the various socio-economic programmes and policies. We are also laying a lot of emphasis on the family planning programme, which is eventually concerned with the socio-economic well being of the people.

As I said, it is vitally important that the various socio-economic programmes should be implemented speedily. In view of this, I would request the Government to accept my Resolution to set up a high-level monitoring body with statutory powers to constantly monitor the various programmes, remove the bottlenecks, if any, and see that the various schemes are implemented expeditiously. Wherever it is possible, this body would also fix the responsibility for the delay etc. on the officers. We are very much concerned with the speedy implementation of the

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various programmes. In this connection, therefore it is necessary to see that speedy implementation of socio-economic changes are brought to achieve the goal of transforming our present society into egalitarian society.

I hope and trust that the other side, and the whole House will support me and commend this Resolution.

*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Lakappa has brought a resolution before this House seeking to set up a monitoring body for the speedy implementation of various socio-economic programmes and schemes of the Government. This resolution reflects the good intention that the socio-economic programmes of the Government may be implemented speedily. Naturally, I welcome this good intention of his. But, Sir, from the speech delivered by Shri Lakappa while moving his resolution in this House on 13th August last, it appeared that he was holding the bureauracy and red-tapism mainly responsible for the non-implementation of various economic as well as social programmes of the Government. I am not giving a clean chit to the bureaucracy. It is but to be expected that in a democratic country the wishes, hopes and aspirations of the people will be mirrored in the way of working of the administration and bureaucracy. It has also got to be watched that no programme or scheme remain tied-up in red-tape for a long time. But I do not think that all such problems will be solved merely by setting up a monitoring body. We have to go to the root of this problem. What is the root cause? Sir, the root cause, is the policy followed by Government so far. Unless there is a drastic change in the Government's policy, no programmes planned by them can be implemented fully just by setting up a monitoring body. Even if some time some programme is implemented. its net result will not reach the people for whom it is intended. Because there are various economic programmes like the NREP programme. Through this programme the poor villagers, the landless lobourers were to this, the Food for Work Programme sought to be provided with work. Earlier was in existence. Under the FFW programme the landless labourers were paid Rs. 2/- plus 3 Kg. of wheat per day. Then the Food For Work programme was scrapped and the landless labourers started getting their pay in cash only, under the NREP. Payment in foodgrains partly, was discuontinued. But casb cannot be eaten directly. After getting paid in cash only, the poor people have to go to the market to buy foodgrains. In this way the Government pushed these poor people in the clutches of the stockists and hoarders by scrapping the food for work programme. Taking advantage of this situation, the stockists went on raising the prices of foodgrains. The IRDP scheme is another economic scheme. Through this scheme, it has been said, that those living below the poverty line will be brought above poverty line. But there are various obstacles in the way. For example. the Banks refuse to provide finances. They say that they will judge by criterea/viability. The harassment that the simple village folk are facing in getting finances from the Banks, cannot be removed just by setting up a monitoring body. The inherent weak points of the scheme have also to be attended to.

Sir, land reforms is another problem which is hanging fire for a long time. If comprehensive land reforms are affected on the right lines the landless labourers and poor rural masses can be immensely benefited. But we are hearing about land reforms for the last 35 years since independence. Illusions are being created in the minds of the simple village folk, in the minds of the small and marginal farmers and the bargadars. But how far has the work progressed? Till this day how much surplus land has been distributed? Whatever has been distributed is that enough? Certainly not! Why is it so? Why wholesale land reforms could not be effected over this long period of time.

*The Original Speech was delivered in Bengali.

It is only due to lack of political will on the part of the Government. Sir, when the poor agricultural labourers demand their legitimate and just wages from the big landlords or jotedars, they are just shot down by these feudal lords of our villages. Then some excuse is invented to justify that action. Such incidents are quite common. Can the formation of a monitoring body only solve these problems? It certainly cannot.

Some project is taken in hand today at an estimated budget of say Rs. 50 crores. But it takes 20 years to complete that project. Now the rate at which prices are rising or the rupee is getting devalued, the project certainly cannot be completed within the estimated cost. If the project takes 20 years to complete, the cost will go up from the estimated Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 250 crores or even more. These problems have also to be considered. Setting up a monitoring Committee alone cannot solve these problems. Sir, for the last 35 years we have observed that the Government is mounting the load of indirect taxes on the poor masses year after year. Every year there is a deficit in the budget running into hundreds of crores of rupees. This has resulted in the skyrocketing of prices of all commodities. And most commodities are going beyond the purchasing power of the masses. Poor people are losing their purchasing power. On the other hand there is recession in the industries. One after another mill is falling sick. There are lockouts and retrenchment of workers. This way the unemployment problem is getting aggravated day by day. Can a monitoring body solve these problems? Their solution calls for a change in the policies of the Government. Moreover. Sir, all these economic problems are giving rise to fresh social problems. We have the problem of communal disturbances, the problem of atrocities on harijans and many other such problems. Only a few days ago we discussed in this House the problem of communalism in connection with the Meerut riots. In that discussion we came to know about the background of incidents that manifested in the communal riots. We saw that a handful of persons having vested interests cause these communal riots. But it is the common people who fall victims. It is they who lose their lives and whose houses are damaged or burnt down. So we have to examine this problem in depth and try to find out who are the people who are causing communal riots and whose interest such riots are serving.

Then we have the problem of casteism. We all know that there are many countries of the world where there are no caste problems. The Socialist countries are free from caste problems. But India is riddled with casteism and caste problems. Setting up of a manitoring body will not solve this problem. We shall have to go deep to the roots. The Government will have to change its policies.

Then we have the problem of atrocities on harijans. Why are there atrocities on harijans? We all know that all harijans are not subjected to atrocities. Atrocities are not committed on the economically strong harijans. Only the weaker sections in villages are the victims of atrocities. It is the poor harijans whose houses are set on fire and who are shot to death. Therefore we see that the root problem is an economic problem and these economic problems have given birth to other social problems.

Sir, only yesterday we discussed about floods and drought in this House. The discussion will continue today also. Why floods and drought are taking place? Who are responsible for them? They are taking place because the afforestation policy of the Government has not been properly implemented. Hon. Minister Shri Kedar Pandey said yesterday that 1440 million hectare feet of water is today going waste. If this water were utilised properly then it would have been possible to prevent floods and drought. Therefore, I do not think that just getting a resolution passed as wayed by sentiment is not going to help much. Undoubtedly the objective and intention of Shri Lakappa is quite honest and for that I thank him. But setting up a monitoring body is no solution. If he wants a real solution, he will have to delve deep and find

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

out the root cause of these problems. Then that root will have to be destroyed. The main problem is that the masses are not being benefited from all these programmes and resolutions. The net result of these are not reaching the masses. Naturally when they hear about these tall programmes, they take it as another stunt to hoodwink them. For a solution of these problems, the programmes should be practical and based on reality. And most important of all the Government must have political will to implement them.

Although I do not believe that the monitoring body will solve these problems, yet when Shri Lakappa has suggested the setting up of that body. I have to point out that he has not specified anywhere in his resolution who will constitute that monitoring committee. On the one hand he is criticising the bureacracy, on the other he has said that this Committee will be under the Government who are the persons that will be associated with this Committee? What should be the qualifications required for being a member of this monitoring Committee? He has not specified anything. Should this Committee be constituted with bureaucrats again whom he has vehemently criticised? What will be the method of working of this Committee? It would have been better if all these things were specified in the resolution. With that Sir, I conclude.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, 15 अगस्त 1947 को जब लाल किले पर झंडा फहराया था तब हम में बड़ी आशायें और आकांक्षायें जागी थीं और हमने सोचा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल राजनीतिक आजादी नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन सच्ची आजादी वह होगी जब गरीब ऊपर आ जाएगा और एक समाज बनेगा। वह समाज वर्ग-विहीन होगा, ऊंचा और नीचा आदमी नहीं रहेगा।

आज 35 साल के बाद आज जो बात हम देख रहे हैं, उसको देखने के बाद यह सोशल और दमन पर टिकी हुई व्यवस्था और इस व्यवस्था के कारण जो आज बात हो रही है उस से हमें निराशा होती है। लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि अगर सरकार का इरादा पक्का हो तो समस्याओं का निराकरण हो सकता है। कैरों ने पंजाब बनाया, आज दुनिया कह रही है। क्या कारण था? काम करने वालों की तमन्ना मजबूत होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राजस्थान में एक नहर का उद्घाटन 1958 में देश के गृह मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत ने किया था, बड़ी भारी आम सभा इकट्ठी हुई थीं और उस समय वह योजना केवल 60 करोड़ रु० की थी और कहा था कि राजस्थान जो रेगिस्तान है वह लहलहा उठेगा उस योजना के पूरे हो जाने पर। परन्तु भगवान जानता है वह योजना कब पूरी होगी। 25 साल तो होने को आये और उसका ऐस्टीमेट भी 411 करोड़ रु० हो गया।

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

राजस्थान केनाल योजना से 30 लाख टन अनाज देश को दे सकते थे। लेकिन आज तक वह योजना लागू नहीं हुई।

आज देश में गरीबी का क्या हाल है? 48 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। और जब मैं ने सवाल किया था तो बताया गया कि 3 लाख 20 हजार दुकानें गांवों में गरीबों को सस्ता अनाज देने के लिए बनायी जायेंगी। आज गरीब और गरीब हो गया और अमीर और अमीर हो गया है। एक मीनार पर पहुंच गया है और दूसरा धरती पर आ गया है। आज अनाज का उत्पादन

बढ़ गया है, लेकिन लोगों को खाने को अनाज कम मिलता है। हरित क्रान्ति की बात आप करते हो। पहले 2400 कैलोरीज एक आदमी को मिलती थीं, आज वह घट कर 1400 कैलोरीज हो गई। देश की हालत किसी से छिपी नहीं है। केवल बातों और नारों से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि ठोस काम करना पड़ेगा तभी जनता आगे बढ़ेगी। कोई प्रोग्राम ले लीजिए। शिक्षा के बारे में हमारा इरादा था कि 6 से 11 साल के बच्चों को शिक्षित कर देंगे। कोई आज कह सकता है कि इतने बच्चे हमने शिक्षित कर दिये? आज वेरोजगारी देश का कोढ़ बन गई है। जवान आदमी डकैती करने पर मजबूर हो गया है। क्या कारण है? कौन जिम्मेदार है? जिम्मेदार है प्रशासन। वह सामाजिक व्यवस्था जिसके कारण आज गरीब पढ़ा लिखा आदमी डकैती करता है। आज देश में कितनी बेकारी बढ़ रही है इसको देखें। समाज में आप क्या चाहते हैं।? एक तरफ़ धन का अम्बार है, गलत तरीके से काम हो रहे हैं। गांधी जी की राजनीति, जिसको कहते थे विकास धर्म नीति से सम्बंधित है वह राजनीति सत्ता और स्वार्थ की गलियों में आज भटक रही है।

योजनाओं बनते-बनते छठी योजना आ गई है। गांवों में पीने के पानी की समस्या ले लीजिए।

आज आप पानी के सवाल को लिजिये। मैंने फर्स्ट फाइव ईअर प्लान में पढ़ा था कि बार फुटिंग पर हिन्दुस्तान में पीने के पानी की समस्या हल कर दी जायगी। मैं चेलेंज करना चाहता हूं, अगर आवास, निर्माण मंत्री यहां होते तो बताते, आज करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी गांवों में पीने के पानी की समस्या बढ़ गई है।

आज प्रश्न यह है कि जब हम सामाजिक न्याय मांगते हैं, तो वह नहीं मिलता है, उसके क्या कारण हैं? कहीं न कहीं हमारे काम करने की शक्ति में कमी है। इसके लिये मैंने 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम का आज सुबह भी जिक्र किया था। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में जवाब देते हैं कि हम 3 लाख 5 हजार दुकानें मार्च, 1983 तक कायम कर देंगे। मैंने पूछा कि अबतक कितनी प्रोग्रेस हुई, तो उसका कोई जवाब नहीं

आज प्रशासन में बहुत ढीलापन आ गया है, नौकरशाही आज दीवार बन गई है। मेरी समझ में आजकल लोग यह चाहते हैं कि गांव का पढ़ा हुआ बच्चा यहां चपरासी या क्लर्क बने और माडर्न व पब्लिक स्कूलों के पढ़े हुए बच्चे डाक्टर, इंजीनियर और अफसर बनते हैं। हमारे ऊपर नौकरशाही हावी हो गई है। लोकतंत्र का लोक रह गया है और तंत्र हमारे ऊपर हावी हो गया है।

पहला सवाल था एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड का सबसे पहले आवाज़ उठाई गई थी कि जमीन बंट के रहेगी, जो जोतेगा उसकी जमीन होगी, जो बोयेगा उसका खेत होगा। आज जमीन में कौन बोता है और कौन मेहनत करता है? वह गरीब आदमी बोता है और आज वही गरीब बन्दूक का शिकार होता है? जमीन बोने वाले पार्लियामैंट में भी हो सकते हैं लेकिन वे सिर्फ जमीन के मालिक हैं जो कि सब जगह हो सकते हैं। लेकिन लैंड सीलिंग और जमीन के सुधार का काम आज भी लागू नहीं हुआ है।

हिंसा और अन्याय सहना पाप है। हमने सामाजिक और आर्थिक अन्याय सहे हैं। यह जनता सारे जन-प्रतिनिधियों से पूछेगी कि तुमने जो संविधान को

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

शपथ खाई थी, आज 35 साल के बाद तुमने जनता को क्या दिया है ? आज जनता को गरीबी दी है, गन्दी बस्तियां दी हैं, खाने के लिये पूरा भोजन उनके पास नहीं है। यह जिम्मेदारी सब की है। बंगाल और विहार में कोई क्रान्ति नहीं आ गई है। कहीं डिक्टेटरवाद आ गया है, कहीं कुछ आ गया है। एक दूसरे पर आप वजन डालना चाहते हैं। आज जो लोक तंत्र के प्रतिनिधि हैं उनकी वेषभूषा में, उनके मन में उनके रहन-सहन में जनता की तस्वीर नहीं है।

जो लकप्पा जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका जवाब हमारे मंत्री महोदय देंगे। कौन जवाब नहीं देता है ? हरेक प्रश्न का आज जवाब यही है कि हमने बड़ी प्रगति कर ली है। मुझे आज भी दु:ख होता है, मैं गांव में जाता हूं वहां लोग कहते हैं कि हमको कुछ मत दीजिये, हमको न्याय दीजिए, लेकिन यह न्याय मिलता कहां है ? अब आप न्याय का ही मामला ले लीजिए। हमने आज देश को इस स्थितिए में ला दिया है कि हमें कहीं न्याय ही नहीं मिल पाता। आज न्याय बाजार में बिकता है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज हमें कौन न्याय देने जा रहा है, न्याय आज कहां मिलता है।

हमने देश में ग्राम पंचायतें बना दी, पंचायत समितियां बन गई, जिला परिषद बन गई और न जाने कितनी समितियों का गठन कर दिया। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी आज हमें न्याय नहीं मिलता है। आज न्याय बाजार में बिकने वाली वस्तु हो गया है। जब न्याय इतना महंगा हो चुका है तो फिर प्रशासन से हमें क्या लाभ है।

यहां पर जब आपने 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम की बात कही तो मुझे दुख हुआ। आप 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम की एक-एक शर्त को ले लीजिए। मैडम इंदिरा गांधी के दिमाग में जब यह बात आई कि हिन्दुस्तान को किस प्रकार मशीनरी के मामले में स्ट्रीमलाइन करना है तो उन्होंने 14 जनवरी, 1982 को इन तमाम शर्तों को पढ़ने के बाद एक रिवाइज्ड़ 20-प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम जनता के सामने रखा। उसकी आपके पास कापी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मुश्किल तो यह है कि आप उस को खोल कर देखने की कोशिश ही नहीं करते, जब कि मैं उसको खोल कर देखता हूं, पढ़ता हूं। बस, आप में और मुझ में फर्क इतना ही है कि आप किताब को ऊपर से ही देखते हैं, और मैं उसको अंदर से देखता हूं।

Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetables; implement agricultural land ceilings and rehabilitation of bonded labour.

श्रीमन्, जब आपने बौन्डेड लेबर के बारे में कानून पास कर दिया, फ़िर भी हम रोजाना अखबारों में देखते हैं कि आज बंधुआ मजदूरों की क्या हालत हो रही है। उनके साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। आप उसको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

Supply of drinking water to all problem villages and house sites to the rural families.

आज जो हमने अर्बन सीलिंग का कानून पास किया है, लेकिन जिस समय यहां पर प्रकाश चन्द सेठी जी आवास मंत्री थे, उसके बाद बड़ा कानून आया कि देश की महानगरी दिल्ली में जितनी बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें होंगी प्लाटस होंगे, उनको कम कर दिया जाएगा। लेकिन

वह कानून भी गया, वह जमीन भी गई और वे जमीन के मालिक बन बैठे आज उसी जमीन की कीमत चार गुनी हो गई। आज गरीब को जमीन पर रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। उसको तो चन्द्रलोक में जाकर रहना होगा। ऐसी हालत आज पैदा हो गई है।

जब आप इस तरह की बातें यहां कहते हैं, लकप्पा जी कहते हैं कि यह बड़ा अच्छा कानून है, इसको भी हमें जोड़ देना चाहिए। लेकिन उससे पहले हमें देखना चाहिए कि आजादी के 35 सालों के बाद हम कहां तक पहुंचे हैं। पहले हमें उसको एनेलाइज करना चाहिए। आज हालत यह हो रही है कि चाहे आप किसी भी स्तर पर देख लीजिए, प्रशासन में देख लीजिए, सब जगह लोग निकम्मेपन से चल रहे हैं। इसलिए जब तक घोड़े पर सवारी करने वाला आदमी मजबूती से उस पर सवारी नहीं करता, तब तक सवार कमजोर अवस्था में ही रहता है, उसको खतरा बना रहता है।

आजकल हम लोग और हमारे मंत्री लोग ज्यादातर फाइलों पर ही डिपेंड करते हैं। अपना दिमाग काम में नहीं लाते। इसलिए सवाल हमारे सामने यह आ जाता है कि हम देश में जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक क्रान्ति लाना चाहते हैं, वह क्रांति तब आ सकती है जब उसके पीछे हमारा दृढ़ इरादा होगा। जब हम अपने मन को साफ कर लेंगे, अपनी नीतियों को उस तरह का बना लेंगे और हिम्मत के साथ आगे बढ़ेंगे। जब तक हम दृढ़तापूर्वक उस कार्य को करने का निर्णय नहीं ले लेंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। तभी हमारा कार्यक्रम, हमारे प्रोग्राम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

आज वह समय आ गया है, जब कि हमें इस दिशा में गहराई से सोचना होगा। ऐसा न हो कि हम थोड़े दिनों के बाद किसी और दिशा की ओर बढ़ जाएं। तब लोगों में निराशा और ना-उम्मीदी इतनी अधिक न बढ़ जाए कि हमें फिर उसके इलाज के बारे में विचार करना पड़े। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो संकल्प रखा है, उसको हमें समय की कसौटी पर देखना चाहिए। उसको स्ट्रीमलाइन करने की आवश्यकता है। वैसे हमारे मंत्री जी उसका उत्तर देंगे क्योंकि छठी योजना के आप मालिक हैं और ढ़ाई साल के बाद इस विषय पर डिस्कशन करेंगे। अंत में, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि प्लान पर डिस्कशन करते समय मेहरबानी करके आप आंकड़ों का जाल न बिछायें। आपने ऐसा जाल डाला है, जिसमें छोटी बड़ी सभी मछलियां फंस जाएं। मानीय सदस्य ने यह एक अच्छा संकल्प रखा है। हमें कड़ी नजर रखनी होगी और मेहनत के साथ काम करना होगा। हमें अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझ कर आगे बढ़ने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प से काम लेना चाहिए।

*SHRI U. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakashi): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna D.M.K., I wish to say a few words on the Resolution that has been moved by my hon. friend. Shri K. Lakkappa. This Resolution speaks the need for setting up a monitoring committee to supervise the effec-

*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri N. Soundararjan]

tive and efficient implementation of socio-economic programmes of the Central Government.

Sir, the State of Tamil Nadu has the unique honour of giving birth to one of the greatest social reformer of the twentieth Century, Thanthai E. V. Ramasami Periyar. The eminent historians have compared Thanthai Periyar with Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our Nation. He was personifying in himself the social good of the society and he propagated throughout his life ideals for the establishment of egalitarian society. He wanted social equality first and then only economic equality. Today all his ideals are being translated into action in Tamil Nadu.

For the first time in the country, in 1967 Perarignar Anna's Government enacted a law to promote intercaste marriage. In order to induce people to take to intercaste marriage, the first step for social equality, the Government of Tamil Nadu announced the award of Gold Medal for the participants in this social programme.

My leader, Puratchi Thalaivar Chief Minister MGR, who was endearingly called by Arignar Anna as 'IDAYAKKANI' meaning the pearl of his heart, is vigorously implementing all the left-over social welfare programmes of his mentor Arignar Anna. Thiru MGR has earned the encomium of 4.5 crores of Tamil people.

I do not think that in all the 22 States the self-sufficiency scheme is being implemented as effectively as it is being done in Tamil Nadu. Through this scheme, the basic minimum needs like protected drinking water supply, road facility, school facility, medical amnity, etc. are being made available in an integrated manner at a central place, that is to say in the village itself. The State Government has spent Rs. 350 crores on this scheme in 376 Panchayats in the State of Tamil Nadu. This will be completed successfully by the close of this year. From next year, this is being extended to Municipalities and Corporation areas in the State of Tamil Nadu.

My Chief Minister during his early years, when he was young, had undergone manifold miseries; he was not having even one square meal a day. He was in perennal hunger. Now he does not want the children of Tamil Nadu to have the pangs of hunger. He wants them to become the pillars of society. With this laudable objective, he has introduced the nutritious food scheme for the school children. Today 63 lakhs of children in Tamil Nadu are getting nutritious food. The foreign experts who have visited Tamil Nadu have applauded this scheme. The Central Ministers, who have visited Tamil Nadu, have acclaimed this nutritious food scheme. The neighbouring State Chief Ministers have also appreciated the unique efforts of our Chief Minister. Besides this, for every 15 days the children are getting medical check-up also. Through this scheme, one lakh women in the rural areas have got jobs. Out of this 30000 are harijan women and destitute women.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has successfully taken up the construction of tenements for the rural people. During the Sixth Plan 2,00,000 houses would be constructed. Within two years we have completed the construction of 80,000 houses in rural areas. 63,000 houses have already been allotted to Adridravidas living in the rural areas. The Tamil Nadu Government has also undertaken the unique scheme of constructing toilets in the rural areas for women. We have planned for 20000 toilets, out of which 2,000 toilets have been completed in the villages for women. In order to instil in the minds of people belonging to different sections of Hindu society, a sense of brotherhood, the first step for casteless society, our Chief Minister has introduced 'SAMA PANDHI BOJANAM'—common meals—in all the temples in the State where people belonging to different communities take meals together. I am sure that no other State has adopted this noval method

for establishing casteless society in the country. The Chief Minister has also decided to extend this nutritious food scheme from 15 January. 1983 to all old men and women in the State. The Tamil Nadu Government is also going to implement one job a family scheme shortly.

Arignar Anna gave to the people of Tamil Nadu the sense of belonging by renaming Madras State as Tamil Nadu. Our Chief Minister has given Tamil University and an exclusive Women University to the people of Tamil Nadu.

When the State of Tamil Nadu is implementing vigorously many such welfare schemes, particularly for the upliftment of downtrodden, the Centre should extend all the financial assistance being sought by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I have no hesitation to say that the intention of the mover of the Resolution—my good friend Shri Lakkappa—is very commendable. I have no hesitation to support him because the Resolution which he has proposed has got two parts:

1. That effective steps should be taken to speedily implement the socio-economic programme;
2. there should be a monitoring machinery or mechanism instituted so that the implemntation can be monitored.

So far as these two intentions are concerned, I think there should not be two opinions. Of course, the very object of planning, the method of planning, decision making process and implementation of progress, provide a sad commentary. to speak the least.

I think, while Shri Lakkappa moved the Resolution he had got this bible in mind i.e. 20 Point Programme. I think 20 Point Programme has got certain important aspects. It would be my endeavour to really apprise the House what has been the fate of the 20 Point Programme up till now. The fourth point is:

"Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles."

This is point No. 4 of the new bible.

Coming to the implementation of the land reforms programme, you will be astonished and shocked to know about the actual state of affairs in this regard. The Planning Commission in its volumnous report and document every time speaks of the land reforms but nothing happens so far as the implementation is concerned.

Sir, let us take in concrete terms. What is the available surplus of land? What is the progress of the enforcement of land ceiling laws? According to the information available from the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, it is said, the available surplus today is only 38 lakhs of acres. But if you remember the information given by Dr. P. C. Mohalanobis in the year 1969, he was of the view that if 20 standard acres is the highest limit of the land ceiling, we would be in a position to have 630 lakhs acres of land as surplus which could be distributed among the landless peasants. Of this 630 lakhs acres which was calculated to be the available surplus by Dr. P. C. Mohalanobis, the Ministry of Agriculture says in 1982 and there would be only 38 lakh acres of land to be available as surplus which can be distributed among the farmers.

If I remember correctly, there has also been some mention about the land reforms in the draft Sixth Five Year Plan. In the draft Sixth Five Year Plan, the availability of surplus land was calculated to be 215 lakh acres. But the Ministry of Agriculture says, it is only 38 lakh acres which has been found as available surplus. According to the revised 20-Point Programme, 38 or 40, almost say 40 lakh acress has been declared as surplus and has to be distributed by 1985. This is the target of the 20-Point Programme .

I want to draw the attention of Mr. Chavan and also the mover of the

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Resolution. Against the 40 lakh acres which has been declared surplus under the revised ceiling laws, after 1972, only 26.96 lakh acres of land has been taken possession of. Of this 26.96 lakh acres of land, only 13.79 lakhs acrss hae been distributed. So, the remaining 13 lakh acres remain to be distributed. So far as I remember, according to some other source, 17 lakh acres of land has to be distributed. Of this, you will be proud to know the contribution of West Bengal is more than 7 lakh acres. It is more than any other State's contribution including that of Kerala. Their performance in the matter of land reforms is very commendable. What do you say Mr. Lakkappa about this? No socio-economic programme can be a better socio-economic programme than the distribution of land. Unless you can distribute land. there cannot be any improvement in the rural side and country-side. Unless there are changes in the land reforms, genuine land reforms, the purchasing capacity of the vast masses of our people cannot be improved. Unless there is an increase in the purchasing power of the vast masses of our population, there cannot be any industrialisation or whatever you may call. Therefore, there is an imbalanced growth. Therefore, you should not speak much about it. This is distortion. I would say rather it is a deliberate conspiracy to scuttle the plan. If it is defeated, there will no transformation of rural side and there would be dangers lurking.

Please look at the ownership pattern of the land. I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Lakkappa and also the attention of my friend Dagaji and Mr. Gadgil and the attention of veteran leader, Prof. Ranga. They should also understand the ownership pattern.

The ownership of land is even now concentrated in the hands of a few. Five per cent of the top land owenrs possessed 35 per cent of the total cultivated land, twenty years ago. Twenty years ago that was the position. The monopoly ownership of land continue even today. According to the agricultural census, 4 per cent of big land-owners still own 30 per cent of the cultivated land. On the other hand, 70 per cent of the cultivators own less than 1 acre of land. Along with this, there has been concentration of rural assets and income in a few hands. The top 10 per cent household own half the total rural assets and income while the bottom 20 per cent own only 1 per cent of the total rural assets and income. Here comes the basic question of pattern of distribution of assets and income and utilisation of productive sources.

The Bible of 20-point programme does not disturb that pattern. It does not break away the concentration; it does not liquidate the grip of a few over the assets and income. And still they claim that they will transform the entire socio-economic situation of our country. It is something like wishing for the moonshine I think, the socner Mr. Daga or Mr. Lakkappa gets disillusioned the better for the country, the better for the poor. I think, he should get disillusioned before moving this kind of a resolution. I hope, he should get disillusioned soon.

Now, there is another question of bonded labour—another item of the Bible of 20-point programme. I have got figures with me. According to the recent study by the National Labour Institute, there were 23 lakhs of bonded labour spread over 9 States in the country so far surveyed. Only 1,01,972 have so far been identified and, of them, only 31,482 have so far been rehabilitated. Although a legislation has been enacted for the abolition of the system, the system exists even today. Out of 23 lakhs, how many have you been able to free and, of the freed bonded labour, how many have you been able to rehabilitate? As my hon. friends were saying from this side, the freed bonded labour have once more been enslaved because the land they got, the house-site they got, all that has been sold by them because of their utter poverty.

Mr. Daga, Ido not got only by the tricolour of this Bible, the 20-point programme, and its get up. I also go into it. Unfortunately, you only see the get up and see the cover. You do not go: into the real issues. (*Interruptions*). We have not created millennium in West Bengal. We do not say that we have been able to create millennium in West Bengal. We cannot

create millennium in West Bengal in an isolated manner, so long as you, the capitalists, the landlords, the monopolists, capture power here which runs the State power for the vested interest who are to be counted by figures—only 10 families, not even 22 families. From 22 families, it has now come to 10 families who control the production, who control the assets and who control the income of society. Unless you re-structure the entire society, the socio-economic conditions cannot be transformed so that millennium cam be created, as my hon. friend, Mr. Daga aspires. I hope, his aspirations are sincere, his desires are sincere, but he is in a very uncomfortable company on that side. So his desires and aspirations cannot be fulfilled.

Looking at the rural poverty, everybody speaks about poverty. But this is anti-poverty programme. What is the actual magnitude of poverty? I would give you only a few figures. The number of people below the poverty line is continuously rising. I think, you do not disagree. It rose from 220 million in 1960 to 250 million in 1970 and it further rose of 375 million in 1976. The Sixth Plan admits that 290 million people live below the poverty line and of these 290 million people, 160 million people are extremely poor; As they earn less than 75 per cent of the national income, they are below poverty line.

This is the poverty picture. This is unimaginable poverty. If it is an anti-poverty programme, poverty has also not been completely eliminated.

I would not take much of your time because you have understood the spirit of what I say.

Now I refer to the Prime Minister. Here is her speech "Plan Goals Must Be Achieved." This is the Prime Minister's speech delivered in 1952.

"There have been serious slippages in the Minimum Needs Programme.

Enronlment for elementary educations is likly to be below the all-India average even at the end of the Sixth Plan in States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar. ...."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I quote it. Let us listen to the Prime Minister. What is the harm?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody knows it. Thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will just finish it.

Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu; etc etc. .."

"The programme to provide safe drinking water.. .. .."

Education we could not achieve.

"to all problem villages is lagging behind in Orissa, Rajasthan, UP ... .."

"Rural roads are behind targets in Andhra, J&K, MP, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, UP,......."

"Shortfall is also indicated in the other components of the Minimum Needs Programme such as Rural electrification, houses for the rural landless and environmental improvement of urban slums".

Therefore, the Prime Minister, the architect of this programme, accuses the Government that there have been serious slippags and that there have been serious short-falls!

You may not take note of our views. You may not take the trouble of listening to what I am saying or what anybody from this side says.

But, after all, you should listen to your own Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She accuses you that could not fulfil your programmes.

Before concluding, I would say that this 20-point programme would be a bogus thing unless there is restructuring of the socio-economic programme, particularly re-patterning of the productive forces, income and asset programme. However, these are are the limitations of the socio-economic programme. In spite of that, get whatever is possible implemented. Something is better than nothing.

Therefore, I want whatever programme you have taken up, whatever policy instruc-

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tion you have been able to develop, please implement it. Don't allow the Plan to go on and, for that purpose, it is necessary that there should be monitoring machinery As a matter of fact, I completely agree that your Planning Commission is not under Parliament. PAC or the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee has the scope to be overseen but the Planning Commission is beyond the umbrella of the Parliament. Planning Commission cannot be overseen. There should be some institutional machinery. There should be some statutory machinery to see the implementation of planning process and, for that, the Planning Commission should be brought under the direct supervision of Parliament and there should be accountability to Parliament which is absent today. Would the Hon. Minister for Planning take note of all these points I have mentioned and satisfy the House with his learned answer?

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my party the D.M.K., I wish to say a few words on the Resolution of my hon. friend Shri K. Lakkappa, which emphasises the need for effective and expeditious implementation of socio-economic projects, which alone will uplift the downtrodden from the mire of miserable poverty. At the very outset, I would say that the Central Government is committed to the common weal and after formulating many social and economic welfare projects is implementing them vigorously. I would only say that political proclivities should not be introduced particularly when in some States such projects are being implemented by the Government run by parties other than the ruling party at the Centre. The Central Government should appreciate the federal structure of our society and assist the States in all ways possible.

As stressed by the hon. (M) Member of West Bengal and as emphasised by hon. Shri Chitta Basu, who proceded me, I would like to reiterate that effective implementation of land reforms alone will save the country from extinction. Unless the land reforms laws are strictly implemented, there is no redemption for the nation. Only when the land reforms are implemented and the ceiling surplus lands are distributed to the landless, there will be equality among the people in the country.

When Shri Kamaraj was the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, in 1967 the ceiling of 30 standard acres was introduced and he declared that the excess land beyond this ceiling would be taken over by the State. Afttr, when D.M.K. came to power, the ceiling of 30 standard acres was reduced to 15 standard acres by the Chief Minister Kalaignar Karunanidhi. The D.M.K. Government gave title deeds of surplus lands to lakhs of landless people in the State. Similarly, the State Government gave ownership deeds of tenements to lakhs of indigent people in the State. I want that the Congress—governed States in the country should emulate the scheme of Tamil Nadu Government and issue title deeds of surplus lands to the landless. They should also hand over ownership rights of tenements to the poor people. Then only the centurise old inferiority complex in the minds of poor people will be eliminated and they will get the sense of equality.

During DMK rule in Tamil Nadu, the Harijans, who were living like worms in the mire, were given houses. It was the pioneering attempt of the State Government in creating the Slum Clearance Board. which spearhaded the move for eradication of slums and for giving the slum-dwellers a place to live like humanbeings. In Madras city, in Coimbatore, in Tiruchirappalli, thousands of houses were constructed and these people were rehabilitated. It is not that they were uprooted from their slum habitation overnight. The Slum Clearanre Board constructed fire-proof multi-storied tenements and accommodated them. Even today you will find that lakhs of people are living in a decent and sanitary environment at a monthly rent of just Rs. 10|- per

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Era Mohan]

month. Such schemes for slum clearance should be declared as national schemes by the Central Government and introduced in all the States governed by the Congress Party. Then only we can bring in social reformation in the country.

The D.M.K. Government constructed KARUNAI ILLAMS (Mercy Homes) for the orphans who were wandering in the streets of big cities. But for these Mercy Homes they would have become anti-social elements. The orphans were given real shelter in these Homes. They were given education, medical amenities etc. The AIADMK Government seems to have no mercy for the orphans. I say this because these Homes have become orphans and they are lying neglected by the State. The orphans have taken to the streets again. I demand that the Centre should have a national scheme like this for orphans in the country.

The D.M.K. Government also implemened the project of sheltering leper-beggars, who were wandering all over Tamil Nadu. The people were afraid to walk freely on the roads because of these leper-beggars. The D.M.K. Government constructed rehabilitation homes for these leper-baggars in each major city of Tamil Nadu. The Doctors were appointed in these homes to look after them. In addition to medical attention, they were given food clothing and shelter.

What do we see today? You go to Taj Mahal in Agra or you go to Banaras. You go to any famous temple in the country. The first sight is the line of leper-beggars. The foreign tourists are appalled by this sight, whether they get out of the airports or out of railway stations. The Government of India should pay attention to this important issue. I don't want the Centre to emulate the present AIADMK Chief Minister who is not concerned with such serious ailments of society. While he does not want to remedy them, he seems bent upon creating beasts of burden for the future, by attending to the brawn and not to the brain through his nutritious food scheme.

In many large cities, even today we see the human indignity in the form of hand pulled rikshaws. One human being is pulling the rikshaw in which another human-being is sitting. I am proud to say that in Tamil Nadu the D.M.K. Government abolished the hand-pulled rikshaws and gave freely cycle-rikshaws to all of them. Can there be a better social service scheme than this? We could not tolerate a man running barefoot on the street in midnoon with the human burden in his handpulled rikshaw. We abolished it. We rehabilitated the rikshaw-pullers. Such social atrocities should be abolished all over the country.

The D.M.K. Government effectively ran eye-camps for the rehabilitation of blind people in the State. The other Congress-governed States should implement such social welfare schemes.

Shri Lakappa has rightfully demanded the setting up of a monitoring committee to supervise the Central schemes being implemented by the States. I will take up the National Rural Employment Programme, which is to generate employment in rural areas. I do not know about other States. But in Tamil Nadu they do not reach the rural people. I would only say that this is gross misuse of power by the State Government. The ruling AIADMK men are deriving maximum benefit from this NREP scheme. The contracts under this scheme are given to inexperienced AIADMK partymen. The grains handed over to the State Government under this scheme do not reach the needy rural people. This must be looked into by the Central Government.

Two, three Central Ministers came to Tamil Nadu recently. Without knowing fully about the nutritious food scheme and how it is being implemented, they have commended the efforts of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in this regard. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is taking advantage of this and giving wide publicity to this for popularising himself and his party throughout the State. The scheme itself is a publicity stunt. He is being encouraged by the Central Ministers in that Shri Kamaraj Nadar introduced the Mid-day-meals scheme in the schools when he was the Chief Minister of State. After 1967

when DMK came to Government, Kalaignar Karunanidhi expanded this Middaymeals scheme by taking foodgrains from the international organisation CARE. Now the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has transformed this into Nutritious Food scheme. He says that he is giving food to children. I do not say that the children should not be given food. But unfortunately the teachers, who are to teach, are engaged in cooking meals for the children. They come toschool at 10 A.M. and go to buy vegetables. They come back and start cooking rice. Then they serve the meals to the children. The whole day is taken in this by the teachers. As I told earlier, they care for the brawn and not for the brain of the children. I do not say in all places, but in many places, moth-eaten rice is cooked in the schools and that is eaten by the small children. Recently, a dead lizard was found in the *sambar* taken by the children. 100 children were admitted in the hospitals. Fortunately the children were saved from certain death. Whatever is being done, it should be done properly. The taxpayers' money to the tune of Rs. 150 crores—Rs. 150 crores, not an insignificant sum—is being spent annually on this nutritious food scheme. It is not as if the Chief Minister is spending from his pocket. The publicity-conscious Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is being encouraged by the encomiums of the Central Ministers. It is like the exhibitor screening a bad film having been impressed by the publicity of that film. The Tamil Nadu Government is unfortunately in that position.

Lastely, the hon. Prime Minister has given prime of place for the abolition of bonded labour in the country. In the new 20-point Programme this has been given the first place. I would like to say that the bonded labour is in existence in the Congress-I governed northern States. From Tamil Nadu the contracts induce the workers by offering fancy wages to come to northern States and then they are converted into bonded labour. Recently a batch of senior Police force from Tamil Nadu came to Madhya Pradesh and released a large number of bonded labour and took them back to Tamil Nadu. This has come in almost all the newspapers of the country. The Central Government should take vigorous steps to abolish bonded labour in all the States in the country.

In conclusion, I support the demand of Shri K. Lakkappa for a monitoring committee to supervise the implementation of socio-economic programmes of the Central Government.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR CHAIRMAN: Before I call another hon. Member to speak, I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. House that for this Resolution we had at our disposal today one hour and twenty-four minutes. The total time allotted was two hours, and thirty-six minutes had already been taken by the mover last time. We started today at 1522 hrs today and the time is almost over now. There are three more speakers on the list, and two more names have also been received. I have enquired from the Minister and he would require about 35 minutes. Then, the mover has also to reply. If everybody is allowed, this item will not be over today. At 1730 hours, we have the Half-an-Hour discussion. We have to finish it either by 1730 hours or it will go to the next session.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Kindly extend the time by two hours more. It should go to the next session; it is an important resolution.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir; kindly extend the time by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take it that it is the sense of the House that the time allotted for this Resolution should be extended by two hours.

Shri Virdhi Chand Jain.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, श्री लकप्पा ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रगति के लिये हमारे देश में अभी तक पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है, अवश्य ही हमने

प्रगति की है और विकास की ओर बढ़े हैं । पर जिस रफ्तार से जापान और जर्मनी, जो युद्ध में नष्ट हो चुका था, जैसे देश आगे बढ़े हैं, उस रफ्तार से भारतवर्ष आगे नहीं बढ़ सका है, अभी तक हम लोगों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं की भी पूर्ति नहीं कर सके हैं ।

जैसे पीने के पानी का सवाल सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और यह सब से न्यूनतम आवश्यकता है । हम अभी तक इस प्रश्न को हल नहीं कर सके हैं । हमारे देश में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र और कई अन्य ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहां अभी तक पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसके लिये जो कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, उसका ठीक प्रकार से क्रियान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है । इससे संबद्ध एजेंसीज और एक्जीक्यूटिव बाडीज को इस बारे में अनुभव नहीं है । वर्क्स एंड हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट के एडवाइजर ने जुलाई में एक सर्कुलर निकाला है, जिसमें सभी स्टेटस को बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यह निर्देश दिया गया है कि हैंड-पम्पस की स्कीम को प्राथमिकता दी जाय, ताकि अधिक से अधिक समस्याप्रद गांवों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जा सके ।

मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर केवल हैंड-पम्पस की स्कीम को लिया जाता है, तो रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र का भविष्य बहुत अन्धकारमय हो जाता है, क्योंकि यह स्कीम केवल वहीं सफल हो सकती है, जहां 110, 120 फीट की गहराई पर पानी एवेलेबल हो । हमारे रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में तो पानी एवेलेबल ही नहीं है, और अगर है, तो वह 300, 400, 500 फीट की गहराई पर एवेलेबल है । वहां पर हैंडपम्पस की स्कीम कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है । मैं वह सर्कुलर प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर महोदय को प्रस्तुत कर दूंगा । उस एडवाइजर का नाम श्री वेणुगोपालन, पी एच, ई, वर्क्स एंड हाउसिंग है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि समस्याप्रद गांवों की तीन श्रेणियां बना दी जायें: प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी, और जो गांव ज्यादा समस्याप्रद हैं, उन गांवों को प्राथमिकता दी जाय । जहां 1.6 किलोमीटर से अधिक दूरी से पानी लाना पड़ता है या 50 फीट से अधिक गहराई पर पानी हो, उसे समस्याप्रद गांव माना जाता है । इस प्रकार बहुत से गांव समस्याप्रद गांव की परिभाषा में आ गये हैं । लेकिन जिन गांवों की समस्या बहुत आसानी से हल की जा सकती है, उन पर जोर दिया जा रहा है और जिनकी समस्या कठिन है और जिन पर ज्यादा खर्चा होता है, उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । यू. पी. और बिहार में इस बारे में जो खर्चा होता है, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में उससे 5 से 10 गुना अधिक खर्चा होता है । परन्तु इन क्षेत्रों को पीछे नहीं छोड़ देना है । इसलिये मैंने पीने के पानी की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है ।

ग्रामीण विकास के लिये इन्टिग्रेटड रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम का बहुत ही महत्व है परन्तु इसका कार्यवन्यन ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो रहा है । ऊंटगाड़ी के लिये जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उसमें वे कह देते हैं कि ऊंटगाड़ी खरीद ली लेकिन वास्तव में खरीदते नहीं है । इसी प्रकार से भेड़ों के संबंध में भी कह दिया जाता कि खरीद लिया लेकिन वास्तव में खरीदते नहीं हैं । इसके अलावा इस संबंध में जो 50 परसेंट सब्सीडी मिलती है वह भी नहीं मिल पाती है । उसमें भी एजेंसीज गड़बड़ करती है । बैंकों से जो पैसा मिलता है उसमें भी उनको कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । सरकार ने तो बहुत कोशिश की है पर

[श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन]

इसे आप उन लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाने में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन कार्यक्रमों के लिये मानिटरिंग सेल्स की स्थापना होनी चाहिये अन्यथा यह प्रोग्राम सफल होने वाले नहीं है ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि देश में आप कितना भी आर्थिक विकास क्यों न कर लें, जब तक फेमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं जाये गा, तब तक विकास की गति अवरुद्ध रहेगी। फेमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम की तरफ हमारा ध्यान गया है, राज्य कर्मचारियों का ध्यान भी गया है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों ने भी इसको समझा है तथा महलिायें भी इसको अच्छी तरह से समझने लगी है परन्तु इसके लिये महिलाओं को डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर पर आना पड़ता है क्योंकि पंचायत समिति और तहसील हैडक्वार्टर पर आपने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रोग्राम को युद्ध स्तर पर चलाया जाय और फेमिली प्लानिंग को सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये ।

चौथी बात यह है कि अनटचेबिलिटी दूर करने का जो हमारा प्रोग्राम है उस में हम अभी सफल नहीं हो पाये हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो सार्वजनिक कुएं हैं उन पर आज भी अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के लोग पानी नहीं पी सकते हैं। यदि पीते भी हैं तो ऐसी जगह से पीते हैं जिस पर हमें शर्म आनी चाहिये । अतः सार्वजनिक कुओं से उनके लिये पानी लेने की समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये । इसका विरोध भी होगा । यदि हमें छुआछूत को मिटाना है तो इस विरोध का मुकाबला हमें करना ही पड़ेगा। इसी प्रकार से आज भी उनका मंदिर प्रवेश नहीं हो पाता है। कहीं पर पुलिस फोर्स लेकर हमने मंदिर प्रवेश करवा दिया तो ठीक है लेकिन बहुत से मंदिरों में आज भी उन्हें प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जा रहा है ।

लैंड रिफार्म्स की जहां तक बात है इसका कानून इस प्रकार का है कि जिन किसानों के पास अधिक जमीन होनी है वे रद्दी से रद्दी जमीन अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के लोगों को देते हैं। साथ ही जो डिसप्यूटड जमीन होती है वह उनको मिलती है । वह जमीन अनएकोनामिकल होती है जिससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर नहीं सकती है और न उनका विकास हो सकता है । जो कानून बनाते हैं, उस में गाइडलाइन्स, डायरेक्शन कानून में आपको देनी चाहिए ।

डैज़र्ट डवेलपमेंट का कार्यक्रम जो कि डी० पी० ए० पी० का कार्यक्रम हैं, उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया है । सबसे बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम डी० पी ए० पी० का होना चाहिए। डेज़र्ट एरियाज़ में अकाल पड़ता है । डैज़र्ट डवेलपमेंट कार्यक्रम अलग है । इरिगेशन वर्क और रीजनल पाइप लाइन स्कीम डैजर्ट डवेलपमेंट कार्यक्रम में नहीं कहा जा सकता है । स्वामीनाथन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, वह हमारे क्षत्रों के लिए बहुत ही नुकसानदेह रिपोर्ट है । उससे हमारे क्षात्रों का बड़ा भारी नुक्सान होगा । ड्राउट प्रोन एरियाज़ का कार्यक्रम अलग है और यह कार्यक्रम अलग है । यह हिली एरियाज़ में लागू हैं, लेकिन रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के लिए लागू नहीं है । डेजर्ट डवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम की उपेक्षा की जा रही है । पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हिल्ली

एरियाज के कार्यक्रम के लिए 170 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 560 करोड़ रुपया कर दिया गया। डैजर्ट डवलपमेंट कार्यक्रम भो उतना ही विशाल है। 100 करोड़ रुपया पहले रखा गया था, इसको भी 400 करोड़ रुपया का प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए। अन्यथा यह शक्तिशाली नहीं होगा। ये लोग विकसित नहीं हो सकते हैं। पिछड़े के पिछड़े ही रहेंगे। मैं यह भो कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सीमावर्ति क्षेत्र हैं। इनकी आर्थिक स्थिति का मजबत करने के लिए डैजर्ट डवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम क: राशि का आपको बढ़ाना चाहिए और मिड टर्म एप्रेजल पर इस राशि का बढ़ाने को कोशिश करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनो बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र (खुर्जा) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझ इस पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

श्री लकप्पा जी का जैंउा कि प्रस्ताव है—सामाजिक आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के रहते हुए एक दिशा निदेशक निकाय स्थापित किया जाए। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरा देश प्लानिंग, निकाय, फैडरेशन और एसोसिएशन के आधार पर चल रहा है। चाहे वह कोई भी विभाग हो। सब के एक निकाय बने हुए हैं। इसमें मोनेटरिंग करने के लिए प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट है, उनके लिए एक निकाय और तैयार किया जाए। अगर लकप्पा जी का निकाय बढ़ाने का सुझाव है, ता मैं सोचता हूं कि यदि यह प्लानिंग पर होता, जो हमारा प्लानिंग है, उस पर विचार करने के लिए है, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। लकप्पा जी कहेंगे कि प्लानिंग कमीशन को पूरा एहसास है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 1952 से आज तक कभी भो प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस नहीं हुई है। जा देश को सर्वोच्च संस्था है, यह सर्वशक्तिमान हाउस है, जो प्लानिंग कमीशन जिस चीज को तैयार करता है, वह हाउस के सामने आनी चाहिए, लेकिन हाउस के सामने प्लानिंग कमीशन का रिपोर्ट की तरह नहीं आती है। वह जब भा आती है, वह किसी डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से, इस डिपार्टमेंट का इतना एलाट किया।

हम प्लानिंग कमीशन को लेते हैं, निकाय बनाने से या 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम कोई ऐसी वाईबल नहीं है, जिसके छू-मन्तर से गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, अनुशासनहीनता, भ्रष्टाचार आदि सब खत्म हो जाएगा। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। श्री लकप्पा जी का जो भाषण पहले 13 अगस्त का हुआ था, वह मैंने सुना था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि सोलह आने लाला फीताशाही और नौकरशाही का दोष है और उसकी मनिटरिंग करने के लिए एक निकाय स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। मैं इंकार नहीं करता कि लाल-फीताशाही का नौकरशाही का दोष नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन सौ प्रतिशत दोष इस मुल्क में नौकरशाहो का ही है, यह मैं मानने का तैयार नहीं हूं। नौकरशाही हमारे मुल्क में दिशा निर्देश नहीं करती है। इस मुल्क में दिशा निर्देश मंत्रिमंडल और पार्लियामेंट करती है। लेकिन हमारे यहां दोष नौकरशाही का ही बता दिया जाता है। यह उल्टी बात होती है।

हमारे यहां प्लानिंग कमीशन कांस्टीच्यट होता है। जो लोग उसमें होते

[श्री त्रिलोक चन्द]

हैं वे विद्वान् होते हैं, हाईली क्वालिफाईड होते हैं, देश-विदेश के पढ़े लिखे लोग होते हैं और अपनी नालिज का लाभ मुल्क का देते हैं। लेकिन वे यह नहीं जानते कि पैदल कैसे लोग चलते हैं, गरीबी कैसी होती है। एक आई० ए० एस० का लड़का इंग्लैण्ड और अमेरिका जा कर पढ़ सकता है, उसे सारी जानकारी हो सकती है लेकिन ज़मीन की वास्तविकता क्या है, उसकी जानकारी उसको नहीं है। इसी प्रकार प्लानिंग कमीशन में जो लोग बैठे हैं, वे बहुत योग्य हैं लेकिन अकेले योग्यता के दम पर ही मुल्क को समस्या का निदान नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि मूल समस्या को हम नहीं समझें।

कुटीर उद्योगों और छोटे उद्योगों की बात बहुत की जाती है कि इनको पनपना चाहिए। गरीबी दूर करने के लिए आज बहुत सी स्कीमें हैं। जैसा कि जैन जी जिक्र कर रहे थे, एक आई० आर० डी० स्कीम है, लघु फार्मर, स्माल फार्मर आदि को न जाने कितनी स्कीमें हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी आपने इनके बारे में सोचा है, विचार किया है ? आपने छोटे उद्योग खोलने के नाम पर गांव के एक आदमी को पांच हजार रुपये दे दिये और उससे कह दिया कि जाओ साबुन बना कर बेचो। लेकिन उसका साबुन खरीदेगा कौन ? जब रोज टाट और बाटा के रेडियो पर विज्ञापन आयेंगे और उनके साबुनों का प्रचार होगा तो उस गांव के आदमी का साबुन कौन खरीदेगा ? इस प्रकार छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों में जो सामान तैयार होगा वह इस मुल्क के बड़े बड़े घरानों के सामान के मुकाबले में कहां बिकेगा ?

कहा गया कि भैंस के, बैल के और ऊंट के फ़र्जी सर्टिफ़िकेट बन जाते हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने गांव के आदमी को भैंस खरीदने के लिए या गाय खरीदने के लिए पांच सौ या एक हजार रुपये दे दिये। अब वह उसका दूध निकालेगा तो गरीब आदमी तो उसका उपयोग करेगा नहीं। कभी आपने सोचा है कि एक गरीब आदमी को भैंस मिल गई है, उसने उसका दूध निकाला है लेकिन वह उस दूध को कहां बेचेगा ? क्या होगा कि भैंस या गाय तो गरीब के नाम हो गई लेकिन उससे जो दूध निकलेगा उसका मुनाफ़ा मिडिलमेन खायेगा। क्या आपके पास उसके दूध की बिक्री के लिए कोई गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम है ? आप ऐसी स्कीम चला कर सोचते हैं कि हमने तो गरीबों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा कर दिया। भैंस के लिए आदमी ने कर्जा लिया और भैंस मर गई तो वह तो हो गया कर्जदार। इसी तरह से भैंस तीन महीने दूध देती है। चौथे महीने जा कर दूध देना बन्द कर देती है। अब वह कहां से किश्त दे ? भैंस ने दूध देना बन्द कर दिया है, अब उसके पास आय का जरिया रहा नहीं तो उसने भैंस का औने-पौने दाम में बेच दिया। इस से उस पर कर्ज और लद गया।

आप कहते हैं कि हम गरीबी दूर कर रहे हैं, मेरा पूरा अनुभव है कि गरीबी और बढ़ रही है। यह हो सकता है कि गरीबों में से हम कुछ लोग निकल कर मालदार हो गये हों, मगर गरीब आज गरीब ही है। गरीबी और बढ़ रही है और हर जगह पहुंच रही है। जब प्लानिंग की चर्चा होगी, तब भी मैं बोलूंगा आप कहते हैं कि बेरोजगारी दूर होगी। बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं हो सकती। जिनके बाप या रिश्तेदार नौकरी में होंगे, उनके

लड़के नौकरी पा सकेंगे, दूसरे नहीं पा सकेंगे। आपके यहां जो शिक्षा प्रणाली है, उसके आधार पर गरीब आदमी का बेटा किसी बड़ी सर्विस में कभी नहीं जा सकता। एक बच्चा दिल्ली के कान्वेंट स्कूल में पढ़ता है और दूसरा गांव के प्राइमरी स्कूल में जहां टाटपट्टी नहीं है, शिक्षक नहीं है, उन दोनों को आप कंपीटीशन में बिठाएंगे तो उनका आपस में क्या मुकाबला है। यह तो वही बात है कि एक आदमी को आप बंदूक ले कर पेड़ पर बिठा दें और दूसरे को ढेला लेकर नीचे खड़ा कर दें, उन दोनों का क्या मुकाबला हो सकता है। इसलिए इस सिस्टम को आप बदलें। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो योजनाएं बनाई हैं वे उसी तरह की हैं जैसे लोमड़ी को अंगूर दिखाई तो देते थे, लेकिन वह उनको खा नहीं सकती थी। इसी तरह से हमको कहा जाता है कि आप देखिए, कितनी अच्छी-अच्छी योजनाएं हैं, लेकिन हम उनका लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए तड़प रहे हैं कि हमको भी कुछ मिले। आप इस तरफ़ बारीकी से नहीं सोचते हैं।

प्लानिंग कमीशन में बड़े-बड़े विद्वान बैठे हैं। हम उनकी काबलियत को मानते हैं, लेकिन इस मुल्क को ज्यादा काबलियत की जरूरत नहीं है। इस मुल्क को ऐसे लोगों की जरूरत है जो जमीन पर रहते हों।

बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिये आपने आई० आर० डी० पी० बना दिया, लेकिन क्या इससे किसी लड़के को रोजगार मिलेगा? कभी नहीं मिलेगा। फिर आप कहते हैं कि अनुशासन-हीनता बहुत बढ़ गई है डकैतियां और चोरियां बहुत हो रही हैं। सभापति महोदय, 20 से लेकर 40 साल तक की उम्र काम करने की होती है। 50 साल के बाद इन्द्रियां शिथिल हो जाती हैं। 20 से 40 साल की उम्र में अगर काम नहीं मिलेगा तो कहां गया आपका प्लानिंग कमीशन, कहां गये हमारे विद्वान। बड़ी तारीफ की जाती है उनकी। कभी बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया जाता है, लेकिन जो करोड़ों नौजवान मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं, वे क्या करेंगे? अभी तिनसुखिया मेल में एक एम० पी० के साथ घटना हुई, वे कोई बहुत बड़े डाकू नहीं थे। जो लड़के बे-रोजगार हैं, वे क्या करें? क्या आपके पास कोई चारा है? लड़के आपके हों, मेरे हों या किसी के भी हों, अगर बेरोजगार रहेंगे तो कुछ न कुछ जरूर करेंगे। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है "खाली दिमाग शैतान का घर" बच्चे खाली रहेंगे तो कोई न कोई खुराफात सोचेंगे।

लकप्पा साहब ने कहा कि योजना तो ठीक बनती है, लेकिन उसका कार्यान्वयन ठीक से नहीं होता। मैं तो इतना जानता हूं कि सरकार का योजना बनाने का वही ढांचा चला आ रहा है, उसने कभी उसमें परिवर्तन करने की बात नहीं सोची। प्लानिंग का कोई रिजल्ट निकलना चाहिये। 1952 से कोई रिजल्ट नहीं निकल रहा है तो इसके ढांचे को बदलना चाहिये। इसके ढंग को बदलना चाहिए।

लकप्पा साहब कहते हैं कि सारे कार्यों की देखरेख के लिये एक मानेटरी सेल बना दिया जाये। एक अलग से निकाय बना कर इस कार्य को तेज किया जा सकता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। आपके पास ड्राइवर हैं, सब ड्राइवर हैं, बहुत अच्छे हैं, अफसर बहुत अच्छे हैं।

यह दोष है तो आपकी प्लानिंग का है। आपकी प्लानिंग ठीक नहीं है आपके प्लानिंग कमीशन में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, उनमें विद्वता है, ठीक है

[श्री त्रिलोक चन्द]

लेकिन दोष कहीं पर जरूर है। वह बारीकी से, गहराई से इस मुल्क की प्राबलम को नहीं समझ रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं लकप्पा जी की भावनाओं की कद्र करता हूं, उनके मन में टीस हो सकती है, इस समाज के प्रति, इस देश के प्रति कि वहां प्रगति हो गरीबों की। लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव से मुझे नहीं दिखता कि गरीबों को इससे फायदा होगा। हमारे यहां कमेटियां बनती हैं, टी०ए०डी०ए० लेने के लिए, उनमें किसी में ताकत नहीं है सिवाय घूमने-फिरने के, और कोई काम हमको नहीं दिखाई देता। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभारी हूं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : यह प्रस्ताव श्री लकप्पा जी ने रखा है और इससे एक बार सदन को विचार करने का अवसर दिया है कि जो भी कार्यक्रम हमने अपनाये हैं उनका क्रियान्वयन तीव्र गति से हो, उनमें वांछित उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो। सभापति जी, इससे मूल सवाल का समाधान तो नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि हमारे जो भी कार्यक्रम हैं, वे वर्तमान शोषण की व्यवस्था को मानकर के बने हुये हैं। यह व्यवस्था वह है जहां सब चीज धन पर आधारित है। विद्या धन से बिकती है, न्याय धन से बिकता है। मैं भ्रष्टाचार की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। भारत के संविधान के मुताबिक बगैर पैसे के हम न उच्च न्यायालय में, न सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में और न जिला न्यायालयों में जा सकते हैं जहां इलाज बिकता है, डाक्टर बिकते हैं, दवा बिकती है, हर माल मिलेगा 6 आने, यह हमारा सामाजिक आधार है जहां धन पर सब कुछ बिकता है। धन उसके पास ज्यादा है जो पैदा नहीं करता है और जो पैदा करता है, वह किसी तरह जी ले यही बहुत है।

सभापति जी, इसी पर आधारित हमारा सामाजिक रूप भी है। समामजिक व्यवस्था भी हमारी है? पहले यह बात नहीं थी। भारत के प्राचीनतम इतिहास के दौर में अमीर गरीब में समाज नहीं बंटा था, तब जाति के रूप में समाज नहीं बंटा था। उस समय न छुआछूत की बात थी, न अमीरी गरीबी की बात थी जिसको समाज विज्ञान में हम आदिम साम्यवाद कहते है। अपने प्राचीन ग्रंथों में जिसे कृत युग या सतयुग कहा गया, जहां एक ही ऋषि की संतान में बाह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शुद्र सभी थे पेशे के मुताबिक और जहां धन के बारे मे नियम था—

"यावत् भ्रियते जठरं तावत् तत्वमति देहिनां
अधिक योगे मन्येत————"

जो पेट भरने तक पर ही सबका अधिकार है जो उससे ज्यादा धन का दावा करता है, वह चोर है चोर दंड का भागी है, तो यह आर्थिक कानून भी था। जबसे समाज में विषमता आई, अमीरी गरीबी आई और उस अमीरी के शोषण की रक्षा के लिये इस बात की आवश्यकता पड़ गई कि राज सत्ता की तकदीर पैदा की गई, तकदीर लिखने वाले को जन्म दिया गया और जन्म पर आधारित जाति व्यवस्था कायम हुई जिससे कि धन का उत्पादन करने वाला धन का उपभोग नहीं कर सके। यह कोई धार्मिक परम्परा नहीं है। यह परम्परा है जिसको समान्ती समाज ने चलाया। अब भी हमारे समाज में सभी बातों में छुआछुत नहीं है। हल वही जोतेगा जिसको अछूत कहा जाता है, फसल वही पैदा करेगा जिसको अछुत कहा जाता है, फसल को काटकर वही लायेगा जिसको अछूत कहा जाता है,। मगर, खाने के वक्त में उसको अलग रहना है, उससे अछूत लग जायेगा। अन्नदाता के हो अन्न को अछूत

लग जायेगा । इसीलिये यह शोषण को धन पैदा करने वाले को अपना पैदा किया हुआ धन भोगने से अलग रखने का बहुत ही सोचा हुआ टिकाऊ और निकृष्ट तरीका निकाला हुआ है । इसीलिये समाधान भी जब करें तो सवभावतः हम आर्थिक आधार को हिलाये बगैर, शोषण के आधार को तोड़े बगैर सामाजिक विषमता को नहीं मिटा सकते हैं। क्योंकि हम देख रहे हैं कि जो भी थोड़ा विकास हुआ है गांवों में, जो जमींदारों से तबाहये, किसान कुछ खुशहाल हुये हैं। लेकिन वह खुद शोषक बन गये हैं। घर जलाना, अत्याचार करना खेत मजदूरों पर वही लोग आम तौर से कर रहे हैं जो कल तक जमींदारों के जुल्म के खुद शिकार थे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं यह सदन इस बात पर विचार करे कि मूल पर कैसे चोट कर सकते हैं, शोषण के मूल पर, सामाजिक और आर्थिक शोषण के मूल पर।

यह सही है कि आरक्षण दे कर पददलितों को अधिकारी बनाते हैं तो समाज में उनकी प्रतिष्ठा होती है। कुछ हद तक जो छुआछुत अपमानजनक तरीका है उसमें कमी आती है उनके लिये। मगर उसी हद तक अपने तबके में जिसमें पैदा हुये हैं उसके लिये वह खुद शोषक बन जाते हैं। वह भी टिकाऊ रूप पकड़ रहा है। और उससे पूरा फायदा नहीं हो पाता है उस तबके को भी। इसीलिये वहां के सामाजिक और आर्थिक आधार को मिला कर चलने की आवश्यकता है। अपने देश में औद्योगिक विकास के चलते और भी परेशानी आती हैं। वह चाहे कारखानों में काम करने वाले हों या कहीं और काम करने वाले हों, उनका जमीन से रिश्ता जुटा हुआ है। स्वयं खेती नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। और इस तरह से गैरहाजिर खेतिहर कम जमीन वाले के विचारों के व्यवहारों के शिकार होते हैं, और इसका सामना मजदूर और कर्मचारी आन्दोलनों का सामना करने वालों को करना पड़ता है। और मुझे देखने को मिला है। हमें अगर कारखाने के मजदूर, उनकी महंगाई भत्ते के लिये, रोजी के लिये और अन्य मांगों के लिये अगर पहनाते हैं, अगर माला मेरा इलाका है तो कहते हैं कि अपने इलाके के छोटे लोगों की मांगें ज्यादा पेश करते हैं। और यह मुझे कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली, टाटा नगर और हटिया में सुनने को मिलता है। क्योंकि उन्होंने 1 एकड़ जमीन खरीद ली है इसलिये एक आदमी पर एक काम का रिवाज चले इस देश में इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये। नहीं तो मेरे पास 15 एकड़ जमीन हो और वह बेकार है, उसे काम चाहिये, काम दीजिये और इससे खेती मारी जायेगी और ऐसे लोग गैर हाजिर खेती करेंगे तो मजदूरों पर अत्याचार करेंगे और अर्ध सामन्ती तरीका उसे अपनाना पड़ता है। इसलिये एक व्यक्ति को एक काम का तरीका अगर हम न अपनायें तो न आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता दूर कर सकते हैं और न बेकारी की समस्या कम कर सकते हैं।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने आलोचना की जो भी हम अपनाते हैं उसका कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो पाता है। कुछ अधिकारियों पर दोष दें, इसमें शक नहीं कि अधिकारियों का बड़ा भाग इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है। हम अपने पर दोष लें तो इसके लिये मंत्री, संसद सदस्यगण जिम्मेदार हैं। मगर समाधान क्या हो ? सदन इस बात पर विचार करे। हमारे सांस्कृतिक तरीके में कोई सुधार की आवश्यकता है ताकि चुने हुये प्रतिनिधि अपने काम और क्षेत्र के प्रति जिम्मेदार हों। अभी ऐसा नहीं है। इस लिये कुछ सदस्य समझते हैं कि ऐसी बातें बोल दो जो अखबारों में छपें। और पूंजी-

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

पति अखबार वही छापेंगे जो उनके हित में है ।.......

सभापति : आप अपना भाषण अगले सत्र में जारी रखें जब भी विचार के लिये समय आये ।

माननीय राम विलास पासवान जी आप आधे घंटे की चर्चा प्रारंभ कीजिये ।

17.30 hrs

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

SUGARCANE ARREARS

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज की आधे घंटे की चर्चा ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर है । जो किसानों से संबंधित है । राव साहब स्वयं भी अच्छे किसान हैं । इन्होंने जो जवाब अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 112 का 4 अक्तूबर को दिया है, यह चर्चा उससे संबंधित है । इस प्रश्न में सरकार से पूछा गया था कि—

उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में आने वाले गन्ने की पेराई के मौसम का गन्ने की पेराई का कार्य को-ओपरेटिव तथा गैर-सरकारी मिलों में कब तक शुरू हो जायगा ?

इसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने बड़े विस्तार से दिया है ।

दूसरा इनसे पूछा गया था कि उक्त दोनों क्षेत्रों में पृथक-पृथक प्रत्येक यूनिट पर 15-9-82 को गन्ना उत्पादकों की किस किस वर्ष की कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ? इसके संबंध में भी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है । इन्होंने बतलाया है कि 1980–81 और 1981–82 में विभिन्न राज्यों में, खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के राज्य हैं जहां काफी संख्या में बकाया है ।

तीसरा प्रश्न इनसे पूछा गया था कि गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के अनुच्छेद 3(क) के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक मिल को 15 सितम्बर, 1982 को ब्याज की कितनी धनराशि देनी है ?

इसके उत्तर में इन्होंने कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अपेक्षित सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है और उसे राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त करना होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि अब जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब देंगे तो निश्चित रूप से राज्य सरकार से इनके पास जवाब आ गया होगा ।

लास्ट में इनसे पूछा गया था कि क्या लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों और संसद सदस्यों ने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है और यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

इसके जवाब में मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि संसद सदस्यों द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य के बकाया और ब्याज के भुगतान के संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है । संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ यह मामला उठाया गया है । इसके अलावा उद्योग को अतिरिक्त बैंक उधार भी उपलब्ध किया गया है और रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी बैंकों से गन्ने के मूल्य के भुगतान पर निगरानी रखने के लिये कहा है ।

मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि जो गन्ने के उत्पादक हैं, किसान हैं, जिनकी हम लोग और सरकार

बहुत दुहाई देते हैं, उसकी समस्या और बकाया राशि के संबंध में है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय की डिबेट को देख रहा था, इन्होंने दूसरे सदन में नवम्बर, 1980 में जवाब दिया था और कहा था कि 1980–81 तक उनके पास जो टोटल बकाया है किसान का वह नाममात्र का रह गया था ।

एक प्रश्न के जवाब में 4 अक्तूबर को मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है जो कि उससे भिन्न है । इस प्रश्न में पूछा गया था कि 15–9–82 को गन्ना उत्पादकों की किस किस वर्ष की कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ? इसके उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के को-आपरेटिव और सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुल मिलाकर 1111 लाख बकाया है । जिसमें 1930-81 और 1981–82 दोनों का शामिल है । लेकिन 19–7–82 को अतारांकित प्र० सं० 1707 में लोक सभा में कहा है कि 31–5–82 तक किसानों का बकाया है 20,149.65 लाख यानी 200 करोड़ से अधिक है । इसी प्रश्न के एक भाग के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 1980–81 में किसानों का मात्र 685.10 लाख रुपया बकाया है । मतलब यह है कि 1980–81 में किसानों का कुल बकाया 6 करोड़ था, वह वर्ष 1981–82 में बढ़कर के 200 करोड़ हो जाता है, यह कितना गम्भीर विषय है । मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं अपने उत्तर में इसे माना है । केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों का 10,210 लाख रुपया बकाया है, बिहार में 2,223.76 लाख रुपया बकाया है, हरियाणा में 589.86 लाख रुपया बकाया है, पंजाब में 591.10 लाख रुपया बकाया है, महाराष्ट्र में 2,637.30 लाख रुपया बकाया है, गुजरात में 561.79 लाख रुपया बकाया रहता है, कर्नाटक में 699.35 लाख रुपया बकाया रहता है और इसी तरह तामिलनाडु में 1,299.89 लाख रुपया बकाया रहता है । छोटे से प्रदेश नागालैंड में 42.95 लाख रुपया बकाया है । और भी छोटे-छोटे प्रदेशों में राशि बकाया है । एक दूसरे प्रश्न के अनुसार यदि हम दो-तीन राज्यों को ही लें लें, जहां पर किसानों का काफी पैसा बकाया है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश आता है, जहां पर 272.75 लाख रुपया बकाया है, बिहार में 223.76 लाख रुपया बकाया है । वहीं यदि आप 1980–81 के आंकड़े देखें तो वे 63.29 लाख हैं ।

इसी प्रकार इन्होंने 4 अक्तूबर को 112 प्रश्न संख्या के उत्तर में यद्यपि काफी लम्बे चौड़े आंकड़े दिए हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उन फीगर्स में और इन फगर्स में काफी अन्तर है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में स्थिति स्पष्ट करें कि 4 अक्तूबर वाले आंकड़ों और इस समय के आंकड़ों में समानता क्यों नहीं है । वास्तविकता क्या है, वे आपस में टैली क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं । बिहार में सहकारी क्षेत्र की ओर बकाया राशि के आंकड़े इन्होंने 1111.6 लाख रुपये बताये हैं जब कि गैर-सरकारी बकाया का योग 4398.23 लाख कहा है । इसमें वर्ष 1980–81 और 1981–82 दोनों के आंकड़े हैं । यदि हम 1981–82 के आंकड़ों को देखें तो इन्होंने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को मिलों की तरफ 4049.63 लाख रुपया तथा सहकारी मिलों की तरफ 1100.34 लाख रुपया बकाया की बात कही है ।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

यह उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों के बकाये का ब्यौरा इन्होंने दिया है ।

बिहार के संबंध में, यद्यपि इन्होंने अलग-अलग बतलाया है । बिहार में सहकारी क्षेत्र में कोई बकाया नहीं है, लेकिन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में मिलों की तरफ किसान के बकाये की राशि इन्होंने 1980–81 वर्ष में 1379.90 लाख रुपये बताई है और वर्ष 1981–82 में 1412.77 लाख रुपया । मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूं कि 1980 में जब आप सरकार में आये थे तो आपने किसानों को यह कह कर आश्वस्त किया था कि अब तक उनके साथ जो लूट होती रही है, उसको बन्द किया जाएगा और आप किसान के हित में खून देने को भी तैयार हैं । आज आप ने जिस तरह के आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखे हैं, क्या उससे आपके उस आश्वासन की पुष्टि होती है। आपने ही नहीं, हमारी सुप्रीम मिनिस्टर, प्रधानमंत्री महोदया ने भी किसान रैली में यह बात कही थी कि हम उनके हित में खून देने तक के लिये तैयार रहेंगे । आज मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपको सरकार में आये दो साल गुजर गये और इन दो सालों में किसानों की पिछली बकाया राशि में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि क्यों होती जा रही है । पहले वह बकाया की राशि 685 लाख थी, इस वर्ष बह बढ़ कर 200 करोड़ रुपये कैसे हो गई । इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है । क्या यह किसानों को खून देने की बातें आप कर रहे हैं या किसानों से खून लेने की बात की जा रही है ।

सभापति महोदय, यदि आप इस में देखेंगे तो सब क्षेत्रों में कुछ न कुछ राशि किसानों की बकाया है, कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र में भी और दूसरे क्षेत्र में भी । उसमें हर वर्ष बढ़ोत्तरी होती चली जा रही है । इससे आप इस विषय की गम्भीरता को समझ सकते हैं । किसान की कितनी लूट हो रही है । आज जब चारों तरफ अकाल की काली छाया पड़ी हुई है, आज उसी परेशान किसान का 200 करोड़ रुपया सहकारी मिलों की तरफ बकाया है । यह सरकार की नियत को स्पष्ट करता है कि सरकार उनके प्रति कितना चिंतित है । मैं हमेशा कहता हूं कि शूगर लाबी, चीनी मिलों की लाबी, सरकार को कन्ट्रोल करती है, जिसके कारण किसान बेचारा मारा जा रहा है । 19 जुलाई, 1982 को प्रश्न संख्या 1707 के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था : "कुछेक राज्य सरकारों ने रिबेट भी दिया है और चीनी मिलों द्वारा खरीदे गये गन्ने पर कर/उप-कर वापस किया है । कानून में गन्ने की खरीदारी करने के 14 दिनों के बाद के बकायों पर 15 प्रतिशत की दर पर ब्याज देने की व्यवस्था है ।"

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 200 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक बकाया है, इस पर कितना ब्याज है, कितने ब्याज की वसूली हुई है, कितनों पर मुकदमा चल रहा है और कितनों के खिलाफ शो काज़ नोटिस जारी किया गया है ।

मेरे जैसा आदमी यह नहीं कह सकता कि सिर्फ किसान को ही राहत दी जाये, भले ही उपभोक्ता पर उसका असर पड़े या नहीं । मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि मिल-मालिक आपको चुनाव फण्ड में पैसा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार आज मिल-मालिकों को जितना प्रोत्साहन दे रही है, उसकी तुलना

में यदि वह किसानों के प्रति थोड़ा सा न्याय करे, तो उनका बहुत बड़ा भला हो सकता है। जो लोग गन्ना क्षेत्र के हैं, उनको मालूम है कि किसान को पग-पग पर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। जब किसान गन्ना लेकर जाता है, तो उससे रोड सेस लिया जाता है, लेकिन आज उन सड़कों की क्या दशा है? इसके अलावा कांटा खराब होता है और गन्ना कम तोला जाता है।

इस सरकार पर मेरा चार्ज है कि मिल-मालिकों के यहां किसान का बकाया 6 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 200 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है, इसमें सरकार और मिल-मालिकों की सांठ-गांठ है, सरकार मिल-मालिकों के पाकेट में चली गई है और जैसे वे घुमाते हैं, वैसे वह घूम रही है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह किसान घर से आते हैं। जब वह खेत और खलिहान के मंत्री बने, तो लोगों को उम्मीद हुई कि अब किसानों को राहत मिलेगी। लेकिन उनके जमाने में किसान की जो लूट हुई है, उसका नमूना है कि किसान का बकाया बढ़ कर 200 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। अगर इसके दोषी सौ पचास मिल-मालिकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाती है और उन्हें जेल में बन्द किया जाता है, तो हमें संतुष्टि हो जायेगी। लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है, तो मेरा चार्ज है कि यह सरकार और मिल-मालिकों की मिली कुश्ती है और बड़े-बड़े मिल-मालिक इस सरकार को चला रहे हैं। वास्तव में जब तक चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक यह घपलेबाजी चलती रहेगी।

मैं दो-तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। इन एरियर्ज के कारण क्या हैं और सरकार कब तक इन्हें वसूल करेगी? कब तक आप वसूली करेंगे, आपकी शुगर पालिसी क्या है और क्या आप इस सारे घपलेबाजी को देखते हुये राष्ट्रीयकरण करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (राव विरेन्द्र सिंह) : माननीय सभापति जी, जो पासवान जी ने सवाल उठाया है, ऐसा मालूम होता कि इनके दिमाग में कुछ शक-शकूक ऐसे हैं जो मैं दूर करने में बिल्कुल असमर्थ रहा हूं। पहले जब सवाल आया था तब मैंने बहुत विस्तार के साथ सारी जानकारी दी थी। उस वक्त जिस तरह की मिलों की हालत थी, जितना-जितना बकाया था हरएक पर, वह बता दिया था। लेकिन पोजीशन बदलती रहती है। जब गन्ने की पेराई होती है तो हम कोशिश करते हैं कि मिलें साथ-साथ भुगतान करें। आपको यह भी मालूम है कि शुगर कन्ट्रोल आर्डर की तहत कायदा बना है कि 14 दिन के अन्दर मिल भुगतान कर दे। उसके बाद अगर कोई भुगतान बाकी रहता है तो उसके ऊपर सूद दे। आपको ज्यादा आपत्ति इस चीज से हुई है कि हम आपको नहीं बता सके कि किस-किस मिल ने कायदे के मुताबिक कितना-कितना सूद दिया है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया था यह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है। जो जानकारी मैंने दी थी वह इस बात के बाद दी थी जब हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस से पूरा ब्यौरा हासिल करने में नाकामयाब रहे थे। हमारा जो कायदा है इसका इंप्लीमेन्टेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास है। हम चाहते हैं वे एन्फार्समेंट करें लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स की बात भी हमें एक तरह से माननी पड़ती है कि पहले भुगतान कराने पर जोर दिया जाए या पहले मिलों पर इस बात के लिए सख्ती की जाए कि जो बकाया रह गया है उसके भुगतान के साथ-साथ

[राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह]

सूद भी अदा करें। वे सोचते हैं सूद के चक्कर में मिलों को परेशान न करें। इसीलिए शायद इस कायदे का ठीक से एन्फार्समेन्ट् नहो हो रहा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सूद तो कभी किसी मिल में दिया ही नहीं गया।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं आपकी बात मानने ने लिए मजबूर हूं। जितनी बार आपने पूछा उतनी ही बार हमने यह जानकारी इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश की है। जब आपका सवाल आया तब 2 अगस्त को हमने यू पी गवर्नमेंन्ट को लिखा कि वे भले लोग हमें बतायें कि एरियर्स पर कितनी मिलों से उन्होंने कितना सूद दिलाया है। 6 अगस्त को उनका टेलेक्स आया कि हम यह जाकारी इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं इसमें काफी देर लगेगी। टेलीफोन पर भी उनसे बातें हुई लेकिन अगर स्टेट से जानकारी नहीं आई तो हम क्या बतायें? मैं यह बात मानने के लिए मजबूर हूं कि चूंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स हमें जानकारी नहीं दे रही है, इसलिए इसका मतलब साफ तौर पर यह निकलता है, जैसा कि आप कहते हैं, कि सूद नहीं दिलाया जा रहा है वरना यह जानकारी आ जाती। पहले शायद किसी जगह पर कर्नाटक में किसी मिल से सूद मिला था किसानों को लेकिन आम तौर पर इसपर अमल नहीं हो रहा है और यह बात सच मालूम होती है हालांकि विश्वास के साथ मैं यह बात नहीं कह सकता हूं, जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट की रिपोर्ट न आजाए मैं यकीन के साथ नहीं कह कह सकता वरना आम गलत-बयानी का आरोप लगाने लगेंगे। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है हालात से कि इस बात में कुछ सच्चाई है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्टस सूद के मामले पर जोर नहीं दे रही है। अशफाक हुसेन साहब (एम-पी०) ने भी चिट्ठी लिखी थी उसके ऊपर भी हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को लिखा था कि वे जानकारी इकट्ठी करके सीधे एम०पी० के पास भेज दें पर शायद वह जानकारी भी उनके पास नहीं पहुंची है।

अब यह कायदे-कानून सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के है और उनका एन्फोर्समेन्ट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास है। आप बतलायें किस तरह का कोई सिस्टम हम बना सकते हैं। जिससे हम हर एक मिल की जांच-पड़ताल करें और भुगतान भी करा दें और सूद भी दिला दें। भारत सरकार के आफ़िसर मिल-मिल में बैठकर इस बात का हिसाब-किताब रखें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : राष्ट्रीयकरण।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : राष्ट्रीयकरण से यह बात हल नहीं होगी।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कैसे?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : इतना बड़ा मामला। हर चीज के लिए आप राष्ट्रीयकरण का नाम लेते हैं।

श्री डी०पी० यादव : हम लोगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कब होगा।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह: आपका राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय : तैयार बैठे हैं, राष्ट्रीयकरण कराने के लिए।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : एक पालिसी की बात है। सारी इन्डस्ट्रीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके क्या हम इसको

चला सकते हैं, सरकार के जरिए से। यह भी सोचने की बात है। मेरी दृष्टि में यह इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार नहीं संभाल सकती। सारी मिलों को, कारखानों को, सिर्फ शुगर मिल की ही बात नहीं है। जहां तक हम दबाव डाल कर सकते हैं, वह हमने किया है। मिलें वक्त पर न चलें, वक्त से पहले बन्द हो जायें, भुगतान न हो, उस मिल को हम टम्पोरेरीली तौर पर टेक-ओवर कर लेते हैं। आपको यह भी मालूम है कि इसकी अवधि तीन साल की थी, पीछे आपने बढ़ाकर इसको छः साल कर दिया है। सिर्फ़ इसीलिए कि सिक मिल्स लेकर हम अपने सिर पर मुसीबत नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। उस पर पैसा खर्च करके, उनके कारखानों को ठीक करके, भुगतान करके, और भारत सरकार के खजाने से हम पैसा देते रहें। हमारी नीति इस बारे में साफ है। यदि कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट किसी सिक मिल को लेना चाहती है, उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लें, हम उसमें मदद कर सकते हैं। भारत सरकार इस तरह की जिम्मदारी में अब कुछ हिचकिचाहट महसूस करने लगी है। मिलों को हम ले ल, राष्ट्रीयकरण करके, हम उसको यहां से बैठकर चलायें, एक एक मिल के लिए भारत सरकार को मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सवा तीन सौ, साढ़े तीन सौ मिल हैं और अब नए लाइसेंस भी दिए गए हैं। उनकी मिलों को भी लगवाय, उनकी देखभाल करें, उनको चलायें, उनको मैनेज कर—अगर भारत सरकार का यही धन्धा है, तो भारत सरकार को और बहुत से काम करने हैं। यह बात आप मानते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कोई इस बात का हल नहीं है। मैंने सूद के बारे में आपको अर्ज किया कि इस बारे में हमने जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन हम इसमें नाकामयाब रहे। जसा मैंने पहल अर्ज किया कि सूद के मामल में स्टट गवर्नमन्ट कोई जानकारी नहीं देती हैं, इस लिए शायद सूद कहीं नहीं मिल रहा है।

एरियर्स मिलवाइज मैंने आपको बता दिए हैं। आज की पोजीशन 83 करोड़ 33 लाख रु० है, सन् 1980-81 के साल की, शुगर ईअर हम मानते हैं। यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान का कुल बकाया है। इसके मुकाबल में यदि आप पिछले साल का देख तो कुल 12 करोड़ 60 हजार रु० बकाया था। यदि आप 1979-80 का देखें तो 7 करोड़ रु० बकाया था। 1978-79 में 23 करोड़ 75 लाख था।

15.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उधर छोड़ दीजिएं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं आपको समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि बात कुछ बैठ जाए। एक बात आप ध्यान दें कि शुगर का प्रोडक्शन कितना है और कुल प्रोडक्शन कितना करना था। गन्ना कितना मिलों में पेला गया। इसका सही तरीका यह होगा कि इस साल चीनी की जो पैदावार है, उसके मुकाबल में जिस साल सबसे ज्यादा पैदावार हुई हो, उससे हम मुकाबला करें। मैं आपका ध्यान 1977-78 के साल की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। 1977-78 के साल में 58 करोड़, 87 लाख रुपया बकाया था और साल के आखिर में प्रोडक्शन 64.8 लाख

[राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह]

टन थी । इस साल प्रोडक्शन 83.33 लाख टन की है । इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा लीजिए कि 64 लाख टन प्रोडक्शन पर 58 करोड़ 87 लाख रुपया बकाया था और 84 लाख टन की प्रोडक्शन पर इस साल 83 करोड़ 33 लाख रुपया बकाया है । इस से इस एरियर्स की परसैन्टज 4.9 परसेंट आती है जबकि 77-78 में 64 लाख टन की प्रोडक्शन पर 58 करोड़ 87 लाख रुपया बकाया था तो उस साल एरियर्स की परसन्टेज 7.4 परसन्ट थी । आप अन्दाजा लगा लीजिए कि प्रोडक्शन ड्योढ़ी हो गयी है और एरियर्स 7.4 परसेन्ट के मुकाबले में 4.9 परसेन्ट पर आ गये हैं । क्या इसका श्रेय सरकार को नहीं जाता है ?

इसी तरीके से पिछले साल का जो आपको जवाब दिया था करीब करीब वही एरियर्स हैं, उसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं कही थी । पिछले साल 51.5 लाख टन चीनी पैदा हुई थी जिसका 12 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपया बकाया था । इस तरह से बकाया के एरियर्स 1.1 परसेंट रह गये थे । इसका श्रेय भी हमारी सरकार को ही जाता है । 1.1 परसेंट एरियर्स का रह जाना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप किस को पैसा दिलवाएं । (व्यवधान)

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : हम किसान को भी पैसा दिलवा रहे हैं । बहुत सी मिलें एसी हैं जिनमें एरियर्स काफी है । उन मिलों में 17 मिलें ऐसीं हैं जिनमें एक एक करोड़ से ज्यादा बाकी है इन 17 मिलों में से 11 मिलें यू०पी० में हैं इन 11 मिलों में करीब करीब 20-22 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है । एक-एक मिल पर आप औसतन एक करोड़ या उससे ज्यादा बकाया समझ कर चलें तो इन 11 मिलों में ही 20-22 करोड़ रुपया बकाया निकलता है ।

इसके अलावा और भी मिलें हैं । (व्यवधान) बिहार में तीन मिलें हैं उनमें तीन करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा बकाया है

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप उनके नाम बताइये ।

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : बिहार में एक तो वगहा में मिल है जोकि प्राइवेट मिल है। एक लोरिया में है । यह भी प्राइवेट मिल है। एक चम्पटिया है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इन्हीं मिलों ने कर्पूरी ठाकुर की सरकार को गिराया था । (व्यवधान)

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : ये भी प्राइवेट हैं । वगाहा में 1.32 करोड़ बकाया है, लोरिया में 1.60 करोड़ बकाया है और चम्पटिया में एक करोड़ 8 लाख 48 हजार बकाया है । इनके ऊपर हम बराबर जोर डाल रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारों से भी कह रहे हैं कि इनके एरियर्स कम करायें और भी बहुत से प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में भी बता दीजिये ।

श्री राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बता देता हूं, लेकिन इस शर्त पर कि अब और कोई नहीं

पूछेगा । उत्तर प्रदेश में 11 मिलें हैं। बागपत, हरदुआगंज, बदायूं, तिलहर, देवबन्ध, सहारनपुर, बरेली, मोहली । इनमें बहुत सी मिलें ऐसी हैं जो यू०पी० सरकार ने ले ली हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : गोरखपुर के बारे में ।

श्री राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : सरदार नगर, खिसवा बाजार, गोरखपुर की एक करोड़ से ज्यादा वाले में नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि एरियर्स कम किये जायें। 1980–81 तथा उसके पहले के सालों तक का सारा मिलाकर 6 करोड़ 58 लाख 90 हजार रुपया बाकी है । यह सरकार की खास मेहनत का ही नतीजा है । गन्ने वालों की तरफ जो हमारा खास ध्यान है, उसका फल है । 83 करोड़ के लगभग जो इस साल का बाकी है, उसको कम करने की भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं । रिजर्व बैंक से भी कह रहे हैं कि वह मार्जिन मनी जो कि अभी 25 प्रतिशत रखी जाती है, उसको कम करके 10–15 प्रतिशत कर दे, जिससे मिलें शुगर रखकर अपना सारा एरियर्स साफ कर सकती हैं । बफर स्टाक भी 5 लाख टन बनाने की बात कर ली है, उससे मिलों को करीब 50 करोड़ रुपया मिल जायेगा । शुगर रिलीज भी बढ़ाया है, खपत भी बढ़ रही है । उपभोक्ता ज्यादा खा रहे हैं, क्योंकि भाव नीचे आ गया है, इससे भी मिलों को पैसा जल्दी मिल सकता है। तो ऐसी परेशानी की बात नहीं है ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कितने लोगों पर मुकदमे चलाए गए, शोकाज नोटिस दिये गये ?

श्री राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : राज्य सरकार सब चीजों पर ध्यान रखती हैं। राज्य सरकारें एक्शन लेती हैं और उसी का नतीजा है कि इतनी जल्दी एरियर्स साफ हो रहे हैं ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मेरा यह प्रयास होगा कि मेरी जुबान से प्रधानमंत्री शब्द न निकल जाये, नहीं तो आप कहेंगे कि रिकार्ड में नहीं जायेगा । मैं प्रशंसा भी करूं तब भी आप रिकार्ड में नहीं जाने देंगे । इस लिये मुझे संभलकर बोलना होगा ।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि दो अरब रुपये से ज्यादा किसानों का मिलों पर बकाया है । अभी तक यह सरकार यह पैसा किसानों को नहीं दिला पा रही है।

श्री राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : दो अरब कहां से आ गया, मेरा कहना सब बेकार गया ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जितनी बात बताई है, उस बात में अभी तक संदेह है। इसकी वास्तविकता क्या है क्योंकि आंकड़े कुछ और ही दये जाते हैं । किसानों को पैसा नहीं मिलता है साथ ही मजदूरों का भी पैसा बाकी है । अगर किसानों और मजदूरों का पैसा सब मिला ले तो यह राशि बहुत अधिक हो जाती है । घुघली मिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, जिसका रिकार्ड आपके पास नहीं है ।

श्री राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : रिकार्ड सब हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : घुघली मिल

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

किसानों और मजदूरों, दोनों का पैसा बकाया है। अभी एक विधायक वहां आमरण अनशन कर रहे थे कि यह पैसा जल्दी दिलाया जाय। लेकिन किसी तरीके से हमने उन लोगों से कहा कि आमरण अनशन करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है क्योंकि सरकार चाहती है कि विपक्ष के लोग मरें और आप यह अनशन बन्द कीजिए, हम संसद में इस बात को रखेंगे। इस मिल के बारे में मुझे विशेष रूप से कहना है कि किसानों और मजदूरों के पैसे दिलवाने के लिये आप उचित कदम उठाएं।

जहां तक मिलों का सवाल है, उनका आधुनिकीकरण नहीं हो रहा है। जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक इन मिलों की जो कार्यक्षमता है, वह नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकती। जो मिल मालिकों के मिल हैं उनका वह आधुनिकीकरण नहीं करना चाहते हैं और सरकारी मिल की भी स्थिति वैसी ही चलती है। वैसे बैंक से पैसा लेकर मिलों ने इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि वो किसानों का भी पैसा दें और साथ ही आधुनिकीकरण करें अब यह पैसा लौटाने की स्थिति में नहीं है, बकाया दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। हालत यह है कि जितनी भी चीनी मिलें हैं, उनके पास बैंक का पैसा पहले से ही है और अधिकांश की साख गिरती जा रही है इस लिये बैंक उन्हें पैसा देने वाला नहीं है। अगले सीजन में क्या स्थिति होगी, उसके बारे में कहा नहीं जा सकता। मैं चाहूंगा माननीय मंत्री से कि वे इस बारे में प्रकाश डालें।

चीनी मिलों के गोदाम का जहां तक सवाल हैं, वहां आज भी चीनी भरी हुई है, अगले सीजन में चीनी आयगी तो वह कहा रखी जायगी, यह भी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। सरकार ने कितनी सफलता हासिल की है और क्या कदम उठाये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये और साथ ही किसानों और मजदूरों का बकाया पैसा देने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से कितना पैसा इस काम के लिये मांगा है।

किसानों को जब सूद के साथ उनका पैसा देना चाहिये तो सूद क्यों नहीं दिया जाता। यह केवल कहने से समाप्त नहीं हो जाता। साफ बात यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सूद दिया जायगा या नहीं किया जायेगा। कभी यह सूद दिया जाता है और कभी नहीं दिया जाता है, इससे किसानों को भारी क्षति उठानी पड़ती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि राज्य सरकार के हाथ में इसका इम्लीमेंटेशन है तो केन्द्र सरकार उसको कैसे कर सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर राज्य सरकारें आपके द्वारा दिये गये निर्देश का पालन नहीं करती, सुझाव और सलाह का पालन नहीं करती और उन नियमों को भंग करती है जिनके आधार पर उन्हें काम करना चाहिये तो ऐसी सरकारों को आप भंग करिये और अगर केन्द्र सरकार भी ऐसा नहीं कर पायगी तो इस को जनता भंग करेगी। और वह समय नजदीक आने वाला है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि खाद के साथ किसानों का पैसा दिया जाय और इसको दिलाने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार क्या कदम उठायगी, या जो राज्य सरकारें सूद के साथ किसानों का पैसा नहीं दिलाती हैं उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल (ठाणे) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने माननीय राम विलास

जी ने जो चर्चा उठायी है उसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं बातें दोहराना नहीं चाहता। देश के जिन राज्यों में चीनी मिलें हैं उन सभी पर किसानों का गन्ने का पैसा बाकी है। इससे महाराष्ट्र राज्य भी नहीं बचा है। महाराष्ट्र में कुल 79 चीनी मिलें हैं जिनमें से 68 चीनी मिलें कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में चल रही है और इन 68 चीनी मिलों में से 30 मिलें ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने पिछले दो साल से किसानों का लगभग 711 लाख रु० आज तक नहीं दिया है। 11 प्राइवेट मिलें हैं चीनी की उनमें से 6 ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने किसानों के 229 लाख रु० अभी तक नहीं दिये हैं। जब किसान सरकार से या नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंक से पैसा लेते हैं तो उनको 15, 16 परसेंट ब्याज देना पड़ता है। और जब किसान का इतना पैसा दो, ढाई साल से बकाया है, उस पर ब्याज मिलना तो दूर, रहा मूल पैसा भी मिलने में देरी होती है। जैसा माननीय पासबान जी ने कहा रास्ते का टोल और सैस किसानों को देना पड़ता है। जहां नाप तोल होती है वहां भी किसान को कटौती देनी पड़ती है। हर स्थान पर किसान को ही नुक्सान उठाना पड़ता है। खास कर महाराष्ट्र में आज जितनी कोआपरेटिव चीनी मिलें हैं या प्राइवेट मिल्स हैं यह तो नुकसान में नहीं जातीं क्योंकि वहां के जो 6 महीने पहले मुख्य मंत्री थे श्री अन्तुले उन्होंने जो ट्रस्टस बनाये उनमें इन सब चीनी मिलों ने लाखों रुपया दिया है। और अब किसान मांग रहे हैं उनके हटने के बाद कि हमने जो ट्रस्ट को पैसा दिया है उसको हमें वापस दे दो। जिस चीनी मिल को ट्रस्ट को देने के लिये लाखों रुपये जुटते हैं वह किसानों का पैसा क्यों नहीं देती?

सरकार ड्रामा कैसे करती है? देश में चीनी का ज्यादा उत्पादन होने के बाद भी बाहर से चीनी मंगाते हैं और यहां ऐसा वातावरण तैयार करते हैं कि यहां चीनी ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होती है, आपके लिये बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है। यहां चीनी पैदा होने के कारण और विदेश से चीनी लाने के कारण अपने देश में जो चीनी पैदा होती है उसके भाव नीचे आते हैं और इसका नुक्सान किसानों को होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन किसानों के पैसे चीनी मिलों की ओर से देने हैं और जिनकी चीनी सरकार अपने पास में लेती है, लाखों टन चीनी लेती हैं, उसमें से आधे पैसे डायरेक्ट किसानों को सरकार दे दे और हमारे महाराष्ट्र में जो प्राइवेट 6 चीनी मिलें हैं उनकी ओर 299 लाख रु० किसानों का बाकी है।

उनका भी राष्ट्रीयकरण सरकार करना नहीं चाहती है। जैसे अन्य उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, वह सब नुक्सान में चले जाते हैं, सरकार ने जिन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, उनको प्राफिट में चला नहीं सकती, यह सरकार ने सिद्ध किया है। मंत्री महोदय ने डर के मारे कहा है कि कहां तक सब उद्योगों का हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे?

अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे तो प्राइवेट चीनी मिलें अच्छे ढंग से कैसे चलेंगी, इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय कुछ कोशिश करेंगे, इतनी मेरी उनसे विनती है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस जिले का हूं जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के दो कारखाने हैं जहां सबसे ज्यादा पैसा बकाया है, हरदुआगंज और बदायूं। बकाया पैसे का जो सूद किसान को मिलना है, क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने को तैयार है कि किसान को जो लगान देना है, वह उसमें एडजस्ट हो जाये? किसान को जो पैसा सरकारी संस्थाओं को कर्ज का देना है वह भी उस सूद में एडजस्ट

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

हो जाये जो इन कारखानों से उनके बकाया का सूद उन्हें मिलना है ? क्योंकि किसान इस समय उस पैसे को देने की स्थिति में नहीं है । लगान की वसूलयाबी के लिये इस समय उसके वारन्ट घूम रहे हैं । बड़ी परेशानी किसान को हो रही है ।

उसको बीज लेना है, खाद डालनी है, बिजली का पैमेंट करना है और आजकल वह कहीं सूखे से और कहीं बाढ़ से प्रभावित है । उसके मिलों की तरफ बकाया पैसे का जो 15 परसेंट सूद है जो कि उसको नहीं मिल पा रहा है, अगर उसमें किसानों के कर्जे का एडजस्टमेंट हो जाये, तो इससे किसानों को बड़ी सुविधा होगी ।

किसान के गन्ने का मूल्य आप उस अनुपात से बढ़ा दें जिससे किसान को ज्यादा पैसा मिल सके । क्या सरकार गन्ने का मूल्य 25, 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की कोई योजना बना रही है, या ऐसी नीति बना रही है जिससे किसान को कम्पन्सेट हो जाये ? क्योंकि गन्ना किसान को कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है, उसकी खेती हितकारी नहीं है, उसे केवल मजदूरी का पैसा मिलता है ।

इसके अलावा अपने जिले की जिन फैक्टरियों का मैंने अपने पहले भाषण में जिक्र किया था, अगर माननीय मंत्री जी ने उस तरफ ध्यान रखा होता तो कम से कम हमारे यहां की बदायूं फैक्टरी का पैसा बकाया न रहता । वहां का प्रशासन भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है । आपने इस संबंध में कई इंक्वायरी बैठाई हैं, उनकी रिपोर्ट भी दबाई जा रहीं हैं और वहां के प्रशासन के विरुद्ध आप कुछ भी कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं । जिन फैक्टरियों की तरफ एक करोड़ से भी अधिक रूपया बकाया है, आप सब के विरुद्ध जांच कराइये । जो सहकारी हैं, या जिनका सरकार से सीधा सम्बन्ध है, या सरकार प्रशासन उसके कर्मचारी या अधिकारी प्रशासन चला रहे हैं, वह फक्टरियां पैसा क्यों नहीं देती हैं, इसकी भी जांच के लिये आपको कुछ कदम उठाने चाहियें । क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है ?

इसके अलावा क्रिमिनल प्रासीक्यूशन करने के लिये सरकार जब तक कोई ठोस कदम हीं उठायेगी, केवल कागज पर ही कानून रहे, इससे बड़ा कानून का मजाक और कुछ नहीं हो सकता । न तो 15 प्रतिशत ब्याज की वसूली हो और न क्रिमिनल प्रासीक्यूशन हो, इससे जाहिर है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने उत्तरदायित्व से बचना चाहती हैं । मंत्री जी को इस सम्बन्ध में धड़ल्ले से सामने आना चाहिये कि किसानों का मामला है, इस में सख्ती से निपटा जायेगा, उनको पैसा जल्दी से जल्दी दिलवाया जायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोई पैसा दिलवाने की तारीख या समय निर्धारित करने के लिये वह तैयार हैं ? उसक इन्टरैस्ट कब तक मिल जाएगा । क्या इनके लिए आप तैयार हैं कि कोई तारीख निर्धारित कर ली जाए । कब तक यह मामला अधर में लटका रहेगा । वैसे सरकार कह तो रही है, रेडियो और टेलीविजन में बड़ा प्रचार किया जा रहा है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह सरकार का कोरा आश्वासन है । आज गन्ने के लिए किसान से कितनी चुंगी ली जाती है । हमारे बदायूं में गेहूं की एक बोगी पर 4 रूपये चुंगी ली जाती है, लेकिन गन्ने की एक बोगी पर 12 रूपयें चुगी लेते हैं । क्या गेहूं और गन्ने की बैलगाड़ियों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर होता है कि एक के लिए 4 रूपया चुंगी लेते हैं और दूसरे के लिए 12 रूपये लिए जायें । आपकी

गन्ने से सम्बन्धित जितनी संस्थाएँ हैं, उन सब की यह नीति है कि गन्ना किसान का कैसे शोषण किया जाए....

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह तो वहां की असैम्बली को देखना चाहिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : किसान का हित करना, केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी काम है और प्रान्तीय सरकार का भी काम है। ऐसा कह कर आप अपने उत्तर दायित्व से बच नहीं सकते।

इसके अलावा आप सुगर केन कन्ट्रोल आर्डर को कड़ाई से पालन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को क्यों नहीं कहते। वे इसके प्रति कठोर रूख क्यों नहीं अपनातीं। आप उनको भंग तो करेंगे नहीं, क्यों कि उसका तो प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता, लेकिन उनके साथ सख्ती से बात तो की जा सकती है। आप उन सरकारों को अयोग्य सरकारें मानें जो कि किसानों के हित के विरूद्ध कार्य करें, जो उनके हितों का ध्यान नहीं रखतीं। इस तरह से आप किसानों का हित नहीं कर पायेंगे, जिस प्रकार से आपकी नीतियां चल रही हैं। इसलिए अन्त में ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं मंत्री जी से खासकर एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि इस बार आप गन्ने का मूल्य कम से कम 25 फीसदी अवश्य बढ़ाइये ताकि किसान को कुछ राहत मिले, उसको सही मूल्य मिले।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : (बाड़मेर) : मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 1977–78 में देश के प्रोडक्शन और एरियर्स के साथ साथ 1981–82 वर्ष के उत्पादन और एरियर्स के जो आंकड़े यहां दिए हैं, उनको जिस प्रकार से तुलना की है, तथा यह बताने की कोशिश की है कि हमने बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त की और हम उससे संतुष्ट हैं, हम इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे यह जानना चाहेंगे कि जब हमारे यहां ऐसी मिलें मौजूद हैं, जिन पर एक करोड़ रूपया तक किसानों का बकाया है, इससे क्या स्पष्ट होता है। इन आंकड़ों से यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि उनकी नीति साफ नहीं है आज जब किसानों का इतना पैसा सहकारी मिलों पर बकाया हो, सरकार जानबूझ कर उसको देना नहीं चाहती, उसके बारे में प्रदेशों की सरकारें कुछ पग न उठायें और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी उन प्रान्तीय सरकारों पर अदायगी के लिए प्रभाव न डाले, तो यह स्थिति किसी भी हालत में उचित नहीं कही जा सकती। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री इस बात का जबाव दें कि जब राज्य सरकारें बकाया पर ब्याज नहीं देती हैं तो ऐसे प्रोविजनस ही क्यों बनाए गए हैं। यदि कोई प्रोवीजन बनता है, कानून बनता है तो राज्य सरकारें, उसका पालन क्यों नहीं करती हैं। किन कारणों से शुगर कैन कन्ट्रोल आर्डर्स, 1966 को सख्ती के साथ लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। इन्टरेस्टस् के सम्बन्ध में उस आर्डर में जो प्रोविजन्स हैं, राज्य सरकारें उन प्रावधानों का पालन क्यों नहीं कर रही हैं। उस अवस्था में केन्द्र की क्या जिम्मेदारी बनती है। आपकी क्या शक्तियां हैं। क्या वे सीमित शक्तियां हैं। उन शक्तियों के द्वारा आप किसानों के हित में क्या करने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से बात करके समस्या का हल निकालें, वहां के अधिकारियों से बातचीत करना व्यर्थ है। आप स्वयं किसी दिन वहां के मुख्यमंत्री से मिलने पहुंचे और बातचीत करके किसानों की काफी समय से चली आ रही समस्या का समाधान करें। आज जब इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई

[श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन]

है, तो ऐसे जबाव देने से काम नहीं चल सकता । किसानों के जितने भी एरियर्स हैं, उनको पैसा जल्दी मिलना चाहिए और इस काम में स्वयं पहल करनी चाहिए । आप ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनायें कि दो दिन यू० पी० के लिए निश्चित कर लें, एक दिन बिहार के लिए और ऐसे ही अन्य सभी राज्यों के लिए । ताकि इस मैटर को डिसाइड किया जा सके ।

इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप किसानों के हित के लिए आपको कुछ कष्ट उठाना चाहिए, कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे और कानून का पालन सही ढंग से हो, इसकी व्यवस्था करनी होगी ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सूद के मामले में तो मैं सारी पोजीशन वाजेह कर चुका हूं । कायदा इस लिए बनाया जाता है कि चोर को उसका डर रहे और जो पकड़ में आ जाए, उसको सज़ा मिले । आपको यह बात भी माननी होगी की सारा काम सख्ती से नहीं बनता । इंडियन पैनल कोर्ट में भी भारत सरकार का है, लेकिन अगर आप कहें कि हर स्टेट में सारे चोर क्यों नहीं पकड़े जाते तो क्या भारत सरकार उसका जवाब दे सकती है । ला एंड आर्डर स्टेट का सबजैक्ट है और ला एंड आर्डर एजेन्सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है । मिलों का ठीक तरह से चलना केन-ग्रोअर, किसान, के हाथ में है । किसान के इन्ट्रेस्ट को अलग अलग नहीं किया जा सकता अगर मिल ठीक चलेगी, तो किसान को गन्ने की कीमत अच्छी मिलेगी । अगर कुछ दिनों के लिए मिल बन्द हो जाती है, तो किसान का बुरा हाल हो जाता है ।

सारा काम सख्ती में नहीं होता है । सारी सरकारें एक जैसी नहीं होती हैं । कुछ सरकारें और कुछ मिलें ऐसी भी हैं, जिसको प्यार से मनाया जा सकता है जैसे श्री हरीकेश बहादुर या श्री पासवान को जबकि सख्ती से तो वे उलटे बिगड़ेगें ।

श्री डी०पी०यादव (मुंगेर) : हम लोगों में डिविज़न करा रहे हैं ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप तो वैसे भी मान सकते हैं ।

पर्सवेशन का भी इस्तेमाल किया जाता है सख्ती भी की जाती है और डर भी दिखाया जाता है । जहां-तहां पकड़ कर सज़ा भी दी जाती है, प्रासीक्यूशन भी किया जाता है । एक लाठी से सब को हांकने से काम नहीं बनता है । माननीय सदस्यों ने जितने सुझाव दिए हैं, मैंने उन्हें नोट किया है । जहां तक हो सकेगा, हम उनपर अमल कराके इम्परूवमेंट करने की कोशिश करेगें ।

यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने कोआपरेटिव मिल्ज़ और जो मिलज उन्होंने अपने मेनेज्मेंट में ली हुई हैं, उनके एरियर्स को क्लीयर करने के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए की रिक्वेस्ट की है । भारत सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है ।

श्री कश्यप ने बदायूं मिल का सवाल उठाया है । हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को फिर लिखा है कि उसकी एन्क्वारी के लिए वह कोई ऐसा सीनियर आफ़िसर मुकर्रर करे, जिसका मिल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, जो निष्पक्ष हो, जो ठीक तरह से जांच करे, दूसरी एजेन्सी से भी मदद ले और जो इल्ज़ामात उस मिल के खिलाफ हैं, उनकी पूरी तरह जांच-पड़ताल करे । इस मामले में भारत सरकार ख़ामोश नहीं

है । आपको जो फ़िक्र है, वही हमें भी फ़िक्र है ।

केन प्राइस को बढ़ाने की बात भी कही गई है । अगर किसान को अच्छी प्राइस न मिली होती तो इस देश में चीनी की प्रोडक्शन तीन बरस में 38 लाख टन से बढ़कर 84 लाख टन न हो जाती। अगली फ़सल के लिए कीमत का फ़ैसला जल्दी होगा । सिर्फ़ गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने की बात नहीं है, मिलों को फ़ायदा पहुंचाने के लिए उन्हें भी कुछ कनसेशन दिए जाते हैं, ताकि उनकी क्षमता किसान को अच्छा पैसा देने की बने ।

श्री बी०डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : कास्ट आफ़ प्राडक्शन प्रति-वर्ष बढ़ रहा है

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह हम ध्यान में रखते हैं । जो स्टैचुटरी केन प्राइस हम किसान को दिलवाते हैं, उससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । किसान को कीमत हम ज्यादा दिलाते हैं, और जो कीमत हम मुकर्रर करते हैं, मिलों से जो 65 परसेंट लेवी की शूगर लेते हैं, उसका हिसाब करने के लिए कि मिलों को लेवी शुगर की कितनी कीमत दी जाए । एक बैलेंस रखना पड़ना है कि किसान को भी काफ़ी पैसा मिले, मिल की प्राडक्शन भी ज्यादा हो, ज्यादा से ज्यादा गन्ने की पिराई हो । मिल में नुकसान जायेगा तो वे पैसा नहीं दे पायेंगे और किसानों का गन्ना खड़ा रह जायेगा । इसलिए कभी तो हम अर्ली क्रशिंग के लिए कंसेशन देते हैं। और कभी लेट क्रशिंग के लिए कन्सेशन देते हैं । इसीलिए चीनी की पैदावार इतनी बढ़ सकी है। इस बार जून के महीने तक मिलें चली हैं जबकि अप्रैल के महीने में ही मिलें बन्द हो जाया करती थीं । यह इसलिए हमने किया ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गन्ना पेरा जा सके । आपने गुगली मिल की बात कही है । उस पर सिर्फ 26 लाख 57 हजार रुपया बकाया है । उसके अलावा स्टाफ का कौन सा पैसा बाकी रह गया है, उसका ब्यौरा तो हमारे पास नहीं है। लेकिन केन एरियर्स 26 लाख के करीब है और यह कोई बड़ी रकम नहीं है । हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि जिस तरह से हम आगे कदम उठा रहे हैं उसमें यह एरियर्स भी साफ हो जायेंगे । जो 83 करोड़ एरियर की रकम है उसमें 10 करोड़ ऐसी भी है जोकि 14 दिन के अन्दर-अन्दर को बाकी है कायदे के हिसाब से तो 14 दिन के अन्दर का पैसा एरियर में शुमार नहीं होता है । इसलिए यह 10 करोड़ भी आप निकाल दें तो 73 करोड़ ही बकाया रह जाता है । इसको घटा कर यह 4 परसेंट से भी कम रह जायेगा ।

शुगर इम्पोर्ट की बात को तो आप भूल ही जाइये । पिछले जमाने में जब 38 लाख टन शुगर प्रोडक्शन रह गया था, तब प्राइज़ेज को नीचे रखने के लिए हमने कुछ शुगर इम्पोर्ट की थी । अब शुगर पालिसी आप अच्छी तरह से देख ही रहे हैं यह उपभोक्ताओं के हक में ज्यादा है । दीवाली, दशहरा और ईद के दिनों में पांच रुपये किलो से भी कम दाम पर बल्कि कहीं कहीं तो साढ़े 4 रुपये और पौने 5 रुपए किलो के भाव पर चीनी बिक रही है । (व्यवधान) दिल्ली में पौने 5 और 5 का भाव चल रहा है और कहीं कहीं साढ़े चार का भी भाव है । इस तरह से चीनी के दाम काफी नीचे आ गए हैं । इस वक्त तो हमें यह परेशानी हो गई है कि भाव ज्यादा न गिर जाएं जिससे कि अगली बार वही मामला हो जाए जोकि जनता पार्टी की सरकार के दिनों में हो गया था।

[राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह]

(व्यवधान) यह आपके अलफाज ठीक हैं कि भट्ठा ही बिठा दिया था । बस इतना मुझे अर्ज करना था ।

18.35 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON FLOOD AND DROUGHT SITUATION IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will start discussion under Rule 193. There are 5 hon. Members from the Opposition and two or three from the ruling party, who want to participate in the Discussion. I have no objection if the hon. Members take not more than 10 minutes. There is no discrimination between the opposition and the ruling party. The Minister will reply positively at 8' o'clock.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोग अकाल के बारे में और वह अकाल जो बाढ़ और सुखाड़ से उत्पन्न हुआ है । इस विषय पर हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं । यह इतना बड़ा सवाल है, इतना भयंकर अकाल आने वाला है, मंत्री महोदय भले ही यह कहते रहें कि हमारे भंडारों में इतना अनाज है, हमारे पास इतना समान है, इस मुकाबला वे नहीं कर सकेंगे । आज मैं इस सदन में आपके माध्यम से चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि यह अकाल इतना भंयकर अकाल होगा जैसा कि 1943 में पश्चिम बंगाल में आया था जिससे 14 लाख लोग मरे थे, उससे भी ज्यादा जन-धन की क्षति होगी ... (व्यवधान) ... 50 लाख से भी ज्यादा लोग मरेंगे ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : नहीं मरने देंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यथ सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि नहीं मरने देंगे । यह इतना बड़ा सवाल है, इस पर तो न सिर्फ सिंचाई मंत्री और राव साहब, कृषि मंत्री, बल्कि प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को भी यहां पर होना चाहिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पावर मिनिस्टर भी ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं तो कह रहा हूं कि सब को उपस्थिति होना चाहिए । यह बहुत ही अहम सवाल है । आज की खबर को पढ़िए । हम दो दिन से लगातार पार्लियामेंट में इस मामले को उठा रहे हैं । पश्चिम बंगाल में तो स्थिति एकदम गम्भीर हो गई है । वहां संसद् सदस्य और विधान सभा सदस्य धरना देने के लिए जा रहे हैं । आज के ही अखबार में यह खबर है कि बिहार के नवादा जिले में एक मालगाड़ी में गेहूं जा रहा था, प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि उसकी लागत दस लाख थी या 40 लाख, थी, उसको लोगों ने लूट लिया । अनाज को निकाल कर ले गए और कह दिया कि चाहे हमको सजा दीजिए, हम निकाल कर खायेंगे ।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : आप जानते हैं, उन लोगों को ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अखबार में है । ग्रामीण के द्वारा अनाज जब भी लूटा जाता है, ग्रामीण के द्वारा लूटा जाता है लेकिन रुपया डकैतों के द्वारा । इसका मतलब यह है कि निश्चित रूप से उनके सामने भोजन की समस्या है । आज के ही हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स और स्टेट्समेन में आया है कि स्टारविंग संथाल टेक अप आर्म्स फोर जसटिस । इसमें फोटो दिया है संथाल में ब्लाक में मीटिंग हो रही थी । मुखिया लोग मौजूद थे । गांव के गरीब लोगों ने कहा है कि हम लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं हमारे अनाज की व्यवस्था करो । चार अक्टूबर

को भी ये लोग मिले थे कि बी. डी. ओ. रोजी-रोटी के लिए व्यवस्था करे । लेकिन सात लोगों को मार डाला गया । जहां मिलिटेंट रहेगा वहां सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं रहेगी । गरीब था, उड़ा दिया । बिहार के लेबरर्स पंजाब में जाते हैं, उनको पकड़ कर बन्द कर दिया जाता है जेल में । कहते हैं कि तुम को काम करना पड़ेगा । उनके पास टिकट होता है, उसको फाड़ दिया जाता है और जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता है, क्योंकि वहां पर काम करने वालों की संख्या नहीं है । इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक गंभीर स्थिति आने वाली है । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश में भंयकर बाढ़ की स्थिति है । पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में सूखे की स्थिति है । आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस साल बाढ़ से 1150 करोड़ रुपए की क्षति हुई है और 1400 करोड़ रुपये की सूखे से क्षति हुई है । चूंकि मेरे पास बहुत कम समय है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात जल्दी से जल्दी समाप्त करने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

यह इनका 4-10-82 का लोक सभा प्रश्न संख्या 116 का जवाब है जिस में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि :—

"The average annual total damage due to floods during 1953-80 is of the order of Rs. 327 crores, and from 1977 to 1981 is about Rs. 1,048 crores."

"Since the launching of the National Programme of flood control in 1954, an amount of Rs. 976 crores was spent on the programme till the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan (March 1980) providing reasonable degree of protection to an area of about 11 million hectares. In view of the importance of the programme, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 1,045 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan for flood protection works."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सोच सकते हैं कि 1954 से 1980 तक के 26 सालों में सरकार ने फ्लड कंट्रोल पर 976 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है । 26 सालों में फ्लड कंट्रोल पर सरकार का यह टोटल खर्चा है जबकि सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार फ्लड से डेमेज होता है 1040 करोड़ रुपये का । इस से अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि सरकार कितनी सचेत है, कैसा वह कार्य कर रही है ।

एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में इन्होंने 11 अक्टूबर को बतलाया कि :—

The number of human lives lost .... 1,843.

The number of cattle lost 59,347

इन्होंने पूरा टोटल बताया है कि कुल मिलाकर 1843 लोग मरे हैं और जानवर 59,347 मरे हैं । इतनी बड़ी क्षति हुई है । सूखा पीड़ितों के लिए दी गयी राशि के बारे में आपने बताया है कि 113.5 करोड़ रुपया दिया ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रश्न 4-10-82 को पूछा गया था । राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग और सिंचाई आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के बारे में सदन को मालूम है, सब को मालूम है । यह 1972 की ईर्रिगेशन कमीशन रिपोर्ट है । हर साल बाढ़ आती है, सुखाड़ आता है । हर साल हजारों करोड़ों रुपयों की बर्बादी हो रही है । खेल-कूद पर हजारों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है लेकिन बाढ़ और सुखाड़ के लिए न तो सरकार की कोई तात्कालिक योजना है, न कोई दूरगामी योजना है । कोई लोंग टर्म प्लानिंग ही नहीं है जिससे कि इन पर रोक लगे ।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

हर साल बाढ़ आ जाती है, सूखाड़ पड़ जाता है। उसके आने के बाद सरकार कुछ कदम उठाती है और यह सोच कर उठाती है कि लोक सभा में हंगामा होगा, जवाब देना होगा। उसके बाद बात खत्म हो जाती है।

आप अनुमान लगाइये कि आजादी के 36 वर्षों से आज तक कितना लास हुआ है, कितनी क्षति हुई है। अगर आप जमा कर लें तो आप यह जान जायेंगे कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में इससे कितनी क्षति हुई है लेकिन हमारी कोई दृष्टि ही नहीं है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने बाढ़ और सुखाड़ के सम्बन्ध में कब से तैयारी शुरू की ? आपको मालूम था कि बाढ़ आने वाली है, आपको मालूम था कि सुखाड़ पड़ने वाला है। लेकिन आपके पास कोई दृष्टि ही नहीं है। इर्रीगशन कमीशन और बाढ़ आयोग की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में इन्होंने कहा था—

18.44 hrs.

(Shri S. M. Krishna *in the Chair*)

"As per the consensus reached in the meeting of the National Development Council held in March 1982, it has been decided to set up a National Resources Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Council will have the concerned Central Ministers and State Chief Ministers as its members."

इसमें इन्होंने कहा है, जो बाढ़ आयोग था—

"The necessity for an apex body to evolve national policy for the development for use of water resources in conformity with the highest national interest has been emphasised in the report of the Irrigation Commission, National Commissions of Agriculture and Rashtriya Barh Ayog."

लेकिन इंप्लीमेंटेशन की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा। जांच हो रही है, यही कहा जाएगा। अभी मैंने 4 तारीख को एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि वाटर रिसोर्सेस पर आप कितना खर्च करते हैं तो जितना पानी का आता है उसका 14 प्रतिशत खर्चा होता है।

भौगोलिक आंकड़ों को देखिए हमारे पास कुल जमीन है 3287.8 लाख हैक्टर। हमारे पास 1978-79 तक कृषि योग्य भूमि थी, लेटेस्ट आंकड़ा सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है 1857.8 लाख हैक्टेयर और इसमें से खेती की गई 1553.8 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन में और इसमें सिंचित है मात्र 379.6 लाख हैक्टर। यह प्रश्न संख्या 58, दिनांक 4-10-1982 का है। 36 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद देश की यह हालत है। सूखे के लिए आपके पास क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था है ? दो दिन पहले मैं बिहार गया था। आपकी आंखों में सुनकर आंसू आ जाएंगे कि वहां किसान को 24 घंटे में दो घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिलती है। आज पूरा बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान कहीं सूखे के कारण कहीं बाढ़ के कारण पूरा का पूरा खत्म हो गया है। बाढ़ की स्थिति के बारे में अखबारों में आया है कि बंबार्डिंग जैसे स्थित हो गई है। 80 प्रतिशत खेती तो पहले ही समाप्त हो गई है और जो 20 प्रतिशत बची है, उसके लिए भी सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। किसान को बिजली नहीं मिलती है, और पुराने पंपिंग सैट भी रिपेयर के नाम पर ले लिए गए हैं, जो उनको अभी तक नहीं लौटाए गए हैं।

एक तरफ किसान के सामने तबाही है, एक तरफ मजदूर के सामने तबाही है। बिहार के 50 प्रतिशत मजदूर दूसरी जगह चले गए हैं। बाहर जाने में भी उनको काफी दिक्कत होती है। आसाम

मेल में सारे सेकण्ड क्लास के डिब्बे मिल्ट्री वालों के लिए रिजर्व होते हैं। मजदूर बेचारे टिकट लेने के बावजूद छतों पर बैठते हैं और जब मुगल सराय आता है तो हडबड़ी में किसी का सिर कटता है तो किसी को करण्ट लगता है। यह हालत है। इस तरह की भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है।

जितनी नदियां निकलती हैं, सब हिमालय से निकलती हैं, नेपाल से निकलती हैं। हम लोगों ने कई बार कहा कि नेशनल ग्रिड तैयार कीजिए। इसके लिए नेपाल से बात करिए। इससे आप बिजली भी प्राप्त कर सकेंगे और दोनों देशों के सम्बन्ध भी मधुर बनेंगे। 50 प्रतिशत इरीगेशन की समस्या इससे हल हो सकती है। लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। सूखा, बाढ़ तो जैसे राज्य सरकार के लिए तोहफा लेकर आते हैं, सोने का अंडा देने वाली चिड़ियां की तरह हैं। सिंचाई के नाम पर कमल नाथ जी यहां बैठे हैं, मुख्यमंत्री का पूरा का पूरा परिवार लूट कर खा रहा है। एक-एक बालू की कीमत आप देखिए कि कितनी ली जा रही है।

मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि यह अकाल आयेगा और यह अकाल जो है राज्य सरकार के लिए वरदान सिद्ध होगा। अभी इकोनोमिक टाइम्स में निकला है कि जितने प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं, उन पर आंध्र प्रदेश के एक एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर का हवाला देते हुए कहा है —

"A former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was forced to observe recently that these schemes had benefited only contractors, land-lords etc."

जितनी स्कीम चलायेंगे कि राशन वितरण करो, कहां राशन वितरण होगा। आप कहेंगे दवा-दारू दो, कहां होगा, आप कहगे किसान को राहत दो, किसको मिलेगा। सब का सब जो है कुछ मुट्ठीभर लोगों के पालने के काम में होगा। आपकी सेन्ट्रल टीम आती है। बिहार में यह टीम गई है, लेकिन रिपोर्ट कब आएगी, 6 महीने के बाद। उत्तर प्रदेश में जायेगी कल और वहां से रिपोर्ट आयेगी 6 महीने के बाद जबकि अकाल खत्म हो जायेगा और सुखाड़ में सरकार कह देगी कि कुछ नहीं हुआ है। इस तरह का मामला है।

हमारे समय में "फूड फार वर्क" था भले उसका नाम कह दें "लूट फार वर्क" था। मैं आपको एक बात कह देता हूं। गांव का गरीब मजदूर, हरिजन यदि किसी चीज को याद करता है तो काम के बदले अनाज की योजना को करता है। वह कहता है उस समय में हमको 4 किलो अनाज मिलता था और तीन-चार मजदूर काम करने वाले हो जाते तो 12 किलो 16 किलो प्रति दिन की मजदूरी मिलती थी, बदमाशी करता था 4 किलो के बदले 3 किलो। लेकिन, आज तो प्रत्येक गांव में नेता हो गया है। जब उसको काम मिल जाता था तो गांव के लोगों को, एम० एल० ए० को एम० पी० को कह देता था कि चार किलो नहीं मिल रहा है, हंगामा होता था। लेकिन रुपया वाला मामला नहीं था। चार किलो के बजाय साढ़े तीन किलो मिलता था, उसके एक परिवार के लिए। जो आम किसान लोग भी थे उन्हें मजदूरी का काम करने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ता था। किसान भी कहता था कि चलो हम भी काम

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

करेंगे, चार किलो मजदूरी मिलेगी और वही एक कारण था जिसको न्यूनतम मजदूरी या जो मिनिमम वेजेस एक्ट है, उसके माध्यम से आप लगवा सकते थे। लेकिन आपकी सरकार ने खत्म कर दिया उसको । नतीजा क्या हुआ ? आपने कहा 5 रुपया मजदूर को मिनिमम मजदूरी मिलेगा, पांच रुपया उसको मिला नहीं, आपने कह दिया 9 रुपया क्यों नहीं लेते।

आज गांव में एक तरफ मजदूर खड़ा हो गया है, एक तरफ किसान खड़ा हो गया है । आपकी सरकार कहती है, नक्सलाईट पहुंच गया है । नक्सलाईट कौन पैदा कर रहा है, किस गन्दी नाली से पैदा हो रहा है, आप पैदा कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं, यदि आप मजदूर के लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो मजदूर के लिए एक चीज "फूड फार वर्क" की योजना चलाइए । उसके पास गल्ला नहीं हो तो आप गल्ला दीजिए, दूसरा रेमेडी नहीं है सिवाय इस योजना के।

काम के बदले अनाज ही एक चीज है जो मजदूर को जिन्दा रख सकता है, मजदूर को वचा सकता है । फूड फार वर्क की योजना को चलाइए नहीं तो पूरा बिहार खाली हो रहा है । उत्तर प्रदेश की भी वही हालत है । उत्तर प्रदेश में भी गरीब वैसे ही मर रहा है ।

मैं आपसे इतना ही आग्रह करूंगा कि आप फूड फार वर्क की योजना चलाइए। केन्द्र सरकार के पास कुछ हिम्मत हो तो बिहार सरकार को सजेशन दीजिए या केन्द्र सरकार बिहार को अकालग्रस्त घोषित करे। पूरे के पूरे बिहार को अकालग्रस्त घोषित कीजिए और व्यापक पैमाने पर केन्द्रीय सहायता वहां भेजिए तभी लोगों का जान माल वहां बच सकता है । अखबार की कटिंग मैंने आपको दिखला ही दी है। इन्सान के लिए सहारा काफी है । जब पेट में आग लगती है तो धान, धरती धन की पूजा नहीं की जाती है उसके सामने वरदान उसकी रोटी होती है । आज जो मजदूर है, जो किसान है, दोनों के पेट में आग लगी हुई है । वहां भयावह स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है । मेरा आग्रह है कि एक तो आप दूरगामी योजना बनाएं और दूसरे शार्ट टर्म योजना । सरकार को चुप नहीं बैठ जाना चाहिये । 36 साल तक आप चुप बैठ रहे हैं। आपके सिंचाई मंत्री हैं, प्लानिंग के मंत्री हैं और आवश्यकता पड़े तो प्रधान मंत्री को बुला लें, पूरी कैबिनेट को बुला लें लेकिन बुला कर सलाह मश्विरा करके लांग टर्म और शार्ट टर्म योजना आप जरूर बनाएं और उसको कार्यान्वित करें। ऐसा करके ही आप बाढ़ और सुखाड़ पर काबू पा सकते हैं। चीन है, जापान है, और भी बहुत से देश हैं जिन्होंने इस तरह से यह जो विपदा है इस पर काबू पाया है । आप काबू नहीं पा सके हैं। आपकी नीयित साफ होनी चाहिये । इरादा पक्का होना चाहिए । तत्काल जो काम करने हैं उनको तो आप करें ही लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ एक—दूरगामी योजना भी इस से निपटने के लिए बनाएं । नेपाल सरकार से आप बात करें । हिमालय पहाड़ से जो नदियां निकलती हैं, ब्रह्मपुत्र आदि जो दरिया निकलते हैं उनके बारे में आप विचार करें और उनको नियंत्रित करें। जबाब दे कर ही आप संतोष न कर लें। साल के बाद फिर यह समस्या आपके सामने आने वाली है । हर साल आयेगी

यह मामला बढ़ता ही जाएगा । मैं पुन: कहता हूं कि बिहार की स्थिति सभी राज्यों से खराब है । बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश की भी खराब है लेकिन हम सब से ज्यादा एफेक्ट हुए हैं बाढ़ से भी और सुखाड़ से भी । बिहार सरकार को आप न केवल पैसा दें, सहायता दें बल्कि विजिलेंस भी रखें, देखें भी, निगरानी भी रखें कि वह उस पैसे का दूसरी जगह उपयोग न करे, अफसरों और ठेकेदारों के पेट में वह पैसा न जाने पाए । यह दायित्व आप का है । आप स्वयं या बिहार सरकार उस क्षेत्र को अकाल पीड़ित घोषित करे । साथ ही पूरे देश के लिए लांग टर्म और शार्ट टर्म प्रोग्राम आप बनाऐं और बाढ़ और सुखाड़ से निपटने का प्रयास करें, इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है ।

श्री दलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : सारे देश में आज अकाल और बाढ़ की स्थिति है । जैसा पासवान जी ने कहा ग्रामीण अंचलों में खास कर चाहे व बिहार के हों, उत्तर प्रदेश के हों, मध्य प्रदेश के हों, बंगाल के हों, कहीं के भी हों वहां इतनी भयंकर स्थिति है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है। मध्य प्रदेश के 45 में से 42 जिलों में जून के पहले बारिश प्रारम्भ होती है और तब खरीफ की फसल बोई जाती है । इसके बाद इन जिलों में बारिश कम हुई । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सारी की सारी खरीफ की फसल बिल्कुल बरबाद हो गई । उसके बाद जुलाई के मध्य में वहां पर एक अच्छी बारिश हुई थी । आशा की जाती थी कि फसल अच्छी होगी । लेकिन उसके बाद चाहे छत्तीसगढ़ का इलाका हो या विन्ध प्रदेश का हो, जो धान की फसल के ऊपर ही निर्भर करता है, वहां बारिश नहीं हुई और इसका नतीजा यह है कि ग्रामीण अंचलों में जहां मजदूर लोग रहते हैं, किसान रहते हैं और जो अच्छे समय में आप को अच्छा चावल और गेहूं खिलाते हैं उनकी स्थिति आज दयनीय हो गई है और वे दाने-दाने के लिए तरस रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय और शासन की यह नैतिक जिम्मेवारी है कि उनकी वह मदद करे। यह नहीं कहा जाना चाहिये कि यह राज्य का मामला है, केन्द्र का मामला नहीं है । इसको आपको गम्भीरता से देखना होगा । सभी प्रान्तों के बारे में जिम्मेदारी आपकी है । जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं विन्ध्य प्रदेश का वह क्षेत्र है । चार जिलों का एक सम्भाग जो रीवा सम्भाग है वहां पर सिंचाई की क्षमता केवल दो प्रतिशत है । वहां पर बाणसागर योजना चलाई गई है । शहडोल जिले में सोन नदी का उद्गम स्थान है । वही सोन नदी पटना और बिहार में बाढ़ का प्रकोप लाती है, तबाही मचाती है । बाणसागर की योजना बहुत ही मन्द गति से चल रही है । दस साल से मैं सुन रहा हूं कि इसको तीव्र गति से चलाया जाएगा लेकिन चलाया नहीं जा रहा है । तीन राज्यों के सहयोग से यह बन रही है, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश । यदि यह योजना पूरी कर दी जाए तो न केवल मध्य प्रदेश बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की भी इससे सिंचाई की क्षमता बढ़ेगी और उनको भी इससे बहुत ज्यादा फायदा मिल सकेगा ।

19 hrs.

हमारे प्रदेश में अभी बाढ़ की उतनी ज्यादा स्थिति नहीं है जितनी अकाल की है । जुलाई के मध्य में छत्तीसगढ़ में आपने स्टडी टीम भेजी, इसी तरह से हमारी मांग है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश डिवीजन में जिसमें रीवा, सीधी, सतना और सहडोल जिले आते हैं, आप एक स्टडी

[श्री दलबीर सिंह]

टीम भेजें जो सर्वे करके आपको रिपोर्ट दे। मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने रबी फसल के लिये 15 करोड़ रु० की मांग की है। अधिकांशतः हमारे प्रदेश में ड्राई फार्मिंग है, जहां-जहां रबी बोयी जाती है यदि जल्दी से जल्दी आपने पैसा नहीं दिया तो रबी नहीं बोई जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में 1958, 1972, 1973 और 1978 में बाढ़ आयी। इसी तरह से 1982 में 13 जिले बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं और उनमें आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के मकान नष्ट हो गये हैं। उनको मकान बनाने के लिये भी सहायता दी जानी चाहिये। एफ० सी० आई० के बारे में क्या कहूं। मेरे ही क्षेत्र सहडोल में सड़ा हुआ गेहूं एफ० सी० आई० के माध्यम से बांटा जाता है जिसको जानवर भी नहीं खा सकते। लेकिन मजबूर हो कर आदिवासी और हरिजन-लोग फेयर प्राइस शोप्स से उस सड़े हुए गेहूं को खरीद रहे हैं। आप एफ० सी० आई० के रवैये को सुधारें। आपने कहा है कि सारे देश में 2 लाख 77 हजार उचित दर की दुकानें हैं जिसमें से 2 लाख 16 हजार दुकानें गांवों में काम कर रही हैं; लेकिन उन पर राशन नहीं मिलता। राशन वितरण प्रणाली को भी आपको ठीक करना चाहिये। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जितनी भी सिंचाई की स्कीमें ली गई हैं वहां पैसा ही नहीं है। और आपने कहा है कि सिंचाई को प्राथमिकता देंगे। लेकिन यह काम विना पैसे के नहीं चल सकता है। एन० आर० ई० पी०, आई० आर० डी० पी०, एस० एफ० डी० ए० की योजनायें हैं। इनकी क्या प्लानिंग हैं इसकी रूपरेखा अभी तक नहीं बन पायी है। चाहे ट्राइबल एरिया में सब प्लान की योजना हो चाहे और कोई योजना हो किसी का प्रारूप ठीक ढंग से नहीं बन पाया है और लोगों को मालूम नहीं है कि कौन सी योजना आप लागू कर रहे हैं।

आप कहते हैं कि डिफोरेस्टेशन नहीं किया जाए। लेकिन जंगल कट रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि फ्लड आयें इसको कैसे रोकें। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको रोका जा सकता है। आपने बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बना लीं। लेकिन उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक से नहीं हुआ। इसलिये अच्छी योजना बने तो सिंचाई की सुविधायें हो सकती हैं। जहां आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं वह पहाड़ी अंचल हैं वहां शिफ्टिंग कल्टीवेशन होता है। वहां पर लिफ्ट इरीगेशन से ही सिंचाई हो सकती है। आप कहते हैं कि इरीगेशन स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। लेकिन आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि जहां-जहां ट्राइबल सब प्लान है वहां-वहां राज्य सरकार के साथ-साथ केन्द्र सरकार का भी उत्तरदायित्व है कि उनको सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध करायें। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की ओर आकर्षित करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो 15 करोड़ रु० रबी की फसल के लिये मांग हैं उसको आप जल्दी से जल्दी स्वीकृत करें ताकि रबी की बोवाई हो सके। और शहडोल जिले में इस बार जो एफ० सी० आई० द्वारा सड़ा हुआ गेहूं भेजा गया है उसको वापस लें और अच्छा गेहूं वहां आप भेजें। हमारे जो गरीब किसान खेतों में काम करते हैं, ग्रामीण अंचलों में निवास करते हैं, वह नारेबाजी नहीं जानते, न स्लोगन लगाना जानते हैं। इसमें आपका और हमारा सब का नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व है कि हम सही मायनों में उनको काम दें। राहत कार्य हमारे यहां खोल दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन मजदूरों को उतना पर्याप्त पैसा नहीं

मिलता है । इसलिये स्टैट को निर्देश दें कि स्करसिटी मैनुअल लागू हो जिससे पूरा पैसा उनको मिल सके ।

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg of you to just give me a few more minutes.

There are some stages in national life where we have to forget the party issue or the Government issue. We have reached a stage where we have to think very coolly. There may be a turning point in national life as to what to do from tomorrow. Till today what we have done, we should forget it. From tomorrow what we have to do we have to remember.

There are some warnings before the nation. Those warnings are not to the Congress (I) or to the Congress (S) or the Lok Dal or anybody else. It is a warning to the whole country. This is a warning to the whole nation. The first warning is that of starvation. I shall most humbly request both the hon. Ministers for Irrigation and Agriculture to kindly pay a surprise visit to some parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc., sit with the block people, talk to them and assess the situation and see for themselves what calamity drought has brought for them. I hope, Mr. Chairman, you will realise that the situation is very grave.

My friend, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Harikesh Bahadur and everyone from this side or that side has said enough about the grave situation in the whole country. I shall mention that till to-day, unfortunately, we have not been able to define what drought is.

While going through the report of the Irrigation Commission, there is a definition of drought. The Irrigation Commission, which went into the question of adopting a suitable criterion for defining drought ultimately had to rely on the criterion of the Indian Meteorological Department which defined drought as a situation when the rainfall is less than 75 per cent of the normal. They have defined moderate drought as obtaining when the deficiency in the annual rainfall from the normal is 25 to 50 per cent and severe drought, when the deficiency of rainfall is above 50 per cent of the normal. Wherever 75 per cent of the normal rainfall is not received in 20 per cent or more of the areas, the area is said to be a 'drought area', and whenever this rainfall is not received in 40 per cent of the area concerned, it is classified as a 'chronic drought area.'

On the other hand, in the report of the National Agricultural Commission, 1976, 'Agricultural drought' has been defined as an occasion, when the rainfall in a week is half of the normal or less, when the normal weekly rainfall is 5 mm or more. The agricultural drought is a period of four such consecutive weeks in the period from middle of May to middle of October or six such consecutive weeks during the rest of the year. These are the two definitions of drought. My hon. friend, the Minister for Irrigation is sitting here. I would first of all like to ask the Agriculture Minister one thing. Whichever definition we adopt, let us adopt one definition and add something or substract something thereafter. We must define scientifically what drought is. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall just quote the losses occurred due to drought so far as food production is concerned.

1965-66	19.12 million tonne.
1966-67	22.26 million tonne.
1972-73	15.7 million tonne.
1974-75	18.98 million tonne.
1979-80	22.78 million tonne.

Sir, this is the loss due to drought. When we calculate the price, it is fantastic. The whole balance gets very much imbalanced. The whole economy gets imbalanced. So, drought is more dangerous than flood. In the circumstances we have to decide as what to do to save the country from the loss of grain production. Rao Sahib sometimes says very boldly that in the matter of food production we are self sufficient. Rao Sahib, I am quoting this from the Economic Review. You know better definitions. You have got better knowledge. For the last 10 years the average annual production of foodgrain of this country has been 117 point something

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million tonnes. Today the requirement is a minimum of 132 million tonnes. We must have 20 million tonnes in our reserve. It means that our task is a herculean one. And you find this, Rao Sahib. In 1970-71 our production was 198.42 m.t. In 1971-82 it was 105.17 m.t. It declined to 97.03 in 1972-73. What has happened to our irrigation schemes? We have got no answer to that. Then again Sir it has shot up in 1973-74. It has gone up to 104.67 m.t. In 1974-75 it came down to 99.83 m.t. It is really very surprising, Sir. In 1975-76 it went up to 121.3 m.t. In 1976-77 it came down to 111.17 m.t. In this way in 1979-80, after a gap of 10 years, food production is just as good as that of 1970-71. It was 108.42 m.t. in 1970-71. In 1979-80 it is 108.85 m.t.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: In 1978-79 it was 130 m.t.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: This is the situa- 108.85 m.t. It is from the Economic Review that I am quoting. I should not say, if I sit in the Government, food production will go up. I never boast like that. Food production depends upon weather conditions...

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: But consumption is going up.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: This is the situation before the country. It means, till today we are not independent so far as food front is concerned. We are not self sufficient. Let us accept this fact. We have to be self sufficient in the food front. Now let us come to analyse how much resources we have got. During the days of drought there are some rains in the country which can be utilised. In the peak season what is the total water resource of the country? It is 1440 million acre feet and out of this 540 million acre feet of water only is utilisable. The water resource utilised so far in this country is 210 million acre feet. But the reservoir capacity created is only 140 million acre feet. This is a very pertinent point. Reservoir capacity of our irrigation system has to be increased. The reservoir capacity of the water resource is only 10 per cent of the total water resource we receive in one year. It means this. USA till today has developed 50 per cent of its water under reservoir capacity; but, on the other hand we have just developed only 10 per cent. Until and unless we develop the reservoir capacity of water to at least 30 to 40 per cent it should at least be 50 per cent to my mind—we are not going to tackle the drought situation. Why we are not tackling it or why we are able to tackle it. I will now read out the Unstarred Question No. 46 put by me on 4th October 1982 and the reply given by the Minister of Irrigation. I asked a specific question.

"Will the Minister of Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the medium and major schemes sanctioned by Planning Commission for the districts of Munghyr, Bhagalpur and Santhal Pargana in Bihar in the last ten years;

(b) whether the escalation in cost has taken place to about ten to fifteen times in each project over the actual cost and the revised estimates now; and

(c) the time by which all the sanctioned schemes are to be completed?"

The reply was that there was one scheme called Ajan in Monghyr district, which was sanctioned in 1973 at a cost of Rs. 141 lakhs. Now the escalated figure is Rs. 798 lakhs. Another scheme in Beharna Reservoir Scheme. It was sanctioned in 1973 and the sanctioned cost was Rs. 62 lakhs. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 698 lakhs. The cost has gone up at least 10 to 11 times. Why are we not able to execute the schemes within the scheduled time? Who is responsible for this inordinate delay in the execution of these schemes? Now, due to escalation in cost, a lot of money would be spent. We know how the money is plundered and looted there. I do not know why the efficiency is very very low in executing these schemes. Now, it has got no relevance whether the Irrigation is in the State sector or in the Centre. It is a national subject now.

Now, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister detailing all the schemes. The Prime

Minister was knid enough to send a reply to me. I will read it out.

"Dear Shri Yadav,

I have received your letter of the 25th June. I have discussed the progress of the major projects in the Irrigation and Power sectors with the officials of the Bihar Government and also stressed the need for speedy development and monitoring of projects. I am sure you would have taken up the schemes mentioned in your letter with the Government of Bihar also. I am asking the Ministry of Irrigation to look into this further."

Your sincerely,

Sd|- Indira Gandhi."

I am thankful to the Prime Minister for the reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is very well taken that they have been following it up.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: After this letter was sent by the Prime Minister of India, even after 1-1|2 years period even 5 per cent progress has not taken place in any of the scheme. I do not know how they could flout the directive of the Prime Minister. Sir, I may be allowed to read out some of the extracts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't think that you are going into minute detail at the district level?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I will just quote them. In a proceedings of a meeting where the Chief Engineer, the District Magistrate, the Minister of State and myself were present, I put a question as to why these schemes were not completed?

"इससे सिचाई नहीं हो रही है और सिंचाई नहीं होने की कौन कहे किसी समय डैम ही फट कर फेंका जा सकता है क्योंकि स्पीलेवे गेट को खोलने और बन्द करने के लिए भी अब कोई मट नहीं रह गया है। मुख्य अभियन्ता, देवकर ने स्थिति को बहुत ही भयावह कहत हुए सूचित किया कि सभी चीजें डगमागाने लगी है। चौकीदारी करने वाला अब कोई नहीं है। ट्रक एवं ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाला कोई नहीं है। सरकार का आदेश एसा है कि हम लोग बहार से किसी को बहाल नहीं कर सकते हैं। किसी पदाधिकारी को आशुलिपिक नहीं मिला हुआ है। नकशों को खींचने के लिए ड्राफ्टमैन नहीं है। ट्रसर नहीं है एवं ब्लू प्रिन्टर नहीं है। सभी व्यवस्था डगमगा उठी है और एसी परिस्थिति में सिचाई परियोजनाओ के कार्यान्वियन में लक्ष्य के अनुरुप प्रगति कैसे मांगी जाती है ? यह मुद्दा केवल मुंगरे जिल के लिए ही नहीं है बल्कि पूरे बिहार में समूची व्यवस्था डगमग होने लगी है।

सभापति जी, वह मुख्य अभियन्ता ने कहा है। जो सच्चाई है वह सारी बातें मैंने सभा पटल पर रखी है।

I would now like to give some suggestions:

1) The Central Water Commission should continue preparing drought-area reports.

2) Efficient use should be made of soil and water management for proper utilisation of irrigation potential.

3) You should prescribe guidelines for drought preparendness.

4) You should expedite creation of National Water Resources Council and the River Basin Commission.

5) Drought is a national problem and it should be dealt with at the national level and not left to the States.

6) Non-official multi-disciplinary committees comprising experienced irrigation engineers, agronomists, soil scientists, economists be set up to evaluate performance of command areas and suggest improvement for proper utilisation

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of irrigation potential, specially in drought years.

7) Conjuctive use of surface and ground water should be given a top-most priority.

8) On the same analogy as NHPC and NTPC, to execute power projects under the Central Sector National Irrigation Corporation be set up for execution of the infrastructure of major irrigation projects.

9) To conserve water, sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation and polythene pipe system should also be encouraged.

This would help us to conserve water and get more production.

The warning which we have received this year should be taken seriously and necessary action taken in a coordinated manner.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir): Mr Chairman, Sir, my State of Orissa, which is the poorest and the most under-developed and backward State in the country, has witnessed three natural calamities coming in quick succession one after the other, which has devastated and broken the backbones of millions of people of my State. On June 3 we had a cyclone which swept everything before it coming at a tremendous speed of 230 kms. and it caused widespread devastation, demolished houses and hundreds of lives were lost. We are grateful to the Centre that on that occasion, we got some financial assistance which proved a great blessing for the people who had been affected by the cyclones.

After that we had drought conditions prevailing for more than a month which resulted in seriously affecting our crop which was in its infancy stage. This drought condition delayed our agricultural operation and transplantation work as a result of which the crop was very badly affected.

On September 29-30, we had a heavy rainfall unprecedented in history. For the last 100 years we did not have such a rainfall. As a result of this there was flood never witnessed during the last 100 years. There was flood in the Mahanadi and its tributaries and also in the Hirakud Dam area right upto coastal plain and the whole of the delta region become one vast sheet of water submerging everything.

I shall now speak a few words about my constituency which is in the Western part of the mountainous region of our State. This area never experienced floods, but this year there was terrible flood. Rainfall within the span of thirtysix hours was to the tune of nearly 25 inches. As a result Mahanadi and its tributaries—Ong Tel, Shuk Tel, Sungarh and Lanth were in high flood and this resulted in the devastation of the villages, crops and the houses and brought terrible sufferings and hardships to the people. Most of the roads in the villages including its feeder roads which were constructed during the last two decades were completely wiped out. As a result of the washing away of the bridges and culverts the communication system was completely disrupted. It became virtually dead for more than a week. Sir, in my constituency there is not a single project which can provide flow irrigation. At present there is only tank irrigation. In the tanks there were breaches and after the floods we were faced with the drought condition because there was no water in the tanks. Therefore, the situation has become more serious. Apart from the disruption of the communication system, the entire electricity system also broke down and we got the restoration work done only after twenty days. People had to remain without electricity and water supply for a long time.

After the floods the drought conditions prevailed because most of the irrigation work were damaged and there were big breaches in the bandhs with the result the water had flowed away. The restoration work could not be done immediately because of the conditions created by the floods.

Sir, I would like to mention two types of damages which have hit us very hard. One is the land, which has been sand-

casted—the most productive land which was situated on both banks of the rivers. All these lands on both the sides of the rivers that I have mentioned, have been sand-casted; and the entire current of the rivers has flowed on both the sides and has destroyed the most valuable, most fertile and productive land. Nearly one lakh acres of land have been and-casted. The farmers must be given some financial assistance which will enable them to remove the sand from the land which is very fertile.

We were a surplus district in food-grains. But we are afraid that because of the excessive sand-casting in these one lakh acres of land, our agricultural production will suffer very much. We appeal to the Minister of Agriculture to take steps for the restoration and recovery of this most fertile land. For this purpose, some amount of money should be given to the affected people to enable them to reclaim land. The farmers are prepared to work hard. But we should boost up their morale. They are desperate, because their land has been lost for all times to come. So, it is absolutely necessary that in order to encourage them, some financial assistance should be given to them.

Another difficulty that we are experiencing is that in all these five rivers, there have been more than 500 breaches on the banks. Even if there is a small flood now, it will not flow in the course of the river, but will come on both the sides of the river through these breaches, and that will cause further damage to the houses and lands. Efforts should be made to close the breaches. It will require a substantial amount of financial resources. And so, this work should be undertaken by the Irrigation Department of the State Government. Unless embankments are constructed, it will not be possible for the farmers to cultivate these lands which lie on both the sides of the river. Because this will need a colossal amount of money, I think Central aid for this purpose must come in a big way, so that this massive work can be undertaken.

We are facing this twin problem of drought and flood. Our technical people are thinking about it; our engineers have applied their minds as to how to control the floods. But I think it is not a twin problem. It is only one problem. If we can successfully tackle the problem of drought by constructing big irrigation projects and dams, we shall be able to store up a colossal quantity of excess flood water, and we will be able to check floods, which have assumed such serious proportions now.

As far as my district is concerned, we have got these five tributaries of Mahanadi. But there is no irrigation project in any one of these rivers as a result of which the entire flood waters of all these rivers run into Mahanadi and cause flood there. The thinking among the engineers there is that they will construct some dams in Mahanadi which will help them to check floods; but it will never be possible, unless the tributaries are tackled very efficiently. So it is high time that serious attention is paid to dam the tributaries which were also in high flood. I think during the recent floods, nearly eight lakh cusecs of water came from these tributaries to Mahanadi, which caused flood in the delta basin. It is absolutely necessary that there should be more than one irrigation project in every one of these five tributaries, so that we can get irrigation facilities, and at the same time sufficient amount of excess flood water can be stored up in these irrigation projects. It will ultimately help in the control of floods in Mahanadi.

I request our Minister of Irrigation to give utmost importance to this problem, which will solve not only the flood problems of the delta region but also the drought problems and the irrigation problems of my constituency which has got irrigation only in 5 per cent of the cultivable land as I had already mentioned a number of times on the Floor of this House. We are so backward. as far as agricultural development is concerned because only 5 per cent of the cultivable land gets irrigation facilities. If there are irrigation projects, then the main problems of flood. irrigation and drought can be solved. I would request the Irrigation Minister to pay all seriousness and importance to it so that we can have a number of irriga-

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tion projects and the flood of Mahanadi and its tributaries can be sufficiently controlled and checked.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I do not know whether I should describe it as my privilege or my misfortune that I have to sit here for the last 30 years. This discussion on floods and drought has become hardy annual, a routine matter.

Every year, devastating floods occur in some parts of this vast country and a cycle of drought occurs. The only remarkable thing is that no long-term measure has been taken so far to remedy the situation fundamentally and whatever little has been done has hardly solved the basic problem. Anyway, it is no use harping on that grievance. I take it that for the next 35 years also. we will have to live with floods and drought. I am not, therefore, making any suggestion about the long-term measures that have to be taken. These are all well-known.

There was a National Floods Control Commission as early as 1953. Then various commissions also sat, deliberated and made recommendations, but nothing much has been done. This year, somehow or other, has been an unusually bad year and vast parts of the country have been ravaged by floods; and similarly, an unprecedented drought has striken equally vast areas. I think, for this year, at least. we have to concentrate on short-term measures for drought and flood relief on a war footing.

The Irrigation Minister, in his intervention, yesterday stated that they have not received any report on starvation death so far and the Government has sufficient stock of foodgrains and nobody shall be allowed to die of starvation. I do not know wherefrom the Government receives such reports. But for the last 15 days at least a fortnight, daily papers have been regularly reporting widespread starvation prevailing in different States. Even today's papers have reported about starvation deaths in Bihar and West Bengal in rural areas because of drought, because of lack of work, lack of income and lack of foodgrains: and it is almost as if famine is knocking at the doors and if you do not plan things properly with utmost sense of urgency. I think total disaster will overtake us. That is why I am urging the Government to concentrate on short-term measures and plan on short term things.

Coming to West Bengal, the State from which I come, the drought this year has been unusual—not only unusual, unprecedented. Out of 15 districts 13 have been stricken by drought: and the main *kharif* crop—paddy crop—has been lost and the present estimates are that not more than 40 per cent of the crops would be harvested. The rest have all wilted and gone waste. So, in that background the West Bengal Government has made certain suggestions. The Chief Minister was here only a day ago and he met the hon. Minister for Agriculture, had discussions with him, met the Prime Minister and he has put the demands of West Bengal Government, which are not very immoderate or inflated I mean exaggerated. They are all within the power of the Central Government to grant, if they look at it, look at the Bengal problem sympathetically. They have to look not only at the Bengal problem sympathetically, they have to look at the problem of every State sympathetically. But Bengal's demands this year are somewhat desperate. Firstly, we are confronted with the problem of breakdown of the entire ration system, the public distribution system in the urban areas and also the modified ration system in the rural areas, if at least the monthly supplies that are being given not kept up. The West Bengal Government has demanded that a monthly central supply of 3,75,000 tonnes has to be given. They have demanded only that much. Actually they have been demanding in the previous years, uptill now no more than 3,40,000 tonnes. They got round about 2,40,000 tonnes. The hon. Minister yesterday raised the question about off-take. The off-take last year and even in the early part of this year was more or less to the extent of nearly 2,40,000 tonnes, monthly. But, now, the

off-take has risen. Whatever quantities are given through the ration shops, they are all taken by the ration card holders, because the price is rising in the open market. It has already crossed Rs. 4/- limit. If the Central Government does not make available at least 3.75 lakh tonnes or a quantity near about that, it will be very difficult to stop the breakdown of rationing system both in the urban and rural areas. I would urge on the hon. Minister of Agriculture to see to it that as much supplies as possible may be kept up and arrangements be made to send the supplies regularly in coordination with the Railways and other concerned Ministries.

There has been some difference of opinion or some controversy between the Central Government and the West Bengal Government with regard to the utilisation certificates under the NREP Programme. The West Bangal Government has claimed that they have given certificates or whatever they have to give. they will be giving by coming December. But, anyway, this central grant for NREP should also be rushed to West Bengal so that work can be given to the agricultural labour and landless poor.

The West Bengal Government had demanded Rs. 70 crores for drought relief. After the receipt of the report of the central team, which went there, the Central Government has granted Rs. 24 crores to West Bengal. Now, the position has reached such a desperate stage that at least this year Rs. 100 crores would be required by way of relief. Certainly the Central Government should see as to how much of this demand they can meet. I do feel that this Rs. 100 crores should be given to them because the West Bengal Government is in financial difficulties. Their resources are limited. So, at least, on an emergency basis, this sum of Rs. 100 crores for drought relief should not be denied. These are the few demands that could be tackled in the short run.

I have already stated that I do not want to go into all the long term measures, because it is no use concentrating on long term things at the present moment. There is enough time for that. If the Government decides, they can yet formulate long term plans. But in view of the limitation of resources, whatever plans we may take up or adopt, it will take a longer time to get them implemented. So, I am deliberately not going into that. I would be satisfied if, for the present, on an urgent and emergent basis, on a war time basis, these few demands that have been made on behalf of the West Bengal Government are accepted. The demands are, firstly, a monthly supply of 3.75 lakh tonnes; secondly, rushing NREP grants and, thirdly, a drought relief grant of Rs. 100 crores on an emergent basis.

I apologize to the House that I have concentrated only on the demands of Bengal, not only because I come from Bengal but because I am more acquainted, better acquainted with things as they obtain in Bengal. But I would urge on Government to think very seriously about this problem. Because, whatever might appear on the surface, there is no doubut about the fact that widespread starvation has started and famine is knocking at the doors. So, if urgent short-term measures are not taken, almost on a war footing, disaster will overtake us.

श्री केशव पारधी (भंडारा) : सभापति महोदय, सूखा और बाढ़ से जो देश के अन्दर हानि हुई उसके बारे में कल से जो चर्चा चल रहीं है उसमें भाग लने के लिए आपने मुझे समय दिया उसके लिय में आपका आभारी हूं । किसी राज्य में सूखा है तो किसी में बाढ़ है । इस बाढ़ और सूखे से निपटने के लिए जैसा पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी कहा है, लोंग टर्म बैसिस पर जो योजनायें हैं जिसकी डा० के० एल० राव ने भी प्लानिंग बनायी थी ब्रह्मपुत्र, गंगा, नर्मदा, गोदावरी और कावरी नदियों को जोड़ा जाये उससे लाभ होगा । देश के किसी भाग में बाढ़ आती है और किसी भाग में सूखा पड़ता है इससे मजदूर, किसान और सारा देश चिन्तित रहता है । तो मैं

[श्री केशव पारधी]

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री जी से कहूंगा हम बाढ़ और सूखे पर जो पैसा खर्च करते हैं क्यों नहीं लोग टर्म योजना बनाते ? डा० के० एल० राव ने कहा था कि ऐसी योजना पर सरकार का विचार चालू है। अगर हम कोई योजना नहीं बनाते तो ऐसे हो करोड़ों रुपये हर वर्ष खर्च होता रहेगा और लोगों को तकलीफ होती रहगी। अतः हमें इससे बचने के लिय उस दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहिये।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं महाराष्ट्र में उसको विदर्भ कहते हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्र शासन को जो रिपोर्ट भेजी है और 131 करोड़ की मदद की मांग की है, उसके विचार से विदर्भ में कोई आपदा नहीं थी। लकिन सप्लीमेंटरी लिस्ट जो आयी है उसमें उस क्षेत्र को पार्टली एफक्टड कर के विदर्भ के 3 जिले भंडारा, चंद्रापुर, नागपुर जोड़े गये है। पहले भी जो 10 जिल जोड़े गये हैं उसके बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार से केन्द्र को देर से रिपोर्ट आयी थी और उन जिलों में भी परिस्थिति एसी खराब थी जिसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने 4 तारीख के उत्तर में कहा है कि 46 लाख 94 हजार लोग, 36 लाख 72 हजार कैटिल और 22 लाख 84 हाजार हैक्टर एरिया एफेक्टिड हुआ है।

यह तो 10 जिले का हुआ, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में जो चावल पाकने वाले जिले थे वह इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं। भंडारा, चन्द्रपुर, नागपुर का कुछ हिस्सा ऐसा है जहां पर चावल ही होता है। कुछ भाग में गन्ना या कपास है नागपुर में और भंडारा में भी थोड़ा बहुत गन्ना होता है।

जहां चावल होता है, उन किसानों की हालत इतनी बदत्तर है कि जून के शुरू में हमारे यहां पैडी बोई जाती है। पानी आने के बाद पैडी निकालकर अलग अलग रोपें जातें हैं जून के पहले हफ्ते में धान बो दिया गया, उसमें अंकुर भी आ गये, लेकिन बरसात न आने के कारण वह सूख गये। फिर से बिजाई डालनी पड़ी जुलाई में, फिर बरसात आई, बाद में परहे लगाये जो जुलाई के आखिर तक परहे हो जाने चाहिये थे उसके बदले सितम्बर के आखिर में रोप लगाने का काम हुआ। उसके बाद बरसात नहीं हुई।

मैं तीन दिन पहल अपने जिले से आया हूं, अगर बरसात भी वहां आई तो फसल होने वाली नहीं है। इस दृष्टि-कोण से भी बालनथड़ी जैसी सिंचाई योजनाओं पर ध्यान देना जरूरी है।

हमारे यहां भी कुछ सिंचाई योजनाएं 1973-74 से चालू हैं, लकिन बीच में जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई, उन्होंने 3 साल तक यह काम बन्द कर दिया गया, 1977 से 1979 तक काम बन्द हो गया। 1980 में अपनी सरकार आने के बाद वह काम शुरु किया गया।

मैं राव साहब से विनती करुंगा कि डी फारस्टेशन का जो कानून है, फोरस्ट अमेंडमेंट बिल उसकी बजह से जिस सिंचाई योजना का टेन्डर हो गया है, काम चालू है, कनाल में काम चालू है, लेकिन फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट कहता है कि जब तक सैंट्रल से गवर्नमेंट से मंजूरी नहीं आयेगी तब तक एक झाड़ भी नहीं काट सकते, भले ही कन्ट्रेक्टर और दूसरे लोग लाखों का माल चोरी कर के ले जायें। लेकिन अगर महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट का इरिगशन डिपार्टमेंट का अफसर सिंचाई योजना के काम के लिय एक भी झाड़ काटता है तो वह

मनाई होती है। पुलिस में रिपोर्ट की जाती है। कार्यवाही होती है।

मेरी रिक्वस्ट है कि फारेस्ट अमेंडमेंट बिल पास होने के पहले जो जो योजनाएं चालू थीं उनको क्लीयर किया जायें जिससे वह काम जो 4,-4-5,-5 और 6-6 साल से चालू थे, वह शुरु हो सकें।

सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये मैं बोल रहा हूं, उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना है, जिससे लोगों को खेती के लिए पानी मिलेगा, बाढ़ की परिस्थिति भी टेगी किसानों को पानी मिलने से फसल होगी और देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

विदर्भ में ऐसी बाढ़ वाली नदियां हैं, वैन गंगा, कन्हान, बावनथड़ी जैसी। वैन गंगा पर मध्य प्रदेश में एक डैम है, महाराष्ट्र में भी एक डैम का सर्वे हुआ है जो मंजूरी के लिये पलानिंग कमीशन के पास आया हुआ है। इसके अलावा भी वैन गंगा के कुछ एरिया ऐसे हैं जहां से लिफ्ट इरिगेशन करके लाखों एकड़ को पानी दिया जा सकता है। जो पानी बरसात में आता है, सारे का सारा समुद्र में बह जाता है और बाद में सूखे की परिस्थिति होती है। मैं उस जिले के लिये बोल रहा हूं जहां चावल की खेती होती है। उनको पानी न मिले तो फसल नहीं होती है। बावनथड़ी, कालीसराय, गोसीखुर्द यह तो डैम होने हैं, उसी तरह बांध योजना का पानी खलबंदा टेंक में डालने की योजना और बैनगंगा पर धायेवाड़ा के पास पिकअप वेयर बनाने की योजना है मैं जहा से आता हूं, वहां कुछ तहसीलें ऐसी हैं जहां हर वर्ष सूखा रहता है जैसे तुमसर, मुहाड़ी, तिरोड़ा, गोरेगांव।

19.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इन एरियाज के लिये सिंचाई योजना के बारे में विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। फारेस्ट के बारे में राव साहब से विनती है, मैंने उनसे बावनथड़ी सिचाई योजना के लिए बात की थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि महाराष्ट्र से बावनथड़ी योजना की मंजूरी के लिए आने के बाद मैं हफ्ता भर भी नहीं लगाऊंगा, विद-इन- ए वीक मंजूरी दे देंगे। लेकिन राज्य सरकार भेजे तब तो। बावनथड़ी सिंचाई योजना महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश की संयुक्त सिंचाई योजना है।

श्री पासवान जी ने और यादव जी ने बिहार के बारें में कहा। महाराष्ट्र सरकार से मंजूरी के लिये स्कीम आ जाती, लेकिन 2 साल से मैं भी खटखटा रहा हूं, मुख्यमंत्री और मंत्री जी से बोलता हूं उसके बाद भी फारेस्ट विभाग या इरिगेशन विभाग यहां मंजूरी के लिये नहीं भेजता है तो दोष किस को दें। उनको दोष देने के बजाय, मैं आप से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं, ऐसी योजना को मुक्त कर दीजिये जो 80 के पहले चालू थीं जिससे काम हो सके।

जंगल लगाना भी बहुत जरुरी है। उसी दृष्टिकोण से जहां डैम के लिये मुक्त करेंगे, उनको कहिये कि इतने एकड़ में जंगल भी लगायें जिससे वहां काम हो सके और जंगल बढ़ सकें। उसी प्रकार जहां जहां सूखे की स्थिति है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से और शासन से ....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I had already said, so I must call the Minister.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): I have been waiting to speak for the last two days.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can I do?

श्री केशवराव पारधी : सूखे की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में, मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से विनती करना चाहूंगा कि आप कम से कम छोटे किसानों के हित में फसल बीमा योजना लागू करें। हर स्टेट में, हर ठिकाने पर आपको 10 एकड़ से कम भूमि रखने वाले किसानों के सम्बन्ध में फसल बीमा योजना लागू करनी चाहिए। जैसे कि सरकारी नौकरियों में चाहे वह किसी भी श्रेणी का अधिकारी हो, कोई चतुर्थ श्रेणी का कर्मचारी हो, पहली तरीख को उसको तनख्वाह मिल जाती है, उसी तरह छोटे किसानों की खेती यदि किसी कारण-वश नहीं पकती है तो उसको कुछ मिल जाए। फसल बीमा योजना लागू न होने की वजह से आज उसके पास मजदूरी के सिवाय दूसरा कोई काम नहीं रहता है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि छोटे किसानों के हित में फसल बीमा योजना लागू होनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मारफत माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा कि सूखे के कारण आज जैसी स्थिति पदा हो गयी है, वहीं जानवरों के लिए चारा और लोगों को पीने का पानी का भी प्रबन्ध करना है, अनाज का प्रबन्ध करना है, उसके लिए उचित धन दिया जाना आवश्यक है। जहां धान की खेती होती है, वहां के किसानों को रबी की फसल लगाने के लिए, बुआई करने के लिए भी सहायता दी जाए और लोगों को काम भी दिया जाये। खेती के लिए बिजली भी पूरी मिले ऐसी व्यवस्था हो।

इसी तरह, वहां के किसानों को जो पीछे कर्ज दिये गये थे....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

श्री केशवराव पारधी : कोआपरेटिव बैंकों से जो उनको कर्ज मिला था, उसके सम्बन्ध में विनती करना चाहूंगा कि उस ऋण को भी वसूल करने में छूट दी जाए।

इसके साथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसान और खेतीहर मजदूर संगठित नहीं हैं, खेतीहर मजदूरों को भी काम मिलना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि आज उनके पास सफीश्यंट काम नहीं है। ऐसी मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी मदद मांगी है वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा दी जाये। ज्यादा न कहते हुए, इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There must be some Members to listen to the Minister's reply. We had discussion for 5-1/2 hours yesterday.

What is the sense of the House? Shall I ask the Minister to reply?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : सदस्यों की कम उपस्थिति को देखते हुए मेरी यह राय है कि यदि मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर कल 11.00 बजे के लिए निश्चित कर दिया जाए तो सभी मैम्बर्स इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया सुन सकते हैं....

(व्यवधान)

मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस बहस का उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी कल दें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want the Minister to reply to-morrow? No, no. It is not possible. I am sorry. Shri Chinnaswamy.

Every Member shall take not more than five minutes. It is a continuous process as in Vikramaditya story. We have to complete this to-day.

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words, participating in the discussion under Rule 193 about the drought and flood situation prevalent throughout the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are the last speaker and then immediately the Minister.

When the Minister replies, Mr. Vyas will come and sit by his side. It means he is replying. He belongs to the ruling party and when the Minister replies he must be satisfied.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: You promised me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I keep my promise. You come and sit by the side of the Minister.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: How can you behave like that? I walk out of the House in protest.

20.03 hrs.

At this stage Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas left the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sorry, you come, along. You are a senior Member. You should not go like that. I will give you a chance. You can come again. Your protest has been noted.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Vyas can have five minutes from my time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We cannot satisfy all people.

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Sir, the entire Tamil Nadu is in the grip of acute drought and the situation is worsening day by day. 5 lakh acres of cultivable land in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts of Cauvery Delta are fast turning into arid zone. The 'rice-bowl' of Tamil Nadu may soon become the Thar desert of Tamil Nadu if immediate steps are not taken to supply water to the thirsty fields here. In Mettur reservoir there is presently 16 ft. of water, while the reservoir's capacity is 120 ft. of water. From yesterday the electricity generation has been stopped. The people of Tamil Nadu are in great distress. The situation is so alarming that they are distraught. Therefore, as an expression of their distress and grief, the whole of Tamil Nadu is observing *bandh* today. Yesterday, Shri Maya Thevar of D.M.K. observed that this *bandh* is unlawful and it is directed against the Central Government. I would only say that his party, D.M.K., has also joined this statewide *bandh.* I wish to make it clear that this *bandh* is not directed against the Central Government. It is an expression of the distress and grief of the people of Tamil Nadu.

Shri Maya Thevar in his speech repeated many allegations that have already been made by his party against Thiru MGR and other Ministers of the State Government of Tamil Nadu. Without going into detail about, it would suffice if I refer to the question and answer given by the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs on 13-10-1982 on the floor of this House. His own colleague from D.M.K. had raised unstarred question No. 1535 on 13-10-1982 to which Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs has replied that the allegations made against the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Tamilnadu Government were examined in the light of comments obtained from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the matter was treated as closed. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details of the allegations and the comments of the Chief Minister thereon. I don't think that we need any other certificate of good conduct from anyone else. There is a proverb in Tamil Nadu which says that the sun is not affected by the barking of the dog at it. I will not go further into this.

The 1924 Agreement on the sharing of Cauvery waters ended in 1974. Immediately if the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Karunanidhi had not remained indifferent to the issue, now this would not have such a gigantic proportion.

In reply to another question of a ruling party Member, the hon. Minister of

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Chinnaswamy]

irrigation has stated that irrigation projects should not be constructed without the Centre's approval by the State which is involved in a river water dispute with a neighbouring State. But the Karnataka Government, without the scrutiny and approval of the Central Planning Commission has constructed 3 dams on the river Cauvery, which deserves nothing but condemnation. The people of Tamil Nadu cannot be blamed for entertaining the doubt about the complicity of the Centre in this construction of 3 dams on Cauvery by Karnataka. I request the hon. Minister to clear this doubt from the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu and this can be done only by ensuring adequate supply of water by Karnataka to save Tamil Nadu from extinction.

Tamilnadu has only one perennial river and that is Cauvery. If Cauvery dries up, the whole of Tamilnadu dries up. In Karnataka there are many perennial rivers. By constructing these three dams without the approval of the Central Planning Commission, the Karnataka Government seems to be determined in denying Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu. I request that the Central Government should intervene immediately and get adequate water supply for Tamil Nadu. So far only 10 T.M.C. of water has been given. We want 20 T.M.C. more water to save the standing Kuruvai and Samba crop from getting withered. The Centre should ensufre this water supply from Karnataka Government.

The Experts Committee had approved Suruliyar Project many many years ago. The Kerala Government has not yet given its consent. If this project is implemented, then lakhs of acres in Tamil Nadu will become fertile. Presently the Suruliyar water is going waste into the sea. I request that the Central Government should take it up with the Government of Kerala and get its consent for Suruliyar project.

In many areas of Tamil Nadu there is acute paucity of drinking water. In the capital of Tamil Nadu, Madras there is acute shortage of water. The Tamil Nadu Government has taken adequate steps on war footing to solve the drinking water crisis. While speaking yesterday, Shri Maya Thevar pointed out that the Veeranam drinking water scheme was given by the AIADMK Government. I would say that this is far from truth. This scheme was dropped in 1976 when Tamilnadu was under Presidential Rule.

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government has sent 15 days back its report on drought to the Central Government. I am surprised and shocked to see the denial of the Centre in this matter. I demand that the Central Team should be sent immediately to Tamil Nadu for assessing the extent of damage due to drought and for recommending substantial drought relief assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu. Before I conclude, I would say that the twin dissaster of drought and flood can be solved only by linking Ganges with Cauvery and I appeal to the Government of India to examine this project seriously.

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL (Ahmednagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I am very much obliged to you for having given me an opportunity to express my views and feelings about the present situation and conditions of flood and drought.

Today, the country is facing calamities from two sides. From one side, there are floods and, from the other side, there is drought. If we take into consideration the period from 1979 to 1982, we find that most of the States like Rajasthan, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, some districts in Uttar Pradesh and other States are affected practically more than 20 crores of people are affected by drought; more than 346 lakhs of hectares of land are deprived of the yield of crop and lakhs of cattle starve and die.

Here in India, the farmer's economy is mainly based on the power-driven bullock-cart. When there is a drought, the first victim of drought is the cattle of the farmer the child, the old man, the feeble and the pregnant woman. This story is repeated every year. The areas are the same; the condition of the rain is the same; the nature of the rain is repeatedly

the same. It is erratic; it is irregular; it is uneven. That is why the experts are not in a position to define "drought". It depends on various factors, like capacity to hold moisture, the regularity of rain, the long spell of time between two showers and so many other factors I am not going to elaborate on these factors.

What I want to point out is, mainly, the drought-prone areas, the drought-affected areas, are now identified. They are chronic areas and the sorrows and worries are the same. The relief which we envisage is practically the same. There is a very poor meagre relief. Some benefit by cancellation of interest, some postponement of recovery of debts; some work here and there. But as soon as the year begins, the same story and the cycle is repeated. If this is going to be the state of affairs, I think, the nation is avoiding the responsibility towards those who are unfortunate to have been born in the areas which are chronically drought-affected and which are known as drought-prone areas.

There is another calamity, the calamity of floods. The rivers are not in a position to keep the waters and the areas are inundated. The floods destroy the property, the crop, the cattle and the life. The story is repeated again and again. Are there not other countries where they get less than 3 inches of rainfall annually and still they are able to harness all the resources of water? They channelise their rivers and, not only that, they have been successful enough to change the course of rivers. They have built huge dams and channelised water and irrigated land. Is it not possible to do so in this country?

Is our country not having the advanced technology by means of which we can avoid the calamities that are being faced by crores of people every year, For the last three years, we are repeating the same story. We request the Government to do this and that.

The Government of Maharashtra has asked for Rs. 131 crores to meet the drought situation.

The story is repeated every year. What I feel that the nation should think twice about the seriousness of this calamity and find out ways and means of meeting the challenge of floods and drought which the country is facing.

It is very necessary for the nation to have a new look at this issue.

So far as the temporary measures are concerned, there are so many measures.

In Maharashtra particularly, the water level is going down and down. Up to the depth of 300 ft and more water is not available through rigs and bores. The directions of the Government are that if water is not available within the limits of 1-1/2 Km then the bore should not be made available and the water supply should not be made and it should not be declared as a drought-affected village.

It is well-known that the village woman early in the morning goes to the well carrying a pot for 2 Km on her back, brings water to the house and does all the cooking work. She walks a distance of 5 Km to reach her work place and she works hard there throughout the whole day. After reaching home in the evening, she will be very much tired. But again she has to take the trouble of carrying the pot on her back to fetch water from the well in the evening also to do cooking. By the time she goes to sleep late in the night, she will be damn tired. This is the unfortunate lot of the village woman. Do you think that the village woman should face all these hardships because she happens to be a farmer's wife?

How did we manage the situation when hundreds of refugees migrated from Bangladesh and tried to seek shelter in our country? Did we not provide them all the facilities and services? Then, how is it that the unfortunate village woman is left to her fate to cover a distance of more than 2 Kms to fetch water and to go through all this drudgery?

It is stated that the medium and minor irrigation works should be expedited. But we have been asked to meet the expenses of irrigation projects within the DPAP. The DPAP has been allotted very paltry amount. Is it difficult to spare funds to

[Shri Chandrabhan Athare Patil]

expedite minor and medium irrigation projects? There is need to change the policy.

The State Government should be given adequate assistance and facility to meet the expenses of the minor and medium irrigation projects.

श्री कमलनाथ झा (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में राष्ट्रीय जीवन में जो संकट आया है, उस संकट के संबंध में सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ मित्र इस वक्त भी इससे राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, जैसे कि उनकी यह नीति बन गई है। बराबर जबकि वहां पर कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर मौजूद हैं, सारी उनकी जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन उसको राजनीतिक रूप दे रहे हैं। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि इतनी गम्भीर समस्या पर हम लोग सदन में विचार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन विरोधी पक्ष के रिकग्नाइज्ड लीडर्स के सुझावों से हम लोग वंचित हैं।

आज इस मौके पर बाबू जगजीवन रामजी का सुझाव हमें मिलता, उनके अनुभव हमें मिलते। चौधरी चरणसिंह के सुझाव और अनुभव मिलते। चन्द्रशेखर बाबू का अनुभव मिलता, अटल बिहारी जी बाजपेयी जी का अनुभव हमें मिलता, बहुगुणा जी का अनुभव हमें मिलता। लेकिन इस संकट की स्थिति में इन बड़े-बड़े नेताओं से यह सदन वंचित रहा है। (व्यवधान) आप जब बोलते हैं, तो मैं चुपचाप सुनता हूं। (व्यवधान)।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात का बड़ा अफ़सोस है कि हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बड़े स्वीपिंग ढंग से कह दिया कि 36 वर्ष के इस स्वराज्य काल में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है। जब हम स्वतंत्र हुए थे, तब 35 करोड़ की आबादी थी और आज 70 करोड़ की आबादी है। 1943 में बंगाल में जैसा अकाल पड़ा था और 40 लाख लोग मारे गये थे, क्या आज हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं अकाल पड़ता है? आज हम हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर अनाज भी भेजते हैं। लेकिन कभी संकट आता है तो बाहर से अनाज खरीदना भी पड़ता है। इस तरह से आप जेनरेलाइज कर के इंडिया की पिक्चर को धूमिल न कीजिए, हमारी उपलब्धियों को छिपाइये नहीं। आप केवल अपोजिशन करना जानते हैं, आपको जनता से कोई मतलब नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

आज देश में जो संकट है, उस संकट के समय देश की जनता की तकलीफ़ों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने रखने का आपको अधिकार है। यह हम कंसीड करते हैं। चाहे कहीं की भी राज्य सरकार हो, बंगाल की हो या कहीं की भी हो, वहां जनता की भावना को अभिव्यक्ति मिलनी चाहिये। चाहे कोई भी पार्टी हो, कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, या अन्य पार्टी हो उसको सदन के सामने जनता की कठिनाइयों को रखने का अधिकार है लेकिन Every right has a corresponding duty.

जब दिल्ली की सरकार कहती है कि बफ़र स्टाक बनाओ, लेवी में अनाज इक्कठा करो जिससे कि संकटकाल के समय में हम देश की भूखी जनता को खिला सकें तो आप अपनी छाती पर हाथ रखकर कहिये कि क्या किसी पार्टी के नेता ने इस बारे में कोई स्टेटमेंट दिया है। आप जनता की तरफ़ से बड़ी-बड़ी वकालत करते हैं, लेकिन क्या

सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को बफर स्टाक बनाने में हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भी पार्टी ने मदद की है अगर की हो तो बतलाइये। (व्यवधान) यह डैमोक्रेसी है । यह अपोजिशन नहीं है, डैमोक्रेसी नहीं है । डैमोक्रेसी में अपोजिशन भी चलता है और कोआप्रेशन भी चलता है । लेकिन आपने तो सिर्फ एक ही प्वाइंट सीखा है कि अगर सरकार कोई अच्छा काम करे तो कोआप्रेट न करो, नान-कोआपरेशन करो, अगर जनता पर तकलीफ आये तो उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार के ऊपर लाद दो । (व्यवधान)

I am not charging anybody on any point.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने अपने-अपने विचार रखे । मैं आपका ज्यादा समय न लेता हुआ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार सरकार ने जो आपको मेमोरेन्डम दिया है उसके ऊपर हमारे मंत्री महोदय सहानुभूति-पूर्वक विचार कर के राज्य सरकार की पर्याप्त मदद करें क्योंकि हमारी स्टेट का दो-तिहाई हिस्सा आज सूखे की चपेट में है ।

कोई धमकी देकर, आंख में धूल झोंक कर उनको वरगलाया नहीं जा सकता । वे दिन रात कोशिश कर रहे हैं और परिस्थिति को सहानुभूति से देख रहे हैं । हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी भी इस समस्या के प्रति सजग हैं और जहां भी आवश्यकता है और जहां तक सामर्थ्य है भारत की जनता को भूख से मरने नहीं देंगे । ऐसा हमारे मंत्री जी का संकल्प है लेकिन घपला करके, आंकड़ों को बढ़ाकर बताके यदि हम चाहें तो इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय पूरी तरह सजग हैं, इनकी योग्यता और क्षमता से आप सब वाकिफ है ।

अंत में एक विशेष बात की ओर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, शार्ट टर्म के बारे में मैं सहमत हूं । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत वर्ष की बहुत सी उपलब्धियां हैं, कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमें उपलब्धि मिली है । लेकिन बाढ़ और सुखाड़ की समस्या का हल करने के लिए हमें शक है कि हमें कामयाबी मिलेगी । इसके लिए बेसिक थिंकिग की जरुरत है । आप देखेंगें कि जैसे-जैसे समय बढ़ता है, किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट की कास्ट बढ़ती है । "जस-जस सुरसा बदन बढ़ावा-तस दुगन कपि रूप दिखावा ।" इसलिए मनी फैक्टर को सामने रखकर यदि हम योजनाएं बनाएंगे तो शायद हमको कामयाबी नहीं मिलेगी । इसलिए बेसिक थिंकिंग की जरुरत है । नेशनल इशू बनाकर तमाम विरोधी पार्टियों, सरकारी पार्टी, भारत वर्ष की जनता, किसान और मजदूरों के सहयोग से बाढ़ और सुखाड़ का मुकाबला किया जा सकता है । इसलिए बुनियादी डिपार्चर ट्रेडिशनल लाइन से करना होगा । एक बेसिक डिपार्चर करना होगा । लोग बड़े इंजीनियर का नाम लेते हैं । तो मैं इंजीनियर हूं नहीं, लेकिन दूसरे देशों में, दूसरे समाजवादी देशों ने हम से कम समय में और हम से इफेक्टिव ढंग से पीपुल्स कोआपरेशन से इस प्राब्लम को हल करने की कोशिश की है और हल किया है । इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हूं कि हमारी भी क्रांतिकारी पार्टी है । इस बुनियादी सवाल को हल करने के लिए बुनियादी तौर पर राष्ट्रीय आधार पर सभी दलों का सहयोग लेकर हमको मूव करना चाहिए तो कोई ऐसी समस्या नहीं है, जिसका समाधान न हो सके । मुझे आपने समय दिया इसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not propose to tax on the patience of you, nor of any Member of this House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Either direct or indirect tax ....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Direct tax is more than the indirect tax.

Sir, the statement under consideration today surveys the damages caused by recent floods in different parts of the country and also the severity of the drought in different parts of the country. There is no doubt about the fact that the flood damages are extensive and the severity of the drought in different parts of the country is also extraordinary. But I would like to thank the hon. Minister for the fact that unlike on the earlier occasions, now the Minister has not tried to conceal the magnitude of the problem. He deserves congratulations from the House that he has not concealed the extensiveness of the flood and the severity of the drought. He is not guilty of concealment, but he is guilty of one thing. Sir, that he has failed and failed miserably to take necessary step for providing relief and succour to the victims of flood and drought. Sir, he has not only been able to provide speedy relief materially for the food and drought victims, but he has also shown his indifference towards projecting policy instruments or policy frame-work so that the people can also fight back this menace of drought and flood. Therefore, the question is that those who are sitting on this side of the House cannot have a arochial outlook or sectarian outlook or provincial outlook. What we can do is that we can share the sufferings and agony of the people of different States. Naturally as I do come from the State of West Bengal, it becomes incumbent on my part to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the severe drought situation now prevailing in this State. In one word, I would say that the situation in West Bengal is very grim. It is very grim because there are certain facts which the hon. Minister should know and I propose to apprise him of those facts.

Sir, more than 50 per cent of the 'anitam' crop is going to be lost. As a matter of fact ,the average production of this crop in West Bengal is about 50 lakh tonnes, in normal period. This time, according to the West Bengal Government's expert opinion, it shall not exceed more than 25 lakh tonnes this year. Even 50 per cent of the crop which is still in the field and which has not yet been perched, will get perched if there is no last moment rain. There was a proposal or there was a dream of hope that water from DVC, Kangsabati and Mayurakshi reservoirs will be released so that the standig crops could be saved. Another hope was that water from Tenughat was very much expected. But unfortunately not only water from Tenughat reservoir was not released but the Bihar Government—it was reported—said that water from DVC, Kangsabti and Mayurakshi reservoirs would not be released because water in those reservoirs was far below the optimal level. Therefore, the situation is very grim. As the hon. Minister has conceded I am thankful—13 of the 15 districts of the State is under severe spell of drought. You can very well imagine that the progress of transplatation would be very tardy, would be very slow. In Purulia, the transplantation is 25 per cent less than in the normal peried, in Burdvan, it is 30 per cent, Midnapore it is 50 per cent, in Birbhum it is 25 per cent, Bankura it is 20 per cent. Malda, it is 40 per cent, in Howrah, Hooghly and 24 Parganas and Murshidabad, it is 30 per cent. In all these districts, it is below the mornal transplantation. You can very well imagine what remains for the State of West Bengal. Apart from the present grim situation, in the coming year the situation would be all the greater and it will be more grim. Today the rationing system in the State is on the verge of collapse. It is on the verge of collapse according to the information available from the Government of West Bengal. Only 90000 metric tonnes of foodgrains are in store in the State which is just sufficient for two weeks. Sir, you will be surprised, shocked and astonished to learn that out of this quantity of 90000 metric tonnes of foodgrains which is in the stores 40000 metric tonnes are of quality foodgrains which can be distributed for consumption. That is not fit for human consumption. It has also been reported by the Government of West Bengal

that about 80,000 tonnes of Australian wheat—I am using very unassaulting word —is contaminated and is a health hazard. While on the one side there is a complete depletion of the stock, on the other side, whatever is there in the stock is not issuable. You can very well understand the difficulties of the people of the State. Even the hon. Minister was apprised of the situation.

The hon. Minister has made a statement somewhere—I shall not mention the name—that the Central Govrenment has become over-liberal towards the State of West Bengal. I do not want to joint issue with him, whether he is liberal, over-liberal or whether he is not liberal. On this count I do not want to joint issue with him. Taking for granted that he was liberal and even over-liberal, I would only ask him, what is the harm if he becomes equally liberal now when the people of West Bengal are in the grip of drought and need immediate succour and relief?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: West Bengal would not like him to be liberal but radical.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: So far as the longterm programme is concerned it is not possible for me to spell it out here, but I would request the hon. Minister to meet the situation in West Bengal immediately and provide them succour and relief, so that the people of West Bengal can survive. It is a question of survival at the present moment.

Several points have been mentioned by Com. Samar Mukherjee and Shri Tridib Chaudhuri and I would only like to add to some of the points which require the immediate attention of the hon. Minister. He says that he was over-liberal but I have got here a statement from the Food Minister of West Bengal where he says that out of the allotted quantity in the last eight months, 11000 tonnes of foodgrains has not reached them because of transport bottlenecks. I think the hon. Minister would agree with what the West Bengal Government says. In order that the allotted quantity of foodgrains reaches West Bengal, 4.5 rakes of grain are necessary every day, but you have been able to provide 2.2 rakes a day for that purpose. It has been admitted by Shri Mallikarjun today that it is a fact. Privately also, you would agree to it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Privately you agree to so many things which you are not saying now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not a question of agreeing, but helping the people of West Bengal immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Private discussions should not be mentioned here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How will you support the private sector?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is all public sector. He says that it has not been possible to get more than two rakes a day, when four rakes are necessary for a day. Shri Mallikarjun is reported to have said that there is no difficulty in placing at your disposal four rakes a day provided the Food Secretariat, or the Ministry ask the Railway Ministry to place those four rakes a day at their disposal. I don't want to join issue. I only say the West Bengal Government says that you please supply 3.7 lakh tonnes of Wheat and rice for the coming few months and make arrangement for four rakes a day. And if it is not possible for you to supply the rice, we are prepared to accept wheat. Please accept the suggestion. If I remember correctly, in his speech only the day before yesterday, the Hon. Minister said that the wheat production this time was an all time record. It is 36 million tonnes, as far as I remember.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No, it is 37.8 million tonnes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: And in addition you have imported 2.4 million tonnes from America. I don't know whether you are going in for further import. But in such a comfortable situation, you cannot just go away by saying that our stock is not as promising which cannot enable the Central Government to rush wheat to West Bengal. Therefore, Sir, there is no

[Shri Chitta Basu]

argument from your side. And when you say that you have become liberal, I would say, that you have overliberal, to save the people of West Bengal. And if you cannot, then there is an alternative. The West Bengal Government has suggested that it should be allowed to purchase foodgrains from surplus states from within the country. When you are at liberty to import food from America and Australia, are we not patriots, are we not the people of India? Five crore people of West Bengal are part of India. Is it not a fact? We grow jute and because of jute we lose a very huge quantity of foodgrains. Is it not a fact? And because of jute you earn foreign money, and you are punishing us when we are allowing you to earn foreign money and you are on the other hand punishing us by not giving us adequate or equivalent amount of food. If you don't have large stock, which you do not agree and say you have enough food stock and you can help West Bengal, but you don't, I implore upon you to allow the Government of West Bengal to purchase wheat from Punjab and Haryana which are the surplus States and which are willing to supply. If you don't supply and don't allow the State Government to purchase, then what is the future for us? I don't want you to be radical enrough to take such a radical position, but have a humanitarian approach at least.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have to be rational.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, become rational. I am nottalking irrational. I am very much rational. I am not irresponsible. I am also a responsible person.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You maintain the rationing system and we become rational.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, our immediate needs are:

(1) 3.7 lakh tonnes of wheat or foodgrains should be given. (2) There should be supply of four rakes a day. (3) There should be drought assistance up to the extent of Rs. 100 crores. (4) Purchase of rice and wheat from other surplus states should be allowed. (5) A study team should visit the State of West Bengal.

Sir, he is a miser in the sense when he has described the extensiveness of the floods, severity of drought, he has spent only Rs. 113 crores.

Then, Sir, there has been a stoppage of overdraft. How can a State manage in a situation of this nature when you have stopped the overdrafts and when you have been miserly in rushing food. Therefore, Sir, not only in the name of humanity, but on the basis of right also you should help us when we are part of India. We grow jute; and in exchange for that, we lose our foodgrains. We also grow tea. Therefore, it is not a question of wheat; It is not a question of mercy; it is a question of the right of the people of West Bengal. I am here not only to plead, not only to make a plea for mercy; I am also here to make a demand on behalf of the five crores of people of West Bengal. Therefore, I want that the Government of India should make an adequate response in the time of crisis through which we are passing.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Thank you, Sir, for calling me before time, when probably only three Ministers are present in the House along with me.

This very important subject of relief for drought and flood-affected areas has been debated for two days. We have taken more than eight hours. There are two sides to the question: one is preventive measures that Government is taking, or has been taking in the past or intends to take for the future, to mitigate this recurring misery from which people suffer. The other is the palliative side of it, which comprises relief sanctioned from time to time in case of calamities—and the various other programmes which have been continuing, to try and minimize the suffering from these two natural calamities—flood and drought.

My hon. friend Mr. Kedar Pandey has given a detailed statement yesterday in reply to the various points raised by hon. Members. There cannot be two opinions about the need for expansion of our irrigation system, if we have to save the people who are suffering from floods year after year, and also from drought. Hon. Members would agree that we have given a very high priority in this Plan for flood control measures. The figure was mentioned by Mr. Kedar Pandey: as against Rs. 976 crores which were spent during all the previous Pan periodst for this Plan period alone, for these five years, a sum of Rs. 1045 crores has been allocated. Similarly, for agriculture and irrigation, the allocation for the current Plan, out of a total sum of Rs. 97,500 crores or so, is about 25 per cent. It is about Rs. 13,000 crores for agriculture; and another sum of Rs. 12,000 crores as outlay on irrigation. Irrigation has been given this high priority. (*Interruption*) The target is very high: 3 million hectares of land to be brought additionally under irrigation every year from surface water and ground water. Almost 50-50. For the total period of five years, 14 million hectares; but for the remaining two years, we have fixed it as 3 million hectares per year, and we have shown that this target can be achieved because during the past years, on an average 2.6 or 2.7 million hectares have been provided irrigation. I would not like to go into the details of this subject, because enough has been said by the hon. Minister of Irrigation; but I agree with the hon. members' suggestions for speeding up work on the various projects that have been delayed. The need is imperative and the Government is trying its level best to see that funds are found for speedy completion of the projects which is the only way to provide relief in the long term for areas which are dry and which suffer from drought.

The other side is the measures for relief and the other schemes that we are implementing. It is only with this purpose of saving these areas from the suffering from drought that we have undertaken DPAP schemes. Every block is allocated Rs. 7.5 lakhs from central share and Rs. 7.5 lakhs are to be found by the State, it is 50 : 50 matching basis. Similarly, there are desert development programmes for dry areas and the various other schemes and national rural development schemes to find employment for the people and to create durable assets for the rural community whereby they can save villages against various vagaries of nature. Bunds can also be constructed. Village roads can be constructed. Water supply schemes can be implemented.

Then we have the minimum needs programme for which a large sums are allocated for various things including drinking water supply scheme, accelerated rural water scheme. I would not like to give the details about all the allocations that are made from year to year to the States. But the work is going on though not perhaps at a speed which the hon. members and I myself and my colleague would like to be.

There are constraints, financial constraints. Afforestation is another part of the programme which has to reduce the fury of floods and it has been given a very high priority. Plantation has been increasing. Social forestry schemes are being implemented by the States in right earnestness. The Prime Minister herself is taking perhaps the greatest interest in afforestation and maintaining the environmental ecological balance in this country; and this has been given a new direction under her leadership. She herself heads the various bodies; she is holding charge of environment and ecology; and recently when we requested her to address the Forest Conference which I am calling in a few days' time, she readily agreed in spite of her very busy programme. Most of the important cases are brought to her notice; and it is only with her interest in the matter that we have been able to save most of the land under forest that perhaps would have been diverted for other purposes. The degradation of forest land has to a very great extent been reduced.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

Before I go to the points raised by hon. members individually, I would like to give some information about what the Government has done so far on the reports that have been received from various States.

Some of the members have said that the Government is slow, the reports are not processed speedily, the reports of Central teams take a long time to be put up before the Government and for decisions to be taken. I would like to remove these apprehensions. The reports regarding drought on a considerable scale were received by the Government from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Rajasthan also, as is reported now, is suffering from drought in some districts. It is unfortunate that it is for the fourth or fifth year in succession that in some districts of Rajasthan the people are suffering from severe drought. We were expecting a very good crop in Rajasthan this year. Probably it would have been an all-time record, but for the failure of the monsoon in the month of September. Just one or two showers and Rajasthan would have had a surplus stock of foodgrains. But unfortunately in Rajasthan, as also in other parts of the country, rains failed in September and our hopes were belied. But the situation is not so bleak as it has been made out by some hon. Members. Some of the States have very good crops—Punjab and Haryana in most parts. Also, in some other States, parts of the country have good crops. At the same time, we have good stocks of foodgrains. There should be no worry on account of shortage of food in the country and all talk about starvation deaths taking place, perhaps, is not warranted at this time. Nor are the reports correct, to the best of my information. I share the anxiety of hon. Members and I know that as people's representatives they are very much concerned and they have taken a very keen interest in projecting the sufferings and the needs of the people in their respective areas and also about the country as a whole. The Government also shares their concern. But it is not that they are oblivious of these facts. Nor is it that we are complacent. The situation is being watched and it was perhaps more with that end in view, than the future needs that would accrue, that we imported foodgrains from the United States. At that time probably hon. Members were not very happy about the imports. But now if I ask some of them on the Opposition benches, they probably would advocate for more food imports; but I do not think at the present time we consider it necessary. We shall wait for the coming crop, the *rabi* crop.

Large amounts of money have been given to the States to help the farmers to raise the *rabi* crop. The order of the total short term loans this year, for *kharif* and *rabi* has been about Rs. 250 crores which is very high. We distributed Rs. 113 crores for *kharif* alone and the rest, out of Rs. 250 crores has been allocated to the States for *rabi*. The farmers would be able to buy seeds, fertiizers and pesticides and other things. We hope, with the efforts of the Central and State authorities, if enough power is provided to the farmers for their tubewells and if my colleague in the Ministry of Irrigation sees to it that water from the reservoirs, as for as possible, is released for raising the rabi, there should not be difficulty, in my view, in meeting the situation. We have seen a much worse period than this in 1979-80. And we managed the whole situation without importing any foodgrains from outside. After that, we had acquired some experience, some expertise and some confidence. Though I agree that the situation this time has been compounded on account of the flood and drought accruing in seriousness simultaneously in parts of the country, the Central Government has taken speedy action.

For drought, Andhra Pradesh sent us a memorandum on 30th of September. And the team would be visiting there within two-three days. We have not taken long in deputing a central team.

A memorandum was received from Bihar. From 20th to 22nd of September, our central team visited the State. The report of the central team was received

within a week. Hon. Members would now be convinced that delays do not take place in these matters. And the report of the central team has already been discussed by the high level committee on 13th, two days ago. A decision has now to be taken in the Finance Ministry and the relief will be sanctioned within a few days time. But there is a margin money available with the State and with that, the State can start the relief work. Apart from that, when I visited the State, 10,000 tonnes of foodgrains was ordered to be released as a special case, to see that the people get their supplies of foodgrains in flood affected areas.

The team has visited Maharashtra on receipt of the memorandum from that State. And the visit of the team did not take much time. From 3rd to 6th our central team visited the State. Their report should be available to Agriculture Ministry in a few days time. Immediately it will be processed and placed before the high level committee.

For Orissa, the report of the central team was received on 7th of this month. It will be discussed by the high level committee. Probably, it has been discussed today, the 15th, within five days of the receipt of the report from the central team. Orissa has also been helped otherwise as an interim measure. The Prime Minister visited that State. Rs. 15 crores have been sanctioned immediately as advance money.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Did they ask for Rs. 60 crores?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I would not go into that. If you like to know what the States demanded, that is a different matter. I will stick to drought situation. But Orissa asked for Rs. 57.93 crores against drought.

Many hon. Members have talked about the drought conditions in Tamil Nadu. The situation is being watched by the State Government. This is the report we have received. We have not received any memorandum from that State so far. I do not know what you expect the Central Government to do when the State Government itself wants to watch the situation further.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Tamil Nadu may be watching when you are giving assistance.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I will come to that.

U.P. has been very badly affected, no doubt, from drought. 46 out of 57 districts are drought-affected areas. The Central team visited the State between 20th and 24th and the report of the team, which has been received already, will be placed before the High Level Committee on the 19th—the date has been fixed—and the relief will be sanctioned.

West Bengal has already received the Central Team and the relief sanctioned is Rs. 24.77 crores or so.... (*Interruptions*) I agree. I do not say that the situation has not worsened after that. That was the report for the pre-monsoon period, when the rains were expected. The rains failed in West Bengal. I entirely agree that West Bengal is also one of the badly affected States.

Madhya Pradesh has not sent us any memorandum on drought. Rajasthan also has not sent any memorandum for the post-monsoon period.... (*Interruptions*) But it does not mean that they are not discussing the matter with us. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh saw me. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan also discussed the situation there with me a few days back.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHARI (Berhampore): The West Bengal Government wanted another Central Team to go there.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know whether the Central Team should be absolutely essential there. We can discuss the matter here also. Our officers could call the West Bengal officers. The Central Team has already visited that place. On receipt of a memorandum for the post-monsoon period, we can decide what should be done. But we should get a full report from the West Bengal Government.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैमोरेंडम आपको न दिया हो, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दिया हो।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह भी मेरे पास पहुंच जाएगा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को दिया है, तो उसके ऊपर भी उसी तरीके से विचार होगा।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You have admitted that the situation in West Bengal is very bad. But then you say we can consider whether the team should go there or we should discuss, that you are waiting for the full report and all that. We know that it will take some time. In between, what do you propose to do to alleviate the suffering of the people, by the State Government maintaining the rationing system? After all, starvation..

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: If you have got patience for some time, I will come to that.

Some States suffered from floods also. Andhra Pradesh wanted some assistance. Since the damage was not reported to be of a very large extent, the State were advised that they could meet the expenditure out of the emergent money at their disposal.

To Assam we are sending a team. It should be visiting the State between 18th and 21st of this month. Then we shall see what relief is to be given to Assam.

So far as Bihar is concerned, the Central team has already visited the State, the report has been received and it has been considered already by the High Level Committee.

Madhya Pradesh has sent a memorandum on flood. It has not sent any memorandum on drought so far. The memorandum of Madhya Pradesh Government will be discussed here in a meeting of the inter-ministerial group or perhaps it has already been discussed yesterday. I have not yet received the report; we shall see whether Madhya Pradesh also deserves some assistance.

Karnataka got floods twice. A memorandum was received after the first wave of floods and then again, after the second wave of floods they asked for an amount of only Rs. 99 lakhs against damages in the first wave and Rs. 19 lakhs for damages in the second wave. The Central team has not been deputed to Karnataka, but the matter will be discussed or has been discussed in the Inter-ministerial Group and assistance even without the Central Team visiting the State can be given if we know exactly what is needed. Orissa also suffered from floods.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you received any memorandum from Maharashtra about drought?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: About Maharashtra we have not received any memorandum.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He will not send.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are awaiting. No memorandum from Maharashtra on drought has been received so far.

The same is the case about Orissa.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: That is not a part of *rashtra*. That is *'Maha Rashtra'*.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The State suffered from two waves of floods. The report of the Central Team has been received and it has probably been discussed already today by the High Level Committee.

About the State of Uttar Pradesh, the Central Team has already visited the State and the report of the Central Team will be discussed on the 19th of this month.

These are the various reports about the States suffering from flood and drought which are being processed.

I am sorry. Maharashtra has sent a memorandum.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After the expansion of the Cabinet?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Maharashtra has sent a memorandum, the Team has visited the State between 4th and 6th of this month, but the report is awaited. The report of the Team has not been received. Maharashtra has already been visited by the Central Team.

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL (Ahmednagar): The Maharashtra Government has submitted a memorandum asking for Rs. 131 crores to meet the drought situation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Yes, Rs. 131 crores, out of that Rs. 27 crores or so is for drinking water supply. (*Interruptions*). We shall see how much can be sanctioned because we go according to certain norms.

Hon. Members would agree that primarily it is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments raise their own revenues. On the one side there is increasing talk about the autonomy of the States and interference by the Centre unduly, but when there is any calamity and suffering, the State Governments want to throw the entire blame on the Government of India. (*Interruptions*). But the Government of India has to work within certain limitations. The Government of India's exchequer also is not unlimited.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : राज्यों का सब पैसा तो आप ले लते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Drought is always in the State. That will never be in the Centre.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I would not like to go into questions which have been discussed earlier also, on many occasions, about the production in agriculture, how we have increased it, what measures we have been taking to increase the production further, our distribution system and all these things. But one very important point which Shri Kamal Nath raised should go home at least at this time. It is different that you forget again after some time. But when it is a question of procurement, building up of buffer stocks with the Centre, some very responsible leaders of the opposition go to the extent of saying or exhorting the farmers not to bring their foodgrains to *mandies*, not to sell to the Government agencies. Then where do you think the Central Government can build its buffer, by raising crops on the roads in New Delhi?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Unless they get some reasonable price. Subject to the condition कि रीजनेबल प्राइस किसान को आप दें। विदेशों में आप दो सौ दे सकते हैं लेकिन अपने देश के किसान को डेढ़ सौ भी नहीं दे सकते हैं।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Would you ever understand, Mr. Paswan, the economics of food policy?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes.

आपकी इकोनोमिक्स के कारण ही तो देश की यह दुर्दशा हो रही है। हमारी इकानोमिक्स के मुताबिक चलें तो पांच साल में देश ठीक हो जाए।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: And the foodgrains then can be sold by the farmers at Rs. 200/- a quintal, as probably you would like to demand for political considerations and then everything would shoot up and the Central Government would have to bear a subsidy of Rs. 5,000/- or Rs. 10,000/- crores to supply to the consumers at the rate that you would like them to be supplied.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने देश के किसानों को आप सबक सिखाना चाहते हैं कि देखो तुम नहीं दे सकते तो विदेशों से दो सौ रुपया दे कर भी हम मंगा सकते हैं।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I know more about kisan than you. I can challenge you.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You are now a Minister and not a kisan.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I live entirely on my agriculture. Probably you may have some other income. But I find these prices are remunerative and I do not have any irrigated land either. I know what is good for the farmer and what is enough. This is a different thing-talking about higher prices.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will give you a very happy experience because you and Shri Kamal Nath rightly raised that point. Last time when there was a famine in Maharashtra, at that time we were in Socialist Party and we took out processions from various villages urging people, in national interest, to give more levy and organise them and then the Chief Minister had congratulated our party for doing all this.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am grateful to you. I wish some of us could learn from you. Some of these gentlemen could follow in your footsteps. One has to be responsible even in politics.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जमीन की सिंचाई नहीं हो रही है तो हम जिम्मेदार हैं, फलड्ज़ के लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं, पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है तो हम हैं, ड्राउट के लिए हम हैं, आप खाली सरकार चलाने के लिए हैं ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Were you not one of those who said—do not bring sugar-cane to the factories, do not bring foodgrains to the *mandies*, do not sell to the Government agencies. If you are serious about that, do you have any claim on Government stocks?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. I would come to some of the points concerning various States particularly mentioned. I would ask for your permission to deal first with West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are large in number.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am grateful to them. They have taken a lot of time of the House in the discussion. They are also prepared to listen. If only the number of Members present were the indication of the sufferance, West Bengal is the worst sufferer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the last two days they are present.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Samar Mukherjee, Mr. Chitta Basu, Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee and many other friends from West Bengal and some friends from other States like Mr. Harikesh Bahadur and Mr. Paswan have taken up the cause of West Bengal. They have raised a question about the Central Government....

AN HON. MEMBER: The Prime Minister's visit.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Prime Minister's visit is a different thing. That is not a part of the relief—whether it is the Prime Minister herself or the Prime Minister's Ministers or the machinery under her that looks into the matter, it is the same thing. Ultimately....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Minister, don't go on record that the Prime Minister's visit is not a relief.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Prime Minister's visit—if she could find time, I shall be very happy. For that, I am with you. Whenever she gets and finds time, she is visiting almost every place where she thought that people were suffering. And your appeal has certainly reached her and your Chief Minister from West Bengal has also met her and must have requested her. Let us see during these busy days in front of her whether she can find time.

Sir, one very important point—most of the hon. Members have made a suggestion and it is accepted that irrigation must be extended. Those States which are suffering from flood and drought have the lowest percentage of irrigated land. Wherever irrigation has been sufficiently increased, the floods have stoped or reduced at least, or drought has also been mitigated.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You were telling something about West Bengal which we have raised.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: West Bengal has complained that NREP work has been stopped already. You, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, you have also stated about Bihar that in Santhal Parganas, NREP has been stopped. I do not know how hon. Members could make such a statement that NREP work has been stopped. We are releasing funds. We are releasing food-grains for NREP This is very much a programme that is being implemented—National Rural Employment Programme. It is a very beneficial programme. NREP and IRDP are....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Exouse me for interruption. Let the Minister say what is the difference between NREP and Food-for-Work Programme. In Food-forw-Work Programme, 4 kilos were given. There is only one kilo under NREP.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Food-for-Work Programme has been re-named as National Rural Employment Programme with greater emphasis on employment of the people—and not distribution of cach doles and food-grains. That is the difference. There were no norms under that programme which you undertook. Even 5 kilos of food-grains were given to one worker and if there were 4 or 5 of them, all of them came for work in a day. It means, 25 or 30 kgs of food-grains which would be taken by them. Would they be able to consume it in a day? These were all soled in the black-market. There was no point in the programme. (*Interruptions.*) Now, we have streamlined this programme. One-third of the component would be in kind—up to 1 k.g. One person cannot consume even 1 k.g. None of you can.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I made a different point that the work had not been undertaken in various States.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक आदमी एक किलो नहीं खा सकता है, लेकिन एक परिवार में पांच आदमी रहते है ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is wastage of money. That was all wasted. Now the programme is being implemented in the right way. 60 per cent of it is for wages and 40 per cent is material so that durable assets are created in the villages. Not that just the work is done and it is washed off and the officers, the people, who are supposed to be looking after this programme can also make something out of it.

Now, the programme is streamlined. The guidelines have been provided. I am glad, even West Bengal has agreed to implement the programme according to our guidelines through the panchayats and others. The district steering committees have been formed. I am going to give figures about West Bengal. They would again say that there is a dispute about figures. But I do not know how I can accept their figures.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Don't accept our figures; you give us more.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: If you do not give any account, we go on giving even then. Is that a reasonable attitude?

On 1-4-82, in the beginning of the year, according to our accounts, West Bengal had Rs. 13.38 crores out of the NREP funds unutilised. The certificates of utilisation have not been sent to us. They have not sent accounts so far. It is October now and this amount is outstanding from 1st April.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I am explaining the difficulty. This scheme is conditioned with a matching grant. If they give Rs. 50, the State

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

Government has to give Rs. 50. If the State Government finance is not in hand, the scheme may be delayed. You try to understand the whole thing. It is not that you have given Rs. 13 crores only for free expenditure. It is a matching grant.

Secondly, we are not doing the job through contractors. Where the panchayat is in charge of using this grant, they are preparing detailed reports. So, there is natural delay by the panchayats sending back these reports. The work is not done through the contractors. The contractors can immediately give reports which are not genuine. But panchayats reports are genuine. That is why there is delay. But it should not be taken as an excuse that because the reports have not been submitted, in time all subsequent grants have to be stopped. That is the main complaint.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am sorry I cannot take this argument also as an excuse for not sending the reports because every other State is doing it all over the country........... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They are doing it through contractors... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: All the details are being collected and the reports will be submitted by December.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Every State is doing it through the panchayats. If every other State can send the certificates in time, why can't West Bengal? I do not accept that position at all.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In U.P., it is done through contractors.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: It is done through the panchayats.

RAO BINRENDRA SINGH: The only irregularity in U.P. was that funds for NREP, were distributed to Departments, to undertake works in the villages. Now, that has been stopped under our instructions. They are not doing it any longer. We insist that the works must be done by involving the panchayats. That is being done all over the country and every other State is sending reports in time. If they supply us the accounts, if they give us utilisation certificates, then there is no problem. We do not insist on certificates for full utilisation. It is only for 50 per cent utilisation to enable us to release further sums for the next quarters. But they have not done it. Yet, they keep on shouting all the time that the Central Government is responsible; it is discriminating against West Bengal. West Bengal has to its share Rs. 6.74 crores out of two quarters of NREP. That is our share. We have to give Rs. 6.74 crores to West Bengal. That is the balance. They have got R. 13 crores and odd. They may have utilised. I do not say that has not been utilised. But certificates should have been furnished. It is now 6-7 months. Even after this year started, after March, no Certificate has been submitted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, yes. Let the Hon. Minister say.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You give an assurance. Now, this is acute crisis. On this technical argument...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: But this has been going on for the last three years. For the last three years, in this House, it is the same thing. Nothing new. Every time you raise this question, every time I request you to observe the rules.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Unfortunately, no Member from UP is here on Treasury Benches. Otherwise. I would have asked him whether any work is done in UP or not. From UP and Bihar, from both these States, there is no Member. Otherwise, I would have asked them. False Certificates are being given in place of actual certificates.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Either this Certificate or that Certificate. They want only a Certificate!

No Government can follow one procedure for one State and another pro-

cedure for some other State. They will have to follow the same procedure for all States.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The same programme continues.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: They are doing the work. That is why they are not able to...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now it is admitted that they are not giving further money.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: In our books, they should have, if we release this amount, Rs. 26,86,00,000 for employment generation in West Bengal. Let them send the Certificates. We shall release the amount. There is also 9.000 tonnes of foodgrains additional, for NREP, straightaway. Why are you not asking for it? But you at least...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My point is you have kept pending the release of all these stocks.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You have to follow the rules.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes. Here it is technicalities. When people are dying, you are harping on technicalities.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: People are not dying. Why did you not observe the rules then.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I told you the difficulties. You have to understand them and Chief Minister has given a categorical assurance.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I will make this concession as a special case for West Bengal. You give me an assurance on behalf of the West Bengal Government that by such and such date, Certificate will be given.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I give assurance. You relax this technical difficulty.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. You give assurance that these accounts which have not been furnished for more than one year or two years or three years, you will send a Certificate by such and such a date, I wil lget this amount 9.000 tonnes of foodgrains released.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Very good. I also assure you.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: What do you assure you?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am repeating on the basis of the assurance given by the Chief Minister—he has even told the Press Conference that you have given this assurance—I assure you that these accounts will be submitted within a reasonable time, by December.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: By December?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That the Chief Minister has told you.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: All right. Then we will release this.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Very good.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. You don't wait till December. He does not wait till December!

Yes. The Hon. Minister has agreed to release it on the assurance given by Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is almost an IMF conditionality.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: All right. You can take it that 9,000 tonnes of foodgrains have been released and the other amounts also will be released. But we shall see. ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is the greatest achievement of this debate!

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is only against NREP. This is additional. Your normal allocation is different. Normal allocation of foodgrains for West Bengal is 2,50,000 tonnes.

By all calculations, we found that this was a sufficient quantity for West Bengal, normally. But now, if you have a serious drought, we shall see how far we can increase it.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

Regarding movement of foodgrains, your allocation is for this current month 2,50.000 tonnes. In August, the movement was good. 2,75,000 tonnes was moved to West Bengal in August.

In September, it has slightly come down. But, even then, it has come down to 2.45 lakhs or 2.50 lakhs tonnes. It is almost the same total allocation for West Bengal. So, you cannot say that on account of movement, West Bengal has not been able to get its foodgrains allocated to it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: No, Sir. Two rakes are going. That is what the Chief Minister has complained. My friend, Shri Mallikarjun, can verify it. He told me to-day that it is correct that only two rakes are going regularly.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The position is this. As the Minister has said, 2.5 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains ought to be transported; whether they are being transported by four rakes, five rakes, two rakes or ten rakes that is immaterial.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Their request is that it should be regular so that the foodgrains can go to Calcutta regularly. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Minister of Railways must talk about rakes and not about foodgrains.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The complaint is whatever is allotted that is not reaching. That is the main complaint.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I cannot understand how they are able to mislead you about the foodgrains. Somebody is misleading you from West Bengal. I will give you the figures. I say that the movement in September was at least of the order of the total allocation for West Bengal. Apart from that, there—are are about 4 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains in stock in West Bengal. So, there should be no difficulty. The shortage will only be a few thousand tonnes. We are responsible to see that what is allotted to you is made available to you. You should be satisfied with that. (*Interruption*) You are, perhaps, under an impression that the allotted quantity is not being made available. That is what you mean. It is absolutely wrong and I can even give you the figures right from January this year. The allotment was 35,000 tonnes for the public distribution system. The offtake was 54.7 thousand tonnes. In February, 1982 the allotment was 55,000 tonnes but the offtake was 53,000 tonnes. The allotment for flour mills (wheat) was 35,000 tonnes but their offtake was 39,000 tonnes—4,000 tonnes more. Similarly, the position for the other months is as follows:

Month	Allotment.	Offtake.
March 1982	60,000 tonnes	35,000 tonnes
April 1982 . . .	57,000 tonnes	34,800 tonnes
May 1982 . . .	60,000 tonnes	50,000 tonnes (for PDS& Droller Flour Mills)
	35,000 tonnes	33,000 tonnes
June 1982 . . .	60,000 tonnes	59,500 tonnes (500 less)
July 1982 . . .	60.000 tonnes	72,000 tonnes

The offtake is 12,000 tonnes more than the allotment.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: From this, you will understand the nature of the demand.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: How can you lift more than what we allot? It is again the generosity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, what was the demand from West Bengal?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The demands are not always acceptable. The demand from them is now as much as 3.75 lakh tonnes whereas we are allotting 2.50 lakhs tonnes, which is the highest in the country.

Again in August,—Mr. Chitta Basu, Please hear it,—against allocation of 60,000 tonnes 75,400 tonnes were lifted. Against 35,000 for roller flour mills, the off-take was only 21,000. For that you are not responsible, nor are we. If the Mills want, they can take it. And the Mills cannot be left out. They know how to get it from the FCI.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your own State's wheat and rice also will be there with you. It will be added to that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: So, this shows that what they say is absolutely unfounded. Whatever is allotted is made available. The off-take is in many months, more than the allotment. It is on account of this relaxation for whatever was left off that has been allowed to be lifted.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: What about Rajasthan?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I think I have dealt with West Bengal.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: One point. The West Bengal Government has reduced the ration in Calcutta by one K.G. If everything is all right, how can you explain this, since you are giving the figures?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Ask your Government.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Your statistics must be wrong. Otherwise why should they reduce the ration? No Government can do it. You will not do it. If it is available how can you explain it? There must be something wrong.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is nothing wrong. The only thing that is wrong is, you are always politicking.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Reducing ration in our own country, in our own State!

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: West Bengal is over. Now, Rajasthan.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Every hon. Member must feel assured that all the foodgrain stocks that we maintain are for the poor.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, that is correct.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: How can we allow anybody to starve? We are not going to send it outside. We collect it from the people. We distribute it for the people. But we have to at least see to the genuineness of demand from each place. There is no discrimination in the case of any State. We did not allow any starvation deaths to take place in 1979-80 and we are certain that there will be no starvation deaths. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu, there are 22 States in India; we have covered only one State. All the other 21 States are yet to be covered.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I think it was Mr. Harikesh or Mr. Paswan who said that one starvation death had taken place in Vaishali.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: In my constituency.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Harikesh only said that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Out of the whole country, they could cite the only instance of starvation death in the constituency of Mr. Paswan in Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even that you should not allow.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: After enquiry we have found this. We have got the report from the Collector that this man died of disease and sickness. (*Interruptions*) After visiting his home, the enquiry report was sent, that there were foodgrains in the house. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Paswan does not know. He has not visited his home, but the Collector has.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप यहां से क्यों नहीं भेजते हैं आपका (**व्यवधान**) कलेक्टर या बीडीओ कभी नहीं कहेगा कि वह स्टारवेशन से मरा है आप अपनी एजेन्सी को वहां भेजिए (**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We do want any starvation death. We don't wish. We don't want any starvation death to take place in India.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There were also plantains planted in the house. (*Interruptions*) Bananas, plantains. They were planted and bananas were there and the fruits were there still hanging. The foodgrains were in his house. How can you say that there was a starvation death?

(*Interruptions*)

Now, Rajasthan is another State which has been badly affected.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: What is the allocation for Rajasthan?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Rajasthan has got the maximum relief from the Government of India. I admit that Rajasthan has been suffering badly, but look at the amount of relief also sanctioned for Rajasthan. A total amount of Rs. 184.23 crores has been sanctioned for Rajasthan during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. For this post monsoon period, no Memorandum has been received from Rajasthan.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: I want to know the allocation of wheat.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Recently my Ministry has discussed a few points which Rajasthan raised. An amount of Rs. 23.80 crores was sanctioned in February, 1982. It was for generation of employment for 19.18 lakh mandays. Now, Rajasthan Government wants that apart from this, whatever the additional amount has been spent by Rajasthan, that should also be sanctioned. Our practice is to remain within the ceiling sanctioned. We cannot take the actuals into account. That is not possible. Otherwise every State will start saying that we have spent so much more and the Centre should also sanction that amount. After full consideration of the situation, sanction has been issued and that is to remain within the ceiling laid down. Then Rajasthan requested for Rs. 40 lakhs for drinking water supply to cattle and Rs. 12.21 crores for drinking water supply for human beings which were to be spent by 30th of September, 1982. For that, the period should be extended upto March. This was one of the requests made by Rajasthan.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: What about the allocation and distribution of wheat?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You will be glad to know that we have agreed to extend this period. If Rajasthan is so badly in need of this money; why did they not spend that money within this time? We have decided to extend the period upto March. Now, about 24,000 tonnes of wheat was sanctioned in January. The quantum has been gradually raised. For September. wheat, allocation is 27,000 tonnes.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: It is too meagre a quantity compared to the population of the State. You must consider this point.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: But the public distribution system is not expected to look after the entire need of every man in India.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: But you have given 2.4 lakh tonnes for West Bengal.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The situation in West Bengal is different. In Calcutta, statutory rationing is there. It is on a different footing. It has been done on the basis of rationing. But for the rest of the country, supply is available both from the free market and also through public distribution system.

SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR (Drug): In Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Chattisgarh district, there is a

shortage of rice. Rice supply is very poor.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have also been increasing rice supply to Madhya Pradesh from time to time. On the request of the Madhya Pradesh Government, we shall again look into their needs. The Minister saw me only this morning and the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh also saw me two or three days ago. We are looking into the needs and shall also see what other assistance can be given to Madhya Pradesh.

Orissa has again very badly suffered. Perhaps there is no hon. Member from Orissa present, and, therefore, I need not say much about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Nityananda Misra is there.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: When there was cyclone, 56 crores of rupees were immediately sanctioned for relief. 15 crores of rupees advance Plan assistance has been given. I have given information of what we are doing in the report regarding drought and flood in Orissa.

I will now leave some of the States and go to Tamil Nadu and Orissa. I have one grievance against these two States. Again you will probably say that this is not the time. So many Members from Tamil Nadu have complained that foodgrain is not available there. When they expect something from Government of India, you would please agree that the Tamil Nadu Government should have cooperated with the Government of India in food policy. They procured rice anything between 4.5 and 5 lakh tonnes last season. They did not hand over anything to the Centre on the ground that they will manage their food requirements. If they keep all that they procure, and they do not hand over anything to FCI, how can they put a claim on the Government of India? Even now as on 1st September they have got in their stock 3.76 lakhs tonnes of rice. They are keeping their stock and they are putting a demand on the Government of India.

Similarly, the State Government of Orissa refused to hand over anything to the Government of India for the Central pool, and when we asked them, they said that they would manage their food situation. They wanted it to be left to them. We said: 'O.K., you are off our head, and you look after your own food requirements." But in June they started demanding. We do not know how they utilised their stock which they had collected. If the States do not contribute anything to the Central pool, how can we find it possible to meet the requirements of all States from Punjab and Haryana alone. Then, there is the question of West Bengal Members asking for permission to purchase foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana. They do not know the implications. That will be at a higher price than the procurement price. The States would charge as they like. And then when the procurement season comes, why should they not keep everything to themselves, why should they sell it to the Government of India or the F.C.I. if they can charge higher prices from the other States?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can permit the State Governments to procure foodgrains. If the Chief Minister of West Bengal is influential enough, he can speak to his counterpart in Andhra Pradesh or any other State and procure rice if it is available. He can even take it on loan.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We do not permit that; they cannot get.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Affluent States will pay more price and the poor States will suffer.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Those people who have sold their foodgrains to Government at procurement price, how would they feel when the State Government and the traders make money by selling it to the other States at higher prices? The surplus States give us most of the foodgrains. These State people will suffer because prices will shoot up; there the consumers will suffer. Therefore, we have to be very careful in the matter. After the floods, we allowed Orissa to purchase 10,000 tonnes from Andhra Pradesh Corporation as a special case.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On this we agree with you.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Of course a case can be considered on merit individually, but we do not like this policy, nor would it be in the national interest. If we allow all States to buy and sell freely, then what is the use of the FCI being there and the Central Government adopting some responsibility. There will be no food management at all and everything will go topsy-turvy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Then you have to meet the needs of West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has explained the proposition.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The proposition is, either you meet the requirements of the State or allow the State Government to purchase. This is the thing.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: In the end, I would only appeal to the Hon. Members not to create a psychology of scarcity and create panic. We are not only hopeful, but we are confident that there will be no difficulty in meeting the requirments of the people; there will be no question of starvation at all. The Central Government will give the maximum assistance to the people of the States, who have been suffering. But at the same time the States also should come forward and grow enough foodgrains for their needs. Every State should try to become self-sufficient. Of course some States have difficulty. Their climate does not allow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All States can never be self-sufficient.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Yes, all States cannot be, but to some extent they can.

There is now a craze for raising plantation or cash crops like the sugar-cane. Why should they always go on increasing the cash-crop production? Foodgrains is a thing which the country needs always and it will be in short supply in the entire world. And India is in a very fortunate position. It has a very suitable climate. It has a very large area that is cultivable, more than even the large countries have. And there is plenty of water underground as well as on the surface. We can certainly be a granary of the world if our plans succeed, if all people cooperate, if everybody wants to raise production and takes interest in agriculture. I hope a day will come when India will get out of this muddle and all these difficulties.

22.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, October 16, 1982/Asvina 24. 1904 (Saka).

GMGIPND—2430 LS—22-12-82—890.